

Mapping NEPAL CENSUS INDICATORS 2001 & TRENDS



about the organisations

ICIMOD

The **International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development** (ICIMOD) is an independent 'Mountain Learning and Knowledge Centre' serving the eight countries of the Hindu Kush-Himalayas – Afghanistan 🇦🇫, Bangladesh 🇬🇧, Bhutan 🇧🇹, China 🇨🇳, India 🇮🇳, Myanmar 🇲🇲, Nepal 🇳🇵, and Pakistan 🇵🇰 – and the global mountain community. Founded in 1983, ICIMOD is based in Kathmandu, Nepal, and brings together a partnership of regional member countries, partner institutions, and donors with a commitment for development action to secure the future of the Hindu Kush-Himalayas. The primary objective of the Centre is to promote the development of economically and environmentally sound mountain ecosystems and to improve the living standards of mountain populations. The Mountain Environment and Natural Resources Information Systems (MENRIS), a part of the Information and Knowledge Management (IKM) Programme, serves as a hub for the HKH region, promoting geo-information technology (Geo-IT) at ICIMOD and among its partner institutions and strengthening their capacity to apply it to mountain specific problems for the purpose of improving planning and decision-making in sustainable mountain development.

CBS

The **Central Bureau of Statistics** (CBS) is a government organisation located within the National Planning Commission Secretariat of His Majesty's Government of Nepal. The CBS is charged with preparing different types of socioeconomic data as needed by the government for the formulation of policies and plans, and development work. The Bureau has been conducting population, agriculture, and manufacturing establishment censuses, at intervals of 10 and 5 years respectively, since 1911 (population) and the early sixties (agriculture and manufacturing). It also conducts various statistical surveys like the Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS), Nepal Labour Force Survey (LFS), and Nepal Multiple Indicators Surveillance (NMIS).

SNV

The Netherlands Development Organisation, **SNV-Nepal**'s mission is to build the capacity of intermediate level organizations and local capacity builders to alleviate poverty and improve governance. SNV does not implement development projects; instead, it works through local organizations and government bodies. In Nepal, SNV provides advice and management expertise to strengthen the capacity of Nepali partner organizations, working with its partner organizations to identify where support is most needed, and also facilitates access to funding for these organizations. By focusing on strengthening the capacity of organizations at the intermediate level in society, SNV aims to build a better link between the problems of poverty in communities and the government policies at the national level. It makes commitments to long term cooperation and coordinates its efforts with other development organizations. As such, SNV ensures that problems are approached in an integrated way and at different levels concurrently.

Mapping Nepal Census Indicators 2001 and Trends

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Foreword

Access to information is the key to sustainable decision-making; social and economic information, in particular, play a vital role in development planning. The socioeconomic conditions of a country, and their change over time, can be evaluated from regular assessments based on systematic collection and generation of data and information. This provides the basis for evaluating the current situation, monitoring progress, and directing the future course of actions.

In Nepal, social and economic information is captured through the ten-yearly national population census. The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), under the National Planning Commission Secretariat of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, is the government organisation authorised to collect and process socioeconomic data according to the needs of the country for formulating policies and carrying out planning and development work. CBS conducted the tenth National Population Census of Nepal in June 2001. In this census, special attention was paid to gender issues, mass media approaches, and increasing census awareness, with more concentration on women, children, and the disabled.

The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) serves as a mountain learning and knowledge centre with a focus on making mountain information and knowledge accessible and usable to partners, policy makers, and development practitioners. As a part of this, ICIMOD has been focusing on the use of information systems in general, and geographic information systems (GIS) in particular, to improve the overall information infrastructure as well as presentation of this information at local, national, and regional levels. Technologies such as GIS enable information to be captured, updated, integrated, mapped, and exchanged easily and cost effectively. Overall, the whole new generation of scientific tools provides ways of displaying data and information that enable them to be understood more easily and thus become truly policy relevant.

Recently ICIMOD has started to look at improved ways of handling and displaying socioeconomic data in order to facilitate the integration of such information in planning and decision-making processes. The Centre has started to forge partnerships with census bureaus in the region to develop and display socioeconomic indicators for use at the district/provincial level using GIS tools. The present study is the outcome of a fruitful collaboration between ICIMOD and CBS Nepal. The main objective was to develop an atlas of socioeconomic indicators, mapped district-wise, using past and current census data to aid policy makers, development practitioners, and the public at large. Further, trend analyses based on the census data from four consecutive censuses provide a way of visualising and grasping the changes over a forty-year period. A multimedia CD-ROM being prepared as a companion to this volume will provide flexibility and versatility for users to compute their own indicators, prepare different graphical representations, and visualise data using simple GIS functionalities. Furthermore, using the CD-ROM it will be possible to superimpose indicator maps with different GIS layers (physical parameters) allowing the user to visualise complex spatial relationships.

We are grateful to SNV-Nepal for providing a part of the means necessary to carry out this work and for their support for this important endeavour, and we very much appreciate the excellent efforts of the joint study team in bringing this volume to fruition. We hope that this publication will prove useful to the many people working at district and national level in policy making, planning, and development who need to use socioeconomic indicators in their work, as well as to development practitioners in general, researchers and students, and the public large, and we ask readers to provide us with the comments and feedback that will enable us to further improve later editions of this volume.

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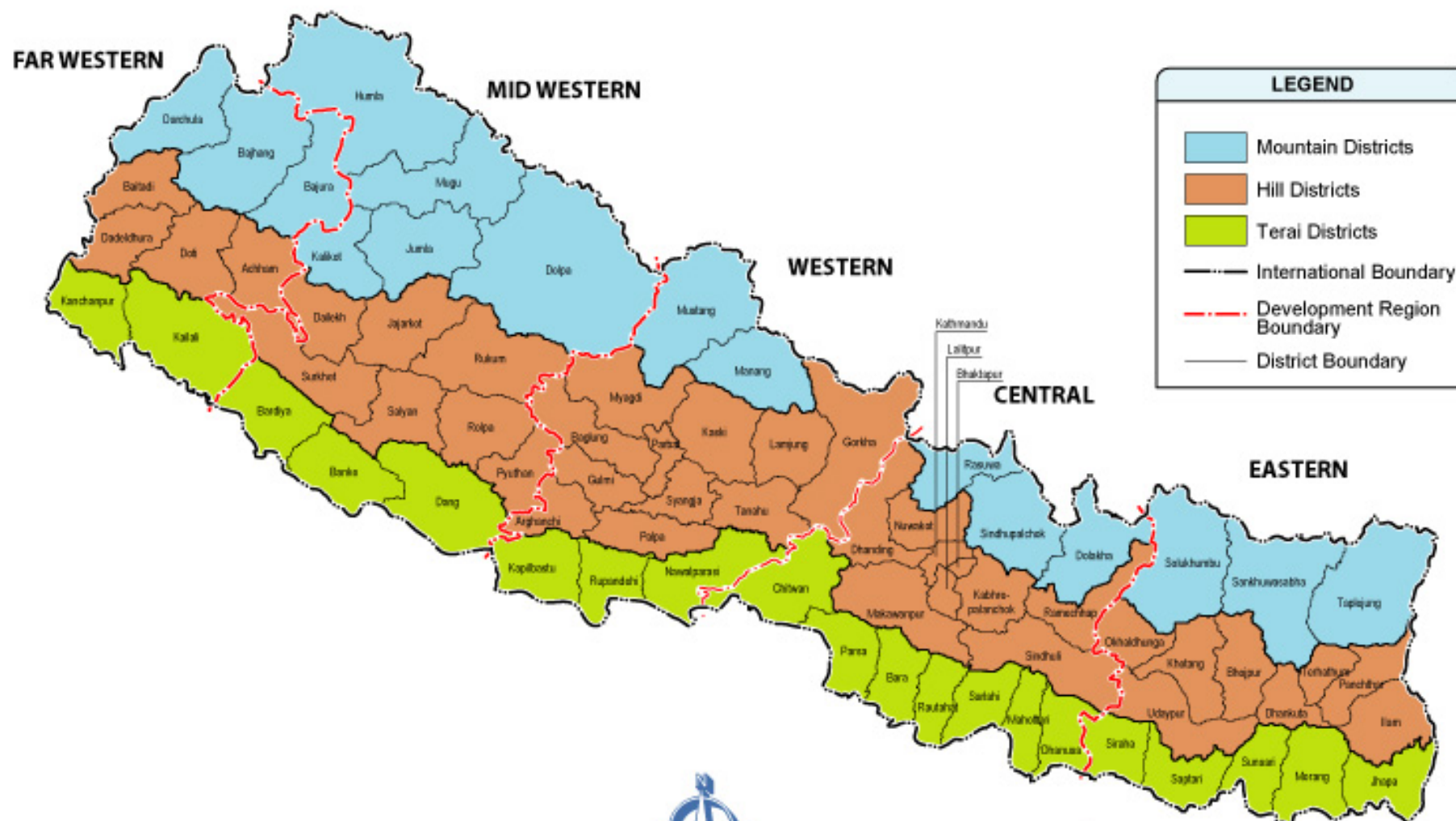
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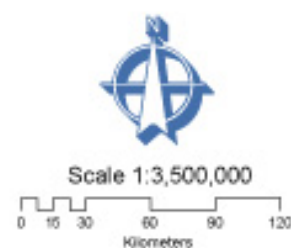
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Administrative Map of Nepal



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1968



Part One

Introduction

NEPAL

LEGEND

- International Boundary
- Highway
- - - Zonal Boundary
- - - District Boundary
- Secondary Road
- - - Seasonal Road
- River
- ★ Capital
- ● Regional, Zonal, District Headquarters

CHINA
(Tibet)

INDIA



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Digital Elevation Model: MENRIS

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres

Introduction

The packaging of census data into indicators is one way of simplifying the complex and detailed information contained within tabulated statistics and making it more accessible to those who wish to understand the implications of the findings and use the information to guide planning. Indicators help decision makers to set precise goals for future actions and enable us to know the current situation and monitor progress with respect to desired goals. Census indicators serve as a socioeconomic expression of the state of a country, and there is a growing recognition that such indicators are needed together with other related data for development planning. The advent of new tools based on GIS (geographic information system) and related technologies means that indicators can now be presented relatively easily in the form of thematic maps, allowing a rapid and visual grasp of the implications in terms of country (or other area) geographic distribution and differences. Maps of this sort have become an effective tool for policy planning, and can help the making of sound decisions that will have a lasting and positive impact on people's lives. The census data from the most recent population census held in Nepal, in June 2001, was published in tabular form by the Central Bureau of Statistics of Nepal (CBS) (in collaboration with UNFPA) in June 2002, with maps showing the distribution of four important indicators. The need for a more comprehensive atlas of census indicators, with an accompanying analysis of trends, has long been felt in Nepal, but this publication is the first to attempt to produce a more comprehensive atlas of indicators from census data.

The present volume on '**Mapping Nepal Census Indicators 2001 and Trends**' is the outcome of a collaboration between CBS and the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD). In this volume an attempt has been made to abstract different socioeconomic indicators at the district level from the data gathered in the Population Census 2001, supplemented by other relevant sources, and to provide a trend analysis based on the current and past census data using common indicator variables. The indicators and trends are grouped under thematic headings. The primary objective of the initiative was to present the latest socioeconomic information on Nepal in the form of an atlas showing the district-wise distribution of selected indicators, together with trends over time, to aid policy makers, development practitioners, researchers, and the public at large. The specific objectives were

- to prepare population, social, and economic indicators at the district level based on the 2001 Population Census results;
- to prepare a trend analysis of common socioeconomic indicators based on data from the 1971, 1981, 1991, and 2001 population censuses; and
- to prepare a printed atlas of the maps complemented by an interactive multimedia CD-ROM containing all the indicators described above in the form of maps together with simple GIS functionalities that allow the user to browse and query, and with the flexibility to add customised indicators.

Data Sources

A digitised district level map of Nepal from ICIMOD based on a zonal map from the Department of Survey, 1988, at a scale of 1:250,000 was used as the base map to present the indicators at the district level. The majority of population, social, and economic indicators were derived from digital files of the data collected during the Population Census 2001 (16, 26) and for the trends from previously published census data (1–15). Additional secondary data obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (19), Department of Health Services (18), Department of Education (17), and Statistical Year Books and other literature published by CBS (20–25), were used to derive other indicators. The main details of the census are provided below. Additional details are available in the various census publications cited in the references.

Areas of Nepal

Administratively, Nepal is divided into seventy-five districts, within fourteen zones, grouped into five development regions (see map at end of this section and transparent overlay in back pocket). The districts are further divided into village development committees (VDCs) and municipalities. Currently, there are 3,915 VDCs and 58 municipalities in the country. Each VDC is composed of 9 wards; municipalities may have 9 or more wards, the maximum at present being 35. Geographically, the country can be divided into three regions – a high mountain region, a hill region, and a plains region (the Terai) – which run paralld from east to west with the high mountains along the northern border and the Terai to the south. An overview of the country is presented in Annex 1.

The Nepal Population Census

Population census data provide an inventory of human resources showing their number, growth characteristics, occupational status, and distribution according to various social and economic aspects. The main objective of a population census is to count the population of the country.

The first population census of Nepal was taken in 1911 AD and since then censuses have been held approximately every ten years. The first four censuses held in 1911, 1920, 1930 and 1941 were essentially simple head counts. The 1952/54 census was the first to follow internationally recommended standard norms, and since then there has been continuous improvement and broadening of the information gathered. The census is a massive undertaking and requires a huge amount of resources; but the resources are limited and they must be used more effectively to fulfil increased information demands. To address this issue, a sampling procedure was introduced for the first time in 2001 to gather detailed information from sample households on a range of additional topics.

In the absence of regular representative national population and household surveys, and an up-to-date registration system, the ten-year censuses conducted by CBS remain the major source of information on population and related statistics in Nepal.

The Nepal Population Census 2001

The tenth National Population Census was conducted in June 2001. In this census, special attention was paid to gender issues, mass media, and census awareness, with a greater focus on women, children, and the disabled. The census data are available at the level of the lowest administrative unit, the VDC.

Main features

The 2001 Census covered a wide range of subject areas, more than in any previous census, including such extended topics as household facilities, female ownership of land, and extended economic activity. The major features of the census were as follow.

- As in the past, the main topic was a complete head count.
- The census focused on gender related issues: additional information was collected on women and women's empowerment and a gender awareness programme was run as part of the census.
- Two questionnaires were used: one for census enumeration (complete 100% count), and the other for sample enumeration of selected households.
- There were more questions than in the previous census.
- The classification used for occupation and industry was revised.
- An enumeration map was used in some cases, particularly in urban areas.
- There was extensive media exposure.
- 'Extended economic activity' was included under 'economic activity' (see below).

The questionnaires

Two separate questionnaires were used, one for complete enumeration and another for sample enumeration. Both forms contained questions on both household and individual information. An English translation of the questionnaires is provided in reference (16).

- Form 1 household information included: the type of house occupied by the household; type of ownership of the house/housing unit; agricultural landholdings; livestock and poultry raised for agriculture; female ownership of house, land, and livestock; engagement in small-scale non-agricultural economic activities; and details of persons absent from the household and living in another country.
- Form1 individual information included: name, sex, age, caste/ethnicity, relationship to head of household, religion, mother tongue, second language, citizenship, and type of disability if any.

- Form 2 household information included: major source of drinking water, main type of cooking fuel, main source of lighting energy, type of toilet, type of facilities possessed, and deaths in the past 12 months in the household (with details of deceased).
- Form 2 individual information included: place of birth, duration of stay at current place (if born elsewhere), main reason for staying in current place (if born elsewhere), residence five years previously, literacy, educational attainment level, whether currently attending school, marital status, age at first marriage, children ever born, live births in past 12 months, type of economic and non-economic activities performed in the past 12 months, duration of economic and non-economic activities performed in the past 12 months, usual occupation and industry (type), employment status, main reasons for usually not working in the past 12 months, and living arrangement of children below 16 years of age.

Concepts and definitions

Some of the specific concepts and definitions used in the questionnaire are outlined below together with some of the potential limitations associated with them. Understanding these definitions is important for interpreting the information presented in this publication. Detailed information on how to interpret the questions, and the definitions of different words, was provided in the Questionnaire Manual (in Nepali) (27) and explained to enumerators during the preparative training sessions. Further details of the conceptual definitions used in the census can be found in the CBS publications listed in the references.

Usual place of residence

All the decennial censuses of the population of Nepal since 1952/54, including the census 2001, have been taken on a modified de-jure basis, in other words every person was enumerated as being at their 'usual place of residence'. Temporary visitors, tourists, resident foreign diplomats, and refugees were excluded from the enumeration. Those temporarily absent from the country for more than six months were also excluded from the overall population count although they were recorded as 'absentees'.

In the Census 2001, the definition of usual place of residence was revised to mean the place where a person mostly or usually lives or intends to live for a long period like their family home, place of work or business, and place where studying. The inmates of prisons, students in hostels, and the armed forces in their barracks were counted as residents of the places where they were found. Homeless people such as sages, beggars, hermits, and vagrants, i.e. persons without any fixed household, were enumerated where they were found on census day.

Household

The census was based on the concept of 'household', with information about individuals collected on one form per household. The present census defined a household as socioeconomic unit consisting of an individual or individuals who live together, related or unrelated or both, usually sharing a common kitchen. A household can be a single person or a group of two or more people.

Urban area

A number of indicators are differentiated on the basis of 'urban' versus 'rural' areas. In Nepal, 'urban areas' are taken as those areas included within the administrative units 'municipalities' and 'metropolitan areas'. (This means that in practice some parts of 'urban areas' have very little housing). Forty-three of Nepal's 75 districts contain 58 urban areas; the remaining 32 districts have no designated urban areas.

Economically active population

The 1952/54 census was the first to collect information about the economically active population, and the practice has continued in every census since then. However, the concepts and definitions used have changed slightly from one census to another.

In the censuses of 1961, 1971, and 1981, economically active persons were defined as those who had worked at a single stretch or at intervals for at least eight months during the year preceding the day of the census enumeration, for pay, profit, or remuneration in cash or in kind. In the 1991 census, economically active persons were defined as those who had worked for any length of time during the twelve months preceding the census date.

In the 2001 census, the questions on economic activity were refined by adding the duration of work as a new question. This improvement was intended to make the census results compatible with the results of previous censuses as well as with revised international standard norms. The definition, concept, and questions relating to economic activity were also improved as per the revised international standard and norms. 'Usually economically active' persons were defined as those persons who had worked, and/or had actively sought work, at a single stretch or at intervals, for at least six months during the year preceding the day of the census enumeration. 'Work' included for pay, profit, or remuneration in cash or kind, employed and self-employed, and including 'extended economic activity' (see below). It thus included subsistence agricultural activities among others. 'Extended economic activity', as defined in the 1993 National System of Accounts (SNA) concept, was included as an additional question partly to better include activities by women that contribute to the overall economic situation of a household. Extended economic activities cover such things as the production of goods consumed within a household, including collection of firewood and fetching of water.

Small-scale non-agricultural economic activity

Small-scale non-agricultural economic activity was defined as those activities operated by a household which are conducive to the household's economic benefit but are not registered with any government or non-government institution (investing cash or materials, and or employing household members but not regular hired labour). The product produced by this small-scale economic activity may be either for sale or home use; however, if the product is service oriented, it should be sold and not retained for home use.

Housing Unit

A residential or housing unit was defined as a structurally separate and independent place of residence with four walls and a roof of any material with one or more rooms, stories, and/or flats, which is intended for habitation by one or more households. Three categories of housing unit type were defined depending upon the materials used to construct the walls and roof: pakki or permanent – both walls and roof built of permanent materials; ardh pakki or semi-permanent – either the walls or the roof built of permanent materials; and kachi or temporary/impermanent – both walls and roof built of non-lasting materials. Houses not belonging to any of the three aforementioned categories were categorised as 'other'; these included, for example, houses made of plastic, straw, bamboo strips, and tents.

The census operations

The census was carried out in two phases. A preliminary 'household listing' operation was carried out from May 14-28, 2001, followed by the census enumeration itself from June 10-26, 2001. The reference date for the census – 'census day' – at which the population was counted was June 22, 2001. Homeless people were counted on the day before census day.

The main questionnaire (Form 1) was completed by every household; a sample of households also completed the sample questionnaire (Form 2). The sample design was prepared before the census enumeration. A sample frame was created for each enumeration area during the initial listing operation and a sample selection of 1 in 8 housing units prepared; institutional households were not included in the sample. Complete enumeration was done in 6 districts and 52 municipalities with small populations. The ratio estimation method was used to make estimates from the sample.

More details of how estimates were made from the samples and of data processing and tabulation are given in (16).

Limitations of the census data

Disturbances

The implementation of the census was disturbed in two ways. The tragic incident that happened in the Royal Palace on 1st June 2001 resulted in a short delay in the recruitment and training of field staff and ultimately affected the actual field programme, causing a four-day delay in the enumeration. In addition, political disturbances hampered the census enumeration work in 12 districts including most areas of Kalikot and Salyan and parts of Bajura, Dolakha, Dolpa, Jhapa, Jumla, Mugu, Sindhuli, Sindhupalchok, Siraha, and Surkhet. In all, enumeration was completely disturbed in 83 VDCs, and partially in some others, that is in a total of 955 rural wards and 2 urban wards.

The results of the census have attempted to incorporate the population in these disturbed areas by using the population figures (male, female, and total) obtained from the household listing. However, other detailed information for these census-disturbed areas is not available. In some areas even household listing could not be done, and the population for such areas was estimated on the basis of the observed growth between 1991 and 2001 based on available data. The estimated population of Nepal on June 22, 2001, including the population estimates from disturbed wards and VDCs, was 23,151,423 in a total of 4,253,220 households. However, the statistical tables on detailed characteristics of households and population are only given for the 4,174,374 households and 22,736,934 people actually enumerated in the census.

Administrative boundary changes

Census results presented for any geographical area refer to the area at the time the census was held. Many changes have been made in the boundaries and areas of the different administrative units at various times since 1952/54, particularly to the boundaries of districts, VDCs, and municipalities (until 1990 termed village panchayats and town panchayats). Such boundary changes affect the direct comparability of data related to the newly-defined and previously-defined unit, and should be taken into account when assessing trends data.

Presentation of the Census (and other) Data as Indicators in Map Form

Methodology

A GIS application software – the ArcGIS platform from the Environmental System Research Institute (ESRI) – was used to map the indicators generated through statistical computation and analysis of the census and other data, using the spatial data source from ICIMOD as a base.

The indicators were calculated at the national as well as district level as per their respective definitions and formulae. They were grouped thematically under the headings: population, economic activity, infrastructure, health and environment, education, children, gender, and agriculture. Where particular indicators related to more than one theme, they were allocated to the theme considered to be of most relevance. For easy reference and visualisation, separate colour schemes were selected for the maps in each theme. Where appropriate, graphics (bar and pie charts) were used to illustrate the proportional values of multiple indicators within a single map.

Limitations

The data used in the study were taken mainly from census data supplemented by other sources as described above. Although considerable efforts were made to standardise the data and check for inconsistencies, the census data by its nature has certain limitations, the more important of which are discussed briefly above. In addition, there were certain problems involved in using the additional data from other sources, in particular the Department of Education data which refer to the year 2000 and not the year 2001. The presentation of trends was complicated by the fact that the data from different censuses are not always directly comparable as a result of changes in administrative boundaries and changes in the definition of parameters. Again this has been mentioned where pertinent.

A selected set of representative statistics was chosen for graphical presentation, preparation of a full graphical display of all the information collected by the census would have been prohibitive. However, users interested in displaying material not selected here in graphical form will be able to use the interactive features of the companion CD-Rom to input their chosen data sets.

Utmost care has been taken to check the indicators, the district-wise data, the minima and maxima, the national values, and associated data for any erroneous representation in the form of maps or otherwise. The study team hope that through feedback from the users, further improvements can be made to future editions of this volume.

Presentation

The publication is divided into three parts. This first section describes the background and limitations of the data sets and shows the base-line maps with the basic GIS layers.

The second part contains the bulk of the maps illustrating the geographical distribution of the values of the indicators derived from the 2001 Census and other sources, under the eight themes: population, economic activity, infrastructure, health and environment, education, children, gender, and agriculture. Each indicator is presented in the form of a map accompanied by a table showing the actual district-wise values of the data and a brief text describing the definition of the indicator and the major findings.

The third part of the volume displays the trends apparent from the data of the last four censuses (1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001) under four major themes: population, economic activity, infrastructure, and education. The trend analysis is presented in the form of maps, generally four, portraying district-wise census data from 1971, 1981, 1991, and 2001 (or two or three maps where data was not available from earlier censuses), together with a graph showing the trend at national level, and a table of values.

A multi-media CD-Rom is being prepared as a companion to this volume. It will contain the data sets and maps presented here together with additional data sets and will offer functionalities for viewing the data interactively in a spatial context and provide the flexibility to display different graphical representations, select specific areas, and use customised indicators, among others.

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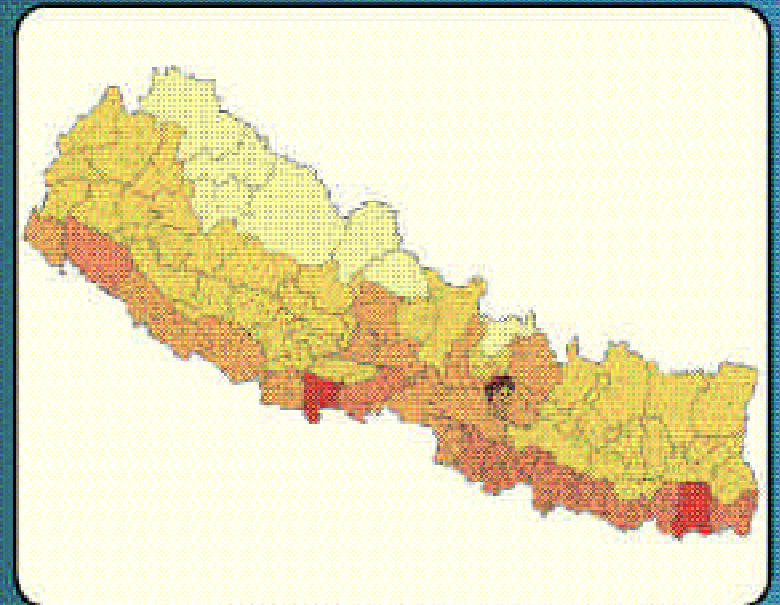
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Part Two

Census 2001 Indicators

A. POPULATION

1. Population Distribution
2. Proportional Population Distribution
3. Population Density
4. Average Annual Population Growth Rate
5. Number of Households
6. Average Household Size
7. Sex Ratio
8. Child-Woman Ratio
9. Total Dependency Ratio
10. Child Dependency Ratio
11. Female Child Dependency Ratio
12. Male Child Dependency Ratio
13. Aged Dependency Ratio
14. Proportion of Population Aged 75 Years and Above
15. Proportion of Male Population Aged 75 Years and Above
16. Proportion of Female Population Aged 75 Years and Above
17. Singulate Mean Age at Marriage of Males
18. Singulate Mean Age at Marriage of Females
19. Urban Population Density
20. Proportion of Urban Area
21. Proportion of Urban Population to District Population
22. Proportion of National Urban Population in Each District
23. Urban Sex Ratio
24. Rural Population Density
25. Absentee Population (Abroad)
26. Proportion of Absentee Population in Different Countries
27. Proportion of Population by Religion



POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, 2001

The total (estimated) population of Nepal in 2001 was 23,151,423: 11,563,921 males and 11,587,502 females. Absentees out of the country for more than six months were not included in the count. The district-wise population distribution was uneven as a result of the heterogeneous topographic characteristics of the districts and differing economic, social, and demographic factors; it ranged from 9,587 (Manang) to 1,081,845 (Kathmandu). Out of 75 districts, seven had populations below 100,000; 39 a population between 100,000 and 300,000; 15 a population between 300,000 and 500,000; and only three districts (Kathmandu, Morang and Rupandehi) populations above 700,000. The average population per district was 308,686.

The spatial distribution of population is depicted by a population dot map. In this map each dot represents 5,000 people; within the districts the dots are scattered at random. The total population is represented by 4,630 dots; the average number of dots per district is 61.7; and district-wise the number of dots varies from 2 (Manang) to 216 (Kathmandu). In representing a large section of population by a single dot, the map grossly generalises the spatial distribution of the population in the mountain regions. The distribution pattern shows an increasing density from north to south. The distribution was densest in the Terai, medium in the hills (except valley districts), and sparse in the mountains in all regions. The Kathmandu Valley in the central development region was the most densely populated area.

Table A.1

District	Population	District	Population	District	Population	District	Population	District	Population
Achham	231285	Darchula	121996	Kalikot*	105580	Myagdi	114447	Salyan*	213500
Arghakhanchi	208391	Dhading	338658	Kanchanpur	377899	Nawalparasi	562870	Sankhuwasabha	159203
Baglung	268937	Dhankuta	166479	Kapilbastu	481976	Nuwakot	288478	Saptari	570282
Baitadi	234418	Dhanusa	671364	Kaski	380527	Okhaldhunga	156702	Sarlahi	635701
Bajhang	167026	Dolakha*	204229	Kathmandu	1081845	Palpa	268558	Sindhuli*	279821
Bajura*	108781	Dolpa*	29545	Kabhrepalanchok	385672	Panchthar	202056	Sindhupalchok*	305857
Banke	385840	Doti	207066	Khotang	231385	Parbat	157826	Siraha*	572399
Bara	559135	Gorkha	288134	Lalitpur	337785	Parsa	497219	Solukhumbu	107686
Bardiya	382649	Gulmi	296654	Lamjung	177149	Pyuthan	212484	Sunsari	625633
Bhaktapur	225461	Humla	40595	Mahottari	553481	Ramechhap	212408	Surkhet*	288527
Bhojpur	203018	Ilam	282806	Makawanpur	392604	Rasuwa	44731	Syangja	317320
Chitwan	472048	Jajarkot	134868	Manang	9587	Rautahat	545132	Tanahu	315237
Dadeldhura	126162	Jhapa*	688109	Morang	843220	Rolpa	210004	Taplejung	134698
Dailekh	225201	Jumla*	89427	Mugu*	43937	Rukum	188438	Terhathum	113111
Dang	462380	Kailali	616697	Mustang	14981	Rupandehi	708419	Udayapur	287689

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

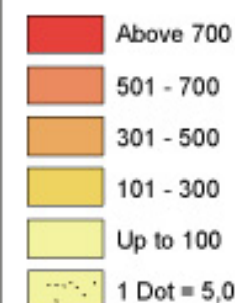
* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Population Distribution

Distribution of population by district, 2001

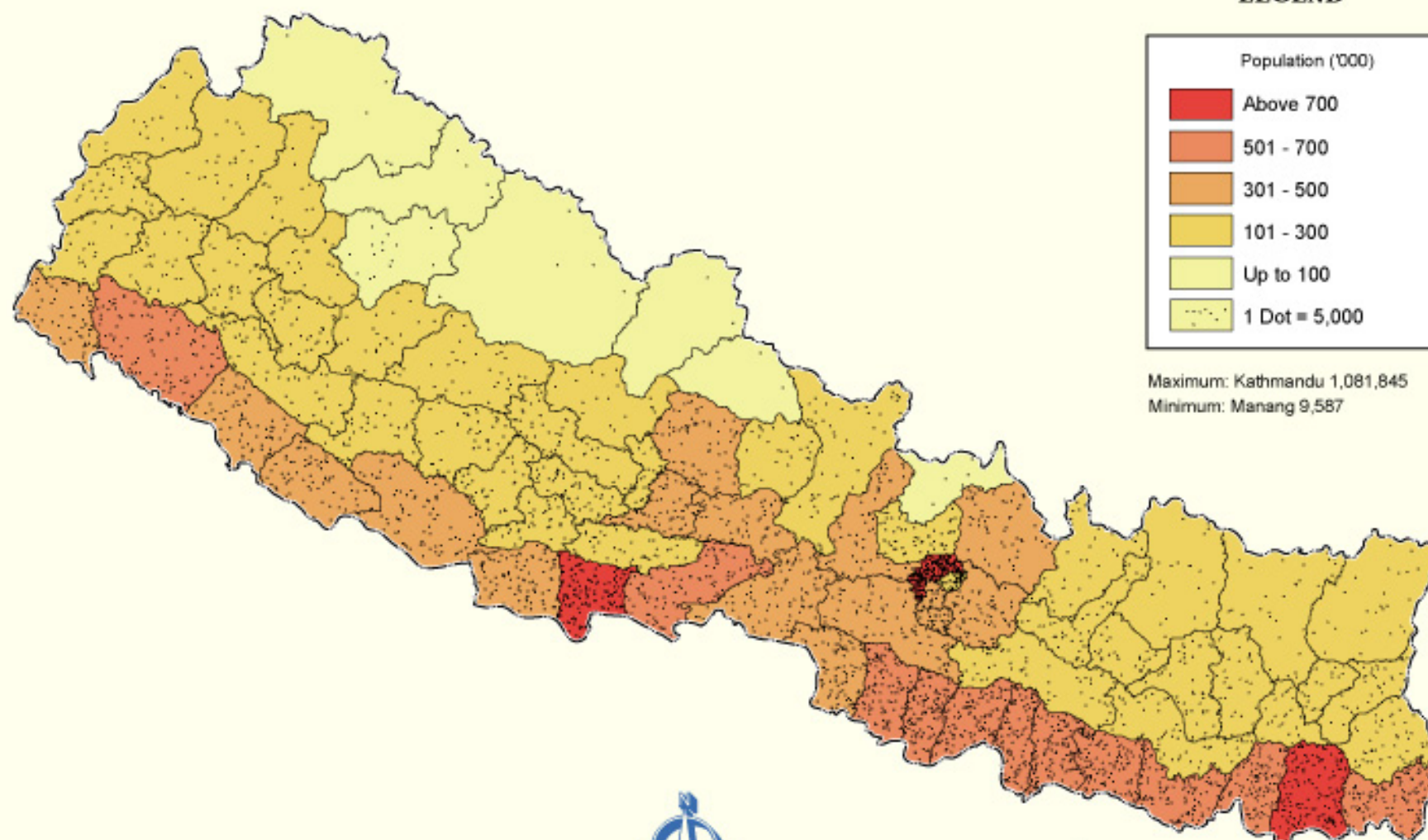
LEGEND

Population ('000)

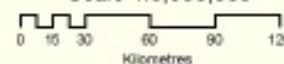


Maximum: Kathmandu 1,081,845

Minimum: Manang 9,587



Scale 1:3,500,000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



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PROPORTIONAL POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, 2001

The proportional distribution of population is the ratio of the population of a district to the total population of the country and is generally expressed as a percentage. The proportional distribution of population ranged from 0.04 to 4.67%. The districts with the lowest proportional populations were Manang (0.04%), Mustang (0.06%), Dolpa (0.13%), and Humla (0.18%). Kathmandu at 4.67% had the highest proportion of population. Other districts with notably high proportions of population, were Morang (3.64%), Rupandehi (3.06%), and Jhapa (2.9%).

Table A.2

District	Proportion %	District	Proportion %	District	Proportion %	District	Proportion %	District	Proportion %
Achham	1.00	Darchula	0.53	Kalikot*	0.46	Myagdi	0.49	Salyan*	0.92
Arghakhanchi	0.90	Dhading	1.46	Kanchanpur	1.63	Nawalparasi	2.43	Sankhuwasabha	0.69
Baglung	1.16	Dhankuta	0.72	Kapilbastu	2.08	Nuwakot	1.25	Saptari	2.46
Baitadi	1.01	Dhanusa	2.90	Kaski	1.64	Okhaldhunga	0.68	Sarlahi	2.75
Bajhang	0.72	Dolakha*	0.88	Kathmandu	4.67	Palpa	1.16	Sindhuli*	1.21
Bajura*	0.47	Dolpa*	0.13	Kabhrepalanchok	1.67	Panchthar	0.87	Sindhupalchok*	1.32
Banke	1.67	Doti	0.89	Khotang	1.00	Parbat	0.68	Siraha*	2.47
Bara	2.42	Gorkha	1.24	Lalitpur	1.46	Parsa	2.15	Solukhumbu	0.47
Bardiya	1.65	Gulmi	1.28	Lamjung	0.77	Pyuthan	0.92	Sunsari	2.70
Bhaktapur	0.97	Humla	0.18	Mahottari	2.39	Ramechhap	0.92	Surkhet*	1.25
Bhojpur	0.88	Ilam	1.22	Makawanpur	1.70	Rasuwa	0.19	Syangja	1.37
Chitwan	2.04	Jajarkot	0.58	Manang	0.04	Rautahat	2.35	Tanahu	1.36
Dadeldhura	0.54	Jhapa*	2.97	Morang	3.64	Rolpa	0.91	Taplejung	0.58
Dailekh	0.97	Jumla*	0.39	Mugu*	0.19	Rukum	0.81	Terhathum	0.49
Dang	2.00	Kailali	2.66	Mustang	0.06	Rupandehi	3.06	Udayapur	1.24

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Proportional Population Distribution

Proportional district-wise population distribution in percent, 2001

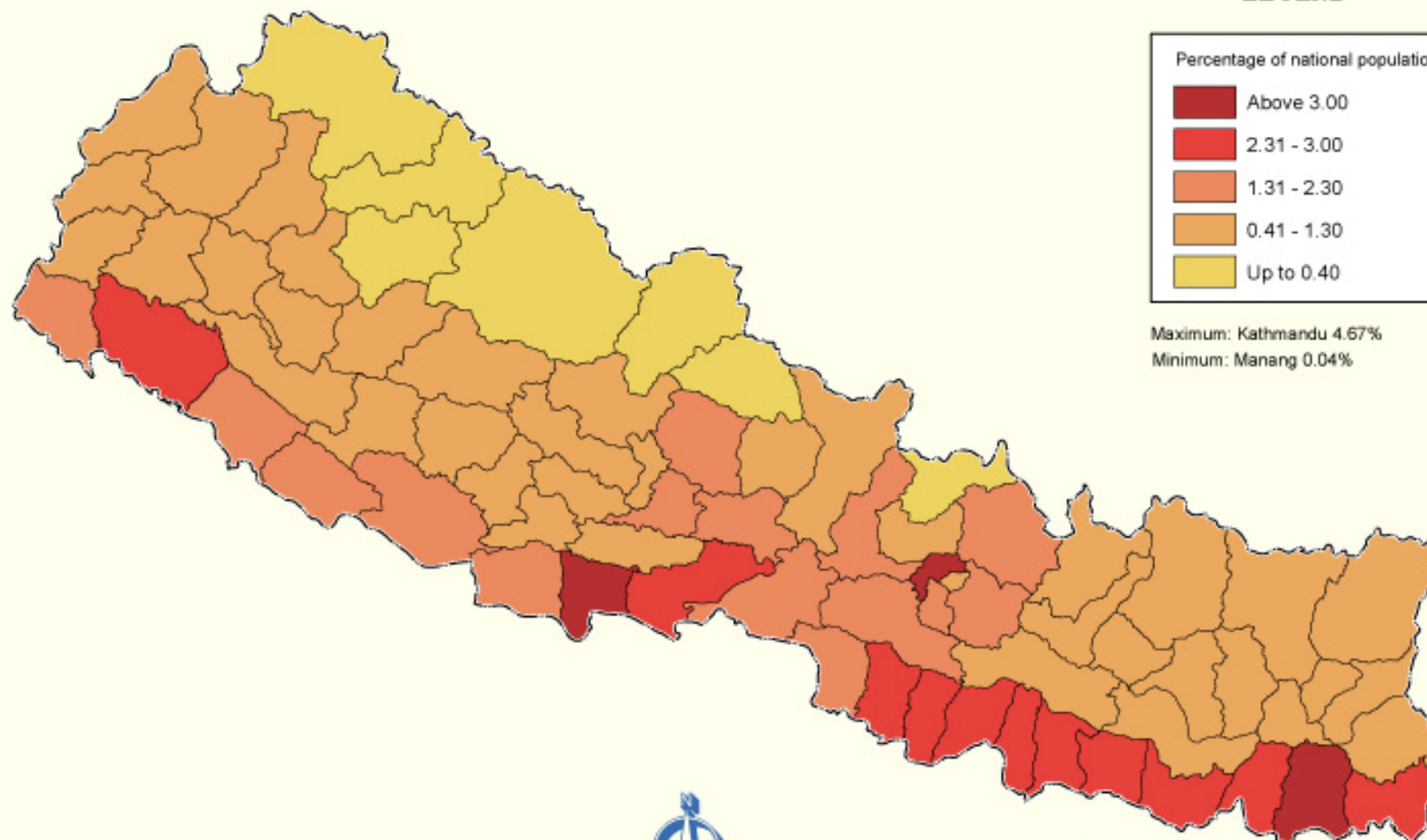
LEGEND

Percentage of national population

- Above 3.00
- 2.31 - 3.00
- 1.31 - 2.30
- 0.41 - 1.30
- Up to 0.40

Maximum: Kathmandu 4.67%

Minimum: Manang 0.04%



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres



CBS/HMGN

ICIMOD
MENRIS 2003

POPULATION DENSITY, 2001

The density of population is an index showing the relationship between a population and the area in which it lives. It indicates the person:land ratio and is usually expressed as the number of persons per square kilometre. The average population density of Nepal was 157.30 persons per square kilometre; district-wise it ranged from 3.75 (Dolpa) to 2738.85 (Kathmandu) persons per square kilometre.

Table A.3

District	Population Density	District	Population Density	District	Population Density	District	Population Density	District	Population Density
Achham	137.67	Darchula	52.54	Kalikot*	60.64	Myagdi	49.82	Salyan*	146.03
Arghakhanchi	174.68	Dhading	175.83	Kanchanpur	234.72	Nawalparasi	260.35	Sankhuwasabha	45.75
Baglung	150.75	Dhankuta	186.85	Kapilbastu	277.32	Nuwakot	257.34	Saptari	418.40
Baitadi	154.32	Dhanusa	568.95	Kaski	188.66	Okhaldhunga	145.91	Sarlahi	504.93
Bajhang	48.81	Dolakha*	93.21	Kathmandu	2738.85	Palpa	195.60	Sindhuli*	112.33
Bajura*	49.72	Dolpa*	3.75	Kabhrepalanchok	276.27	Panchthar	162.82	Sindhupalchok*	120.32
Banke	165.10	Doti	102.25	Khotang	145.43	Parbat	319.49	Siraha*	481.82
Bara	469.86	Gorkha	79.82	Lalitpur	877.36	Parsa	367.49	Solukhumbu	32.51
Bardiya	188.96	Gulmi	258.18	Lamjung	104.70	Pyuthan	162.33	Sunsari	497.72
Bhaktapur	1894.63	Humla	7.18	Mahottari	552.38	Ramechhap	137.39	Surkhet*	117.72
Bhojpur	134.72	Ilam	166.06	Makawanpur	161.83	Rasuwa	28.97	Syangja	272.61
Chitwan	212.83	Jajarkot	60.48	Manang	4.27	Rautahat	484.13	Tanahu	203.90
Dadeldhura	82.03	Jhapa*	428.46	Morang	454.57	Rolpa	111.76	Taplejung	36.94
Dailekh	149.93	Jumla*	35.33	Mugu*	12.43	Rukum	65.50	Terhathum	166.58
Dang	156.47	Kailali	190.63	Mustang	4.19	Rupandehi	520.90	Udayapur	139.45

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal







* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Population Density

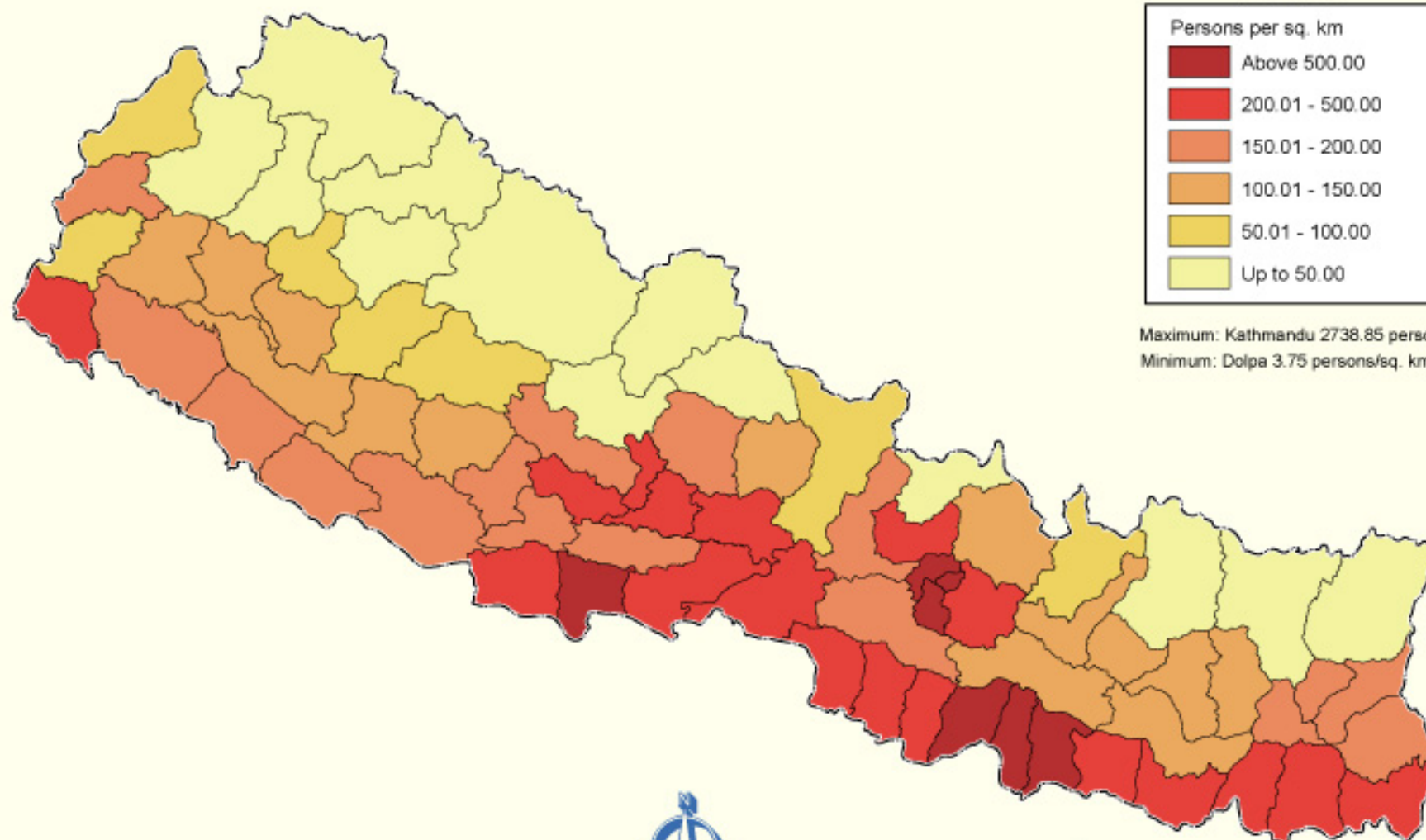
Number of persons per square kilometre

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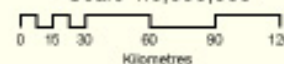
Persons per sq. km

	Above 500.00
	200.01 - 500.00
	150.01 - 200.00
	100.01 - 150.00
	50.01 - 100.00
	Up to 50.00

Maximum: Kathmandu 2738.85 persons/sq. km
Minimum: Dolpa 3.75 persons/sq. km



Scale 1:3,500,000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



CBS/HMGN



AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (1991-2001)

Population growth is a fundamental demographic descriptor on which all others are either directly or indirectly contingent. It refers to the growth of the human population in a particular area during a specified period of time. In practice the annual growth rate of a population is usually derived from the 10 year census data and is expressed as a percentage.

During the period 1991 to 2001 the population growth rate of Nepal was 2.25% per annum; the district-wise rates ranged from 0.21% (Bhojpur) to 5.81% (Manang). Fifty-three districts had annual growth rates below, and 22 districts rates above, the national figure. Other districts with notably low population growth rates were Mustang (0.47%), Khotang (0.69%), and Syangja (0.78%), and with notably high population growth rates Kathmandu (4.71%), Kailali (3.89%), and Kanchanpur (3.82%).

Table A.4

District	Annual Population Growth Rate	District	Annual Population Growth Rate	District	Annual Population Growth Rate	District	Annual Population Growth Rate	District	Annual Population Growth Rate
Achham	1.54	Darchula	1.82	Kalikot*	1.73	Myagdi	1.29	Salyan*	1.61
Arghakhanchi	1.42	Dhading	1.97	Kanchanpur	3.82	Nawalparasi	2.55	Sankhuwasabha	1.15
Baglung	1.46	Dhankuta	1.29	Kapilbastu	2.60	Nuwakot	1.62	Saptari	2.03
Baitadi	1.55	Dhanusa	2.11	Kaski	2.62	Okhaldhunga	1.17	Sarlahi	2.55
Bajhang	1.83	Dolakha*	1.65	Kathmandu	4.71	Palpa	1.28	Sindhuli*	2.23
Bajura*	1.67	Dolpa*	1.67	Kabhrepalanchok	1.73	Panchthar	1.43	Sindhupalchok*	1.59
Banke	3.01	Doti	2.14	Khotang	0.69	Parbat	0.95	Siraha*	2.17
Bara	2.96	Gorkha	1.32	Lalitpur	2.73	Parsa	2.89	Solukhumbu	1.02
Bardiya	2.76	Gulmi	1.08	Lamjung	1.42	Pyuthan	1.91	Sunsari	3.00
Bhaktapur	2.65	Humla	1.66	Mahottari	2.29	Ramechhap	1.22	Surkhet*	2.45
Bhojpur	0.21	Ilam	2.10	Makawanpur	2.22	Rasuwa	1.97	Syangja	0.78
Chitwan	2.86	Jajarkot	1.68	Manang	5.81	Rautahat	2.75	Tanahu	1.62
Dadeldhura	1.87	Jhapa*	1.48	Morang	2.23	Rolpa	1.56	Taplejung	1.15
Dailekh	1.84	Jumla*	1.63	Mugu*	1.89	Rukum	1.92	Terhathum	0.95
Dang	2.66	Kailali	3.89	Mustang	0.47	Rupandehi	3.05	Udayapur	2.63

Source: National Population Census 2001,

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Average Annual Population Growth Rate

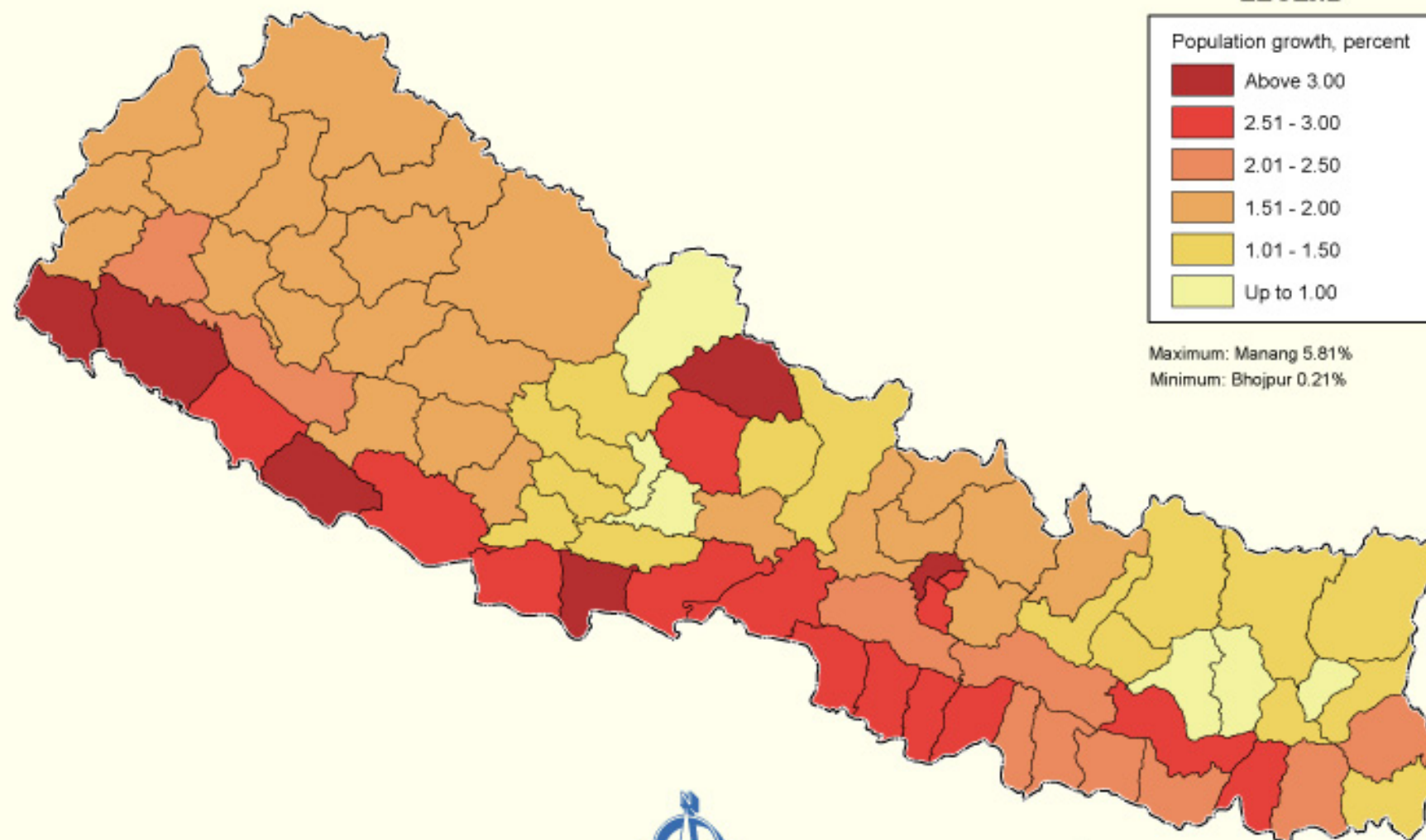
Growth of population per annum in percent, 1991-2001

LEGEND

Population growth, percent

- Above 3.00
- 2.51 - 3.00
- 2.01 - 2.50
- 1.51 - 2.00
- 1.01 - 1.50
- Up to 1.00

Maximum: Manang 5.81%
Minimum: Bhojpur 0.21%



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres



CBS/HMGN



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NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, 2001

The composition of households and their distribution are important indicators for population planning, housing, construction, and others. A household is a socioeconomic unit consisting of individuals who live together. The present census defined a household as a group of persons, related or unrelated or both, usually sharing a common kitchen. A household can be a single person or a group of two or more people.

A total of 4,253,220 households were estimated; the number of households per district ranged from 1,776 to 235,387. Manang had the lowest number of households (0.04% of the country's total) and Kathmandu the highest (5.53%).

Table A.5

District	Number of Households	District	Number of Households	District	Number of Households	District	Number of Households	District	Number of Households
Achham	44005	Darchula	21029	Kalikot*	18487	Myagdi	24435	Salyan*	38084
Arghakhanchi	40869	Dhading	62759	Kanchanpur	60158	Nawalparasi	98340	Sankhuwasabha	30766
Baglung	53565	Dhankuta	32571	Kapilbastu	72932	Nuwakot	53169	Saptari	101141
Baitadi	40387	Dhanusa	117417	Kaski	85075	Okhaldhunga	30121	Sarlahi	111076
Bajhang	28588	Dolakha*	43165	Kathmandu	235387	Palpa	49942	Sindhuli*	48758
Bajura*	20378	Dolpa*	5812	Kabhrepalanchok	70509	Panchthar	37260	Sindhupalchok*	60452
Banke	67269	Doti	36465	Khotang	42866	Parbat	32731	Siraha*	100010
Bara	87706	Gorkha	58923	Lalitpur	68922	Parsa	79456	Solukhumbu	21667
Bardiya	59569	Gulmi	59189	Lamjung	36525	Pyuthan	40183	Sunsari	120295
Bhaktapur	41253	Humla	6953	Mahottari	94229	Ramechhap	40386	Surkhet*	54047
Bhojpur	39481	Ilam	54565	Makawanpur	71112	Rasuwa	8696	Syangja	64746
Chitwan	92863	Jajarkot	24147	Manang	1776	Rautahat	88162	Tanahu	62898
Dadeldhura	21980	Jhapa*	137301	Morang	167875	Rolpa	38512	Taplejung	24764
Dailekh	41140	Jumla*	15850	Mugu*	8261	Rukum	33501	Terhathum	20682
Dang	82495	Kailali	94430	Mustang	3243	Rupandehi	117856	Udayapur	51603

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Number of Households

Number of households (a group of persons, related or unrelated or both, usually sharing the same kitchen), 2001

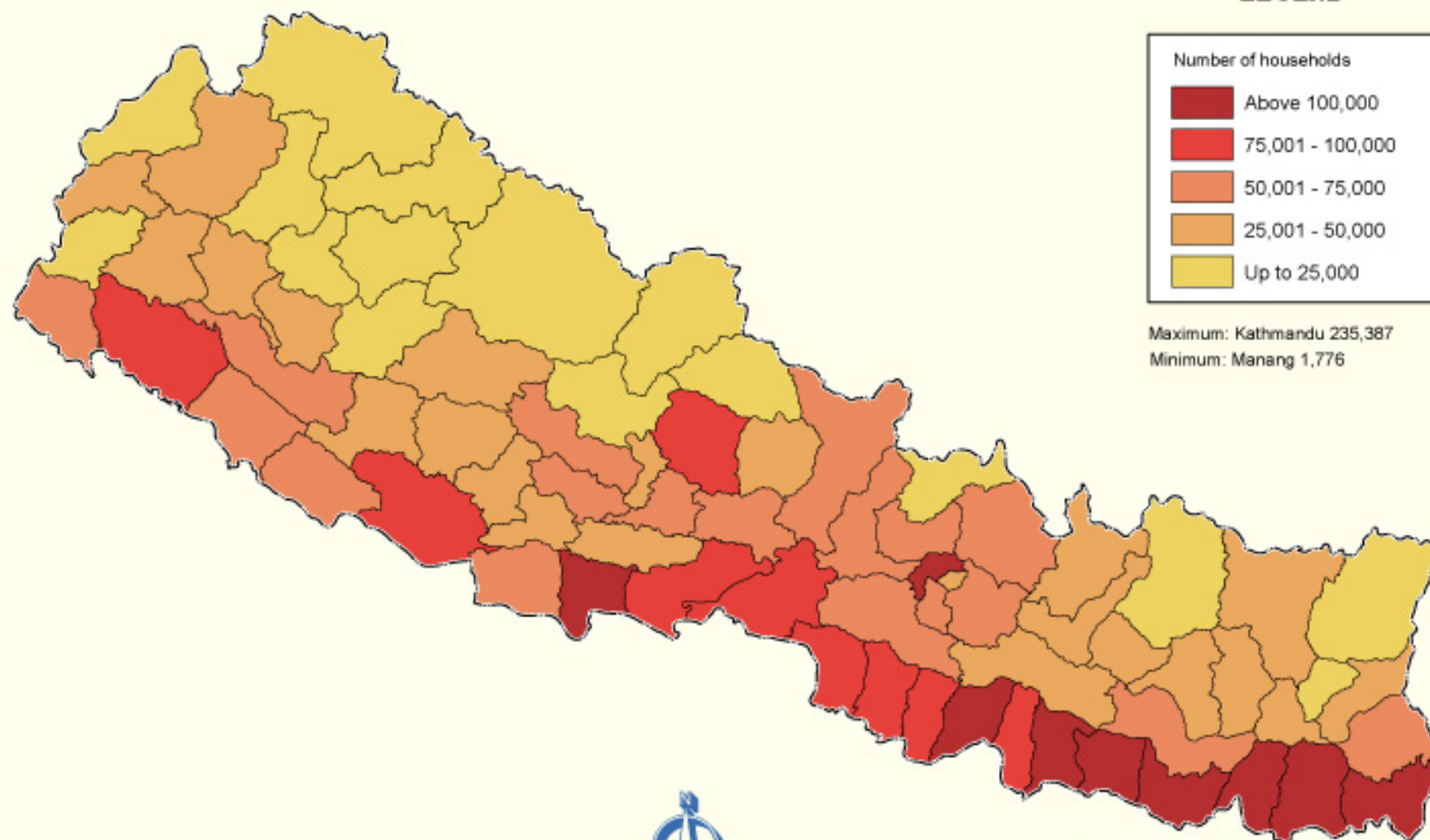
LEGEND

Number of households

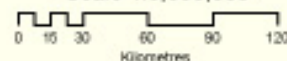
- Above 100,000
- 75,001 - 100,000
- 50,001 - 75,000
- 25,001 - 50,000
- Up to 25,000

Maximum: Kathmandu 235,387

Minimum: Manang 1,776



Scale 1:3,500,000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



CBS/HMGN



AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE, 2001

A household consists of a group of individuals who share living quarters and their principal meals. The household is the basic unit and provides a general framework for the identification and enumeration of individuals in many demographic inquiries. All levels of planning, local, district, and ultimately national level, require household size data. The size of the household also plays an important role in the social structure of a country. The average size of a household is the number of persons per unit household.

The 4,253,220 (estimated) households in Nepal had an average household size of 5.40 persons; district-wise the number ranged from 6.61 (Kapilbastu) to 4.47 (Kaski). Thirty-four districts had an average household size below, and 38 districts a household size above, the national figure.

Table A.6

District	Average Household Size	District	Average Household Size	District	Average Household Size	District	Average Household Size	District	Average Household Size
Achham	5.26	Darchula	5.80	Kalikot*	5.71	Myagdi	4.68	Salyan*	5.61
Arghakhanchi	5.10	Dhading	5.40	Kanchanpur	6.28	Nawalparasi	5.72	Sankhuwasabha	5.17
Baglung	5.02	Dhankuta	5.11	Kapilbastu	6.61	Nuwakot	5.43	Saptari	5.64
Baitadi	5.80	Dhanusa	5.72	Kaski	4.47	Okhaldhunga	5.20	Sarlahi	5.72
Bajhang	5.84	Dolakha*	4.73	Kathmandu	4.60	Palpa	5.38	Sindhuli*	5.74
Bajura*	5.34	Dolpa*	5.08	Kabhrepalanchok	5.47	Panchthar	5.42	Sindhupalchok*	5.06
Banke	5.74	Doti	5.68	Khotang	5.40	Parbat	4.82	Siraha*	5.72
Bara	6.38	Gorkha	4.89	Lalitpur	4.90	Parsa	6.26	Solukhumbu	4.97
Bardiya	6.42	Gulmi	5.01	Lamjung	4.85	Pyuthan	5.29	Sunsari	5.20
Bhaktapur	5.47	Humla	5.84	Mahottari	5.87	Ramechhap	5.26	Surkhet*	5.34
Bhojpur	5.14	Ilam	5.18	Makawanpur	5.52	Rasuwa	5.14	Syangja	4.90
Chitwan	5.08	Jajarkot	5.59	Manang	5.40	Rautahat	6.18	Tanahu	5.01
Dadeldhura	5.74	Jhapa*	5.01	Morang	5.02	Rolpa	5.45	Taplejung	5.44
Dailekh	5.47	Jumla*	5.64	Mugu*	5.32	Rukum	5.62	Terhathum	5.47
Dang	5.60	Kailali	6.53	Mustang	4.62	Rupandehi	6.01	Udayapur	5.58

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Average Household Size

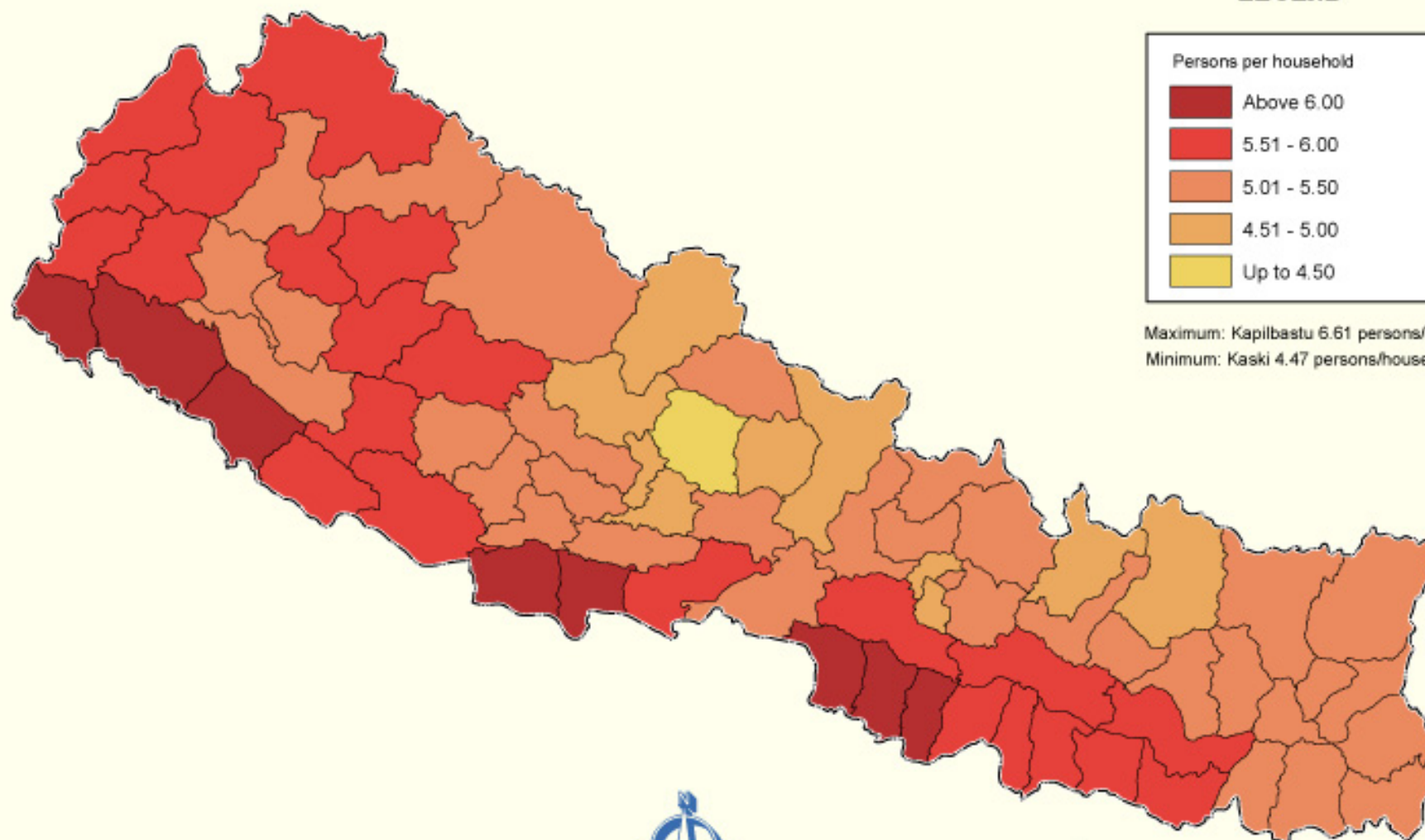
Average number of individuals per unit household, 2001

LEGEND

Persons per household

- Above 6.00
- 5.51 - 6.00
- 5.01 - 5.50
- 4.51 - 5.00
- Up to 4.50

Maximum: Kapilbastu 6.61 persons/household
Minimum: Kaski 4.47 persons/household



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres



CBS/HMGN



SEX RATIO, 2001

The sex ratio is the ratio of the number of persons of one sex to that of the other and is one of the principal numerical measures of sex composition. The ratio may either be expressed as the number of males per 100 females or as the number of females per 100 males. Usually the former definition is employed and it is the one used here. A sex ratio value above 100 indicates a greater number of males and a value below 100 indicates a greater number of females.

The overall sex ratio of the total (estimated) population of Nepal was 99.80, that is, there were 99.80 males for every 100 females indicating that overall females slightly outnumbered males. District-wise the ratio ranged from 82.13 (Gulmi) to 120.28 (Mustang). Forty-two districts had ratios below, and 33 districts ratios above, the national figure.

Table A.7

District	Sex Ratio	District	Sex Ratio	District	Sex Ratio	District	Sex Ratio	District	Sex Ratio
Achham	89.13	Darchula	96.12	Kalikot*	101.52	Myagdi	86.79	Salyan*	100.16
Arghakhanchi	85.99	Dhading	95.99	Kanchanpur	103.18	Nawalparasi	97.77	Sankhuwasabha	95.70
Baglung	84.95	Dhankuta	96.70	Kapilbastu	105.88	Nuwakot	97.93	Saptari	104.50
Baitadi	93.93	Dhanusa	108.54	Kaski	94.61	Okhaldhunga	92.65	Sarlahi	107.39
Bajhang	93.43	Dolakha*	95.87	Kathmandu	113.87	Palpa	87.16	Sindhuli*	99.10
Bajura*	97.97	Dolpa*	99.49	Kabhrepalanchok	96.05	Panchthar	96.14	Sindhupalchok*	98.81
Banke	105.66	Doti	99.98	Khotang	95.16	Parbat	85.93	Siraha*	105.55
Bara	107.29	Gorkha	87.43	Lalitpur	104.31	Parsa	109.97	Solukhumbu	97.54
Bardiya	101.40	Gulmi	82.13	Lamjung	88.97	Pyuthan	86.24	Sunsari	101.75
Bhaktapur	103.74	Humla	106.77	Mahottari	108.41	Ramechhap	90.41	Surkhet*	98.01
Bhojpur	92.88	Ilam	101.47	Makawanpur	102.94	Rasuwa	109.26	Syangja	82.68
Chitwan	99.21	Jajarkot	103.24	Manang	110.56	Rautahat	107.36	Tanahu	87.14
Dadeldhura	93.51	Jhapa*	98.63	Morang	100.61	Rolpa	93.71	Taplejung	96.66
Dailekh	95.70	Jumla*	105.21	Mugu*	102.60	Rukum	102.61	Terhathum	94.42
Dang	98.09	Kailali	102.60	Mustang	120.28	Rupandehi	103.78	Udayapur	99.88

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Sex Ratio

Number of males per 100 females, 2001

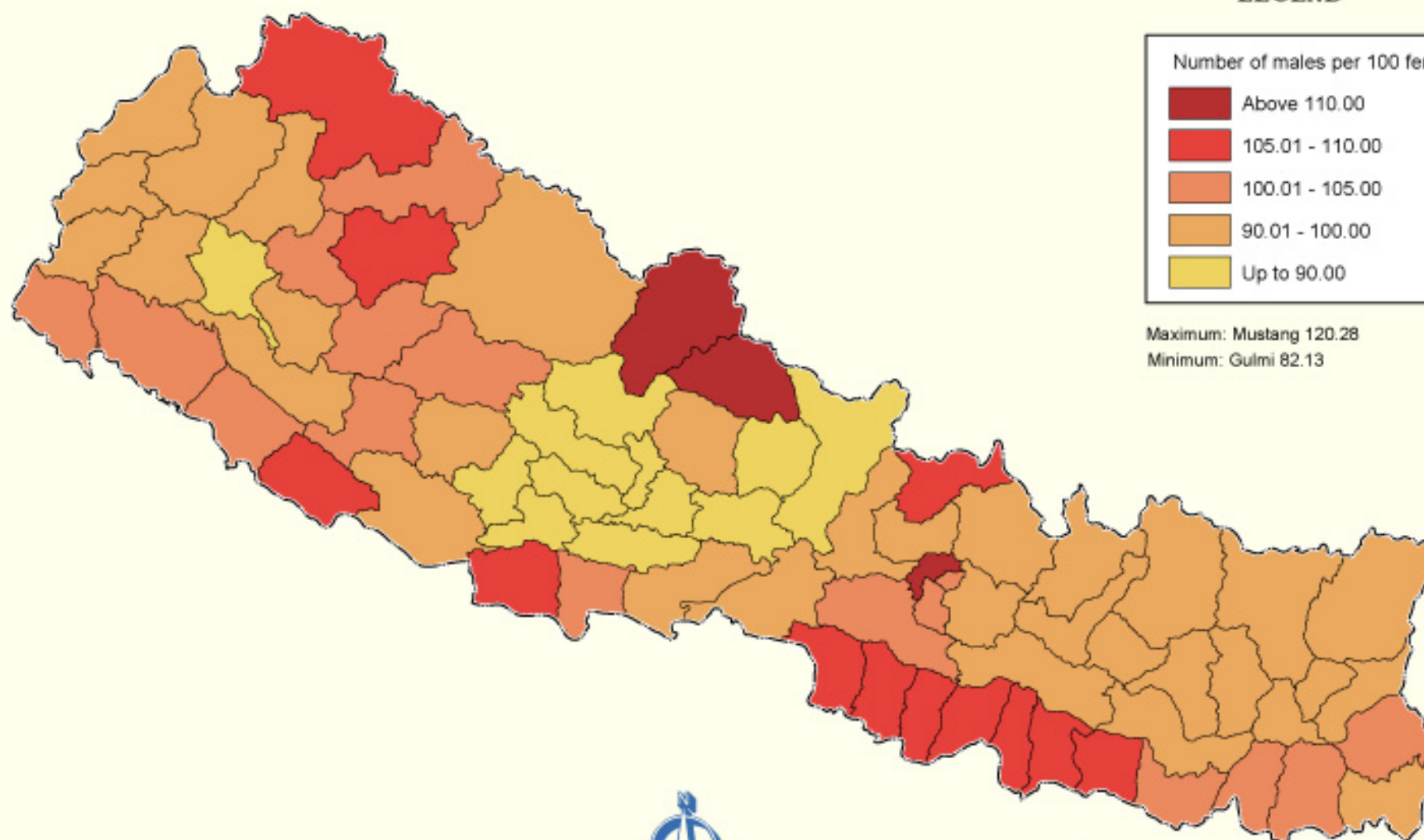
LEGEND

Number of males per 100 females

- Above 110.00
- 105.01 - 110.00
- 100.01 - 105.00
- 90.01 - 100.00
- Up to 90.00

Maximum: Mustang 120.28

Minimum: Gulmi 82.13



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres

Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



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CHILD-WOMAN RATIO, 2001

The child-woman ratio is the ratio of children aged 0 to 4 years to women of reproductive age (aged 15 to 49 years). It is a simple fertility level indicator and is commonly expressed in number of children per thousand women. It is used as an index of fertility when reliable birth statistics are not available.

The child-woman ratio in Nepal as a whole (enumerated) was 492 children (0-4 years) per 1000 women of child-bearing age (15 to 49 years); district-wise it varied from 240 (Manang) to 700 (Mugu). Twenty-eight districts had child-woman ratios below, and 47 districts ratios above, the national figure. Other districts with notably high child-woman ratios were Dailekh (663), Bajura (649), and Achham (648), and with notably low child-woman ratios Lalitpur (276), Kathmandu (283), and Bhaktapur (294).

Table A.8

District	Child-woman Ratio	District	Child-woman Ratio	District	Child-woman Ratio	District	Child-woman Ratio	District	Child-woman Ratio
Achham	648	Darchula	546	Kalikot*	636	Myagdi	500	Salyan*	529
Arghakhanchi	501	Dhading	511	Kanchanpur	549	Nawalparasi	486	Sankhuwasabha	478
Baglung	480	Dhankuta	432	Kapilbastu	570	Nuwakot	470	Saptari	510
Baitadi	561	Dhanusa	571	Kaski	368	Okhaldhunga	524	Sarlahi	589
Bajhang	641	Dolakha*	448	Kathmandu	283	Palpa	489	Sindhuli*	578
Bajura*	649	Dolpa*	555	Kabhrepalanchok	447	Panchthar	514	Sindhupalchok*	481
Banke	529	Doti	594	Khotang	545	Parbat	452	Siraha*	545
Bara	600	Gorkha	443	Lalitpur	276	Parsa	577	Solukhumbu	484
Bardiya	514	Gulmi	501	Lamjung	416	Pyuthan	609	Sunsari	455
Bhaktapur	294	Humla	618	Mahottari	582	Ramechhap	530	Surkhet*	553
Bhojpur	451	Ilam	412	Makawanpur	520	Rasuwa	520	Syangja	461
Chitwan	396	Jajarkot	533	Manang	240	Rautahat	615	Tanahu	444
Dadeldhura	598	Jhapa*	365	Morang	407	Rolpa	626	Taplejung	519
Dailekh	663	Jumla*	600	Mugu*	700	Rukum	519	Terhathum	443
Dang	520	Kailali	540	Mustang	357	Rupandehi	502	Udayapur	532

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Child-Woman Ratio

Number of children aged 0 to 4 years per 1000 women of child bearing age (15 to 49 years), 2001

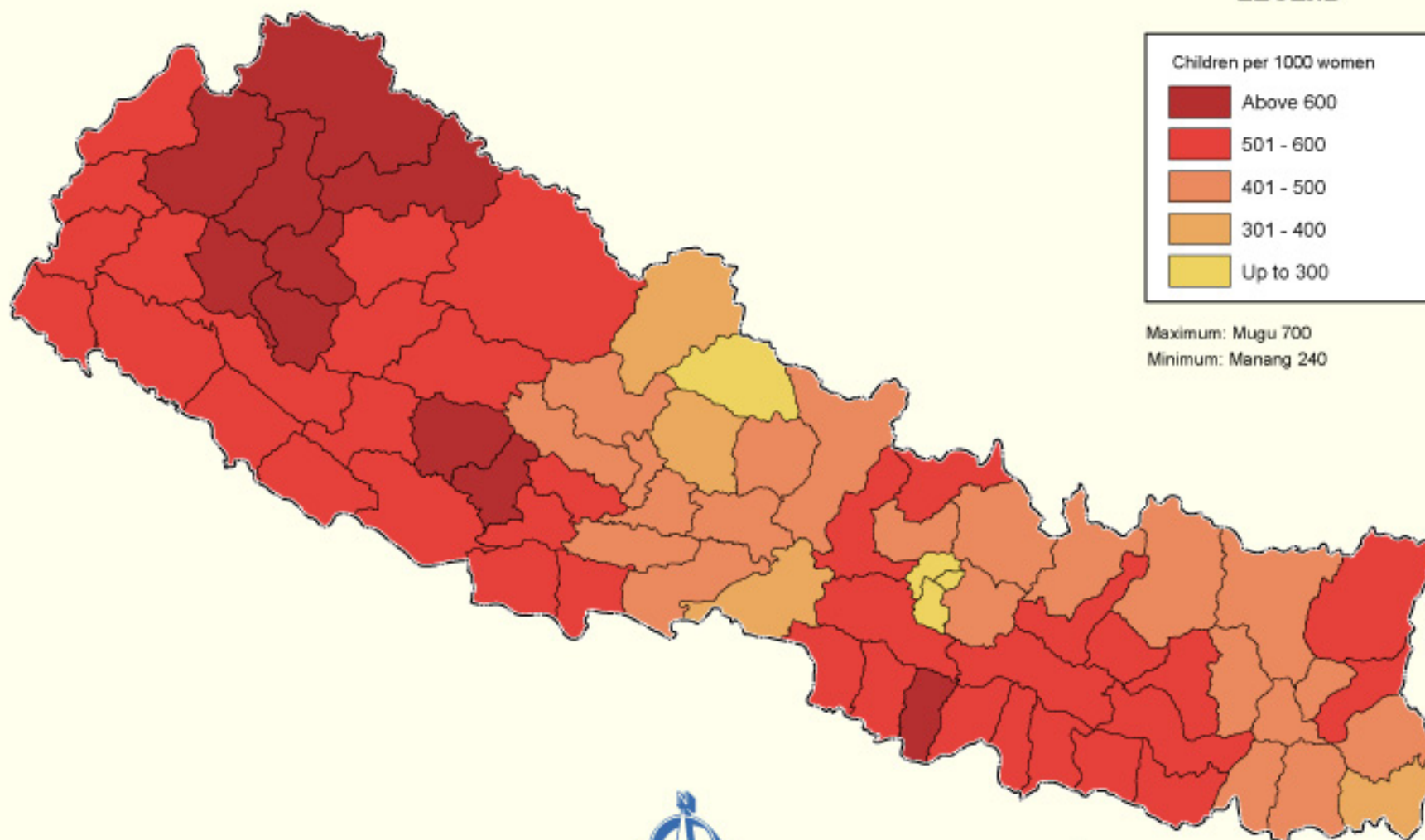
LEGEND

Children per 1000 women

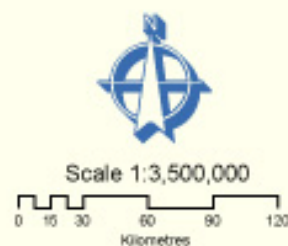
- Above 600
- 501 - 600
- 401 - 500
- 301 - 400
- Up to 300

Maximum: Mugu 700

Minimum: Manang 240



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



TOTAL DEPENDENCY RATIO, 2001

The total dependency ratio is used to study population structure, it is the ratio of the number of dependent persons (persons of non-working age) per 100 persons of working age. It is defined as the ratio of the total number of people in the two age groups 0-14 years and 60 and above years per 100 persons in the age group 15 to 59 years. The dependency ratio is not a completely accurate measure of the dependency burden since not all persons of working age are employed, nor are all persons in the dependent age groups economically dependent. However, this measure gives a broad idea of economic dependency in any population and is, therefore, widely used.

The total dependency ratio in Nepal (enumerated population) was 84.69; it ranged from 50.19 (Kathmandu) to 108.30 (Pyuthan). Eighteen districts had total dependency ratios below, and 57 districts ratios above, the national figure.

Table A.9

District	Total Dependency Ratio	District	Total Dependency Ratio	District	Total Dependency Ratio	District	Total Dependency Ratio	District	Total Dependency Ratio
Achham	102.58	Darchula	93.08	Kalikot*	81.00	Myagdi	92.87	Salyan*	82.38
Arghakhanchi	103.20	Dhading	94.03	Kanchanpur	88.23	Nawalparasi	87.48	Sankhuwasabha	88.34
Baglung	96.48	Dhankuta	79.98	Kapilbastu	91.37	Nuwakot	90.60	Saptari	83.25
Baitadi	97.89	Dhanusa	87.01	Kaski	73.63	Okhaldhunga	98.28	Sarlahi	89.29
Bajhang	99.49	Dolakha*	86.23	Kathmandu	50.19	Palpa	98.21	Sindhuli*	95.84
Bajura*	96.05	Dolpa*	77.62	Kabhyepalanchok	87.77	Panchthar	93.32	Sindhupalchok*	90.22
Banke	85.47	Doti	88.48	Khotang	97.95	Parbat	95.97	Siraha*	86.80
Bara	89.08	Gorkha	93.94	Lalitpur	55.49	Parsa	84.75	Solukhumbu	88.22
Bardiya	87.71	Gulmi	106.59	Lamjung	88.92	Pyuthan	108.30	Sunsari	78.51
Bhaktapur	60.59	Humla	86.96	Mahottari	88.38	Ramechhap	102.34	Surkhet*	86.82
Bhojpur	90.60	Ilam	77.49	Makawanpur	88.56	Rasuwa	85.63	Syangja	98.54
Chitwan	76.02	Jajarkot	81.77	Manang	53.86	Rautahat	89.26	Tanahu	92.18
Dadeldhura	100.48	Jhapa*	68.76	Morang	73.25	Rolpa	96.93	Taplejung	92.59
Dailekh	99.47	Jumla*	86.13	Mugu*	89.83	Rukum	81.42	Terhathum	86.49
Dang	87.30	Kailali	89.56	Mustang	58.14	Rupandehi	84.94	Udayapur	91.87

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Total Dependency Ratio

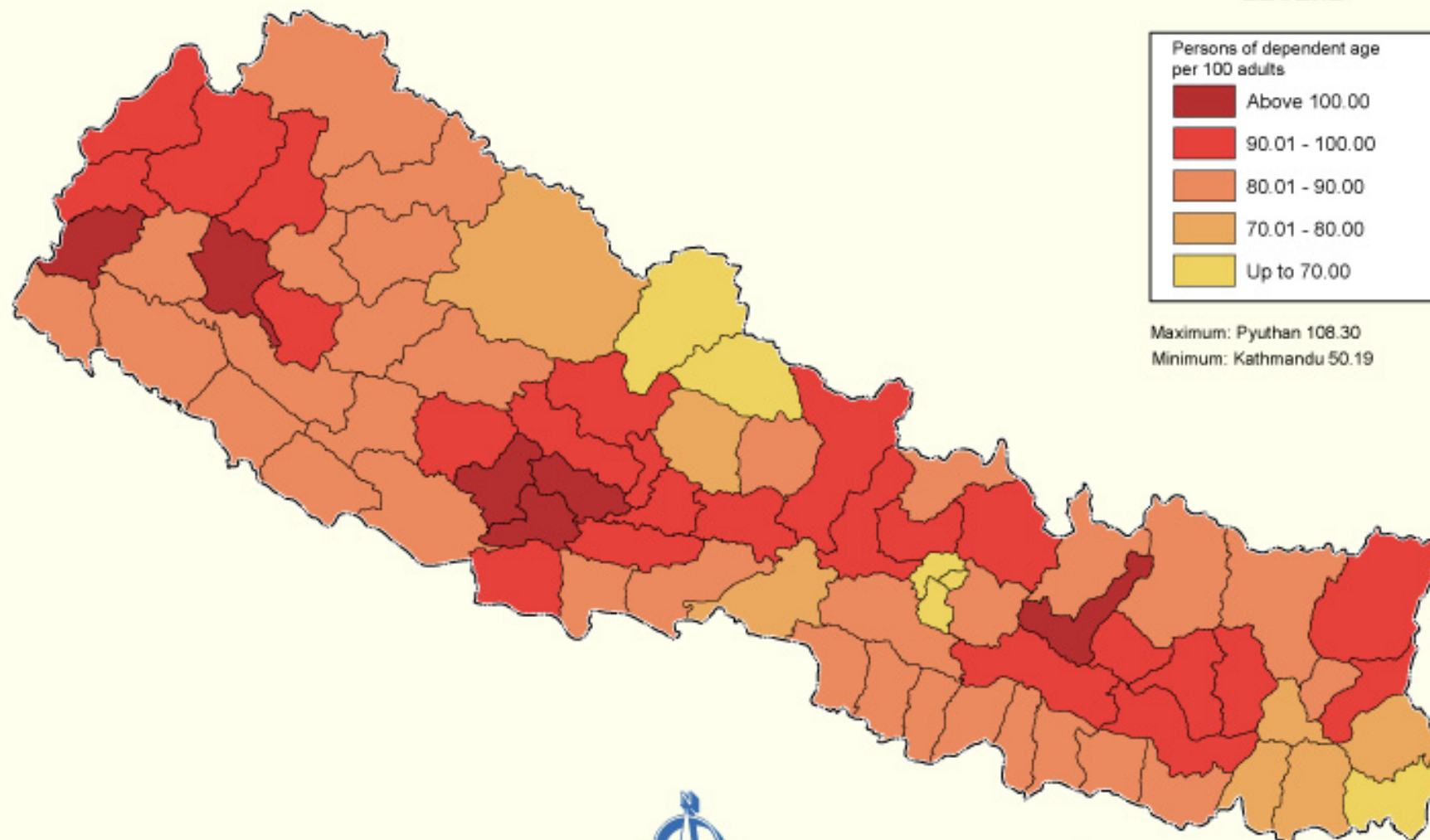
Total population in age groups 0 to 14 years and 60 years and above per 100 individuals in age group 15 to 59 years, 2001

LEGEND

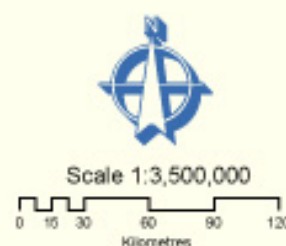
Persons of dependent age
per 100 adults

- Above 100.00
- 90.01 - 100.00
- 80.01 - 90.00
- 70.01 - 80.00
- Up to 70.00

Maximum: Pyuthan 108.30
Minimum: Kathmandu 50.19



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



CHILD DEPENDENCY RATIO, 2001

The child dependency ratio is also used to study the population structure. It is defined as the number of children in the age group 0-14 years per 100 individuals in the age group 15-59 years. It is also called the young dependency ratio.

The child dependency ratio in Nepal as a whole (enumerated population) was 72.69; it ranged district-wise from 39.99 (Manang) to 94.67 (Pyuthan). Eighteen districts had child dependency ratios below, and 57 districts ratios above, the national figure.

Table A.10

District	Child Dependency Ratio	District	Child Dependency Ratio	District	Child Dependency Ratio	District	Child Dependency Ratio	District	Child Dependency Ratio
Achham	89.46	Darchula	80.02	Kalikot*	73.82	Myagdi	75.77	Salyan*	74.43
Arghakhanchi	87.27	Dhading	78.57	Kanchanpur	78.71	Nawalparasi	75.13	Sankhuwasabha	74.00
Baglung	80.67	Dhankuta	66.47	Kapilbastu	78.79	Nuwakot	75.00	Saptari	72.27
Baitadi	83.42	Dhanusa	75.67	Kaski	60.30	Okhaldhunga	81.59	Sarlahi	77.42
Bajhang	86.96	Dolakha*	71.40	Kathmandu	42.15	Palpa	82.69	Sindhuli*	83.73
Bajura*	84.49	Dolpa*	68.66	Kabhrepalanchok	73.74	Panchthar	79.89	Sindhupalchok*	74.30
Banke	75.11	Doti	77.39	Khotang	82.88	Parbat	78.64	Siraha*	75.35
Bara	78.04	Gorkha	75.73	Lalitpur	45.07	Parsa	75.33	Solukhumbu	74.53
Bardiya	78.24	Gulmi	89.15	Lamjung	70.49	Pyuthan	94.67	Sunsari	68.50
Bhaktapur	49.46	Humla	75.05	Mahottari	76.14	Ramechhap	85.16	Surkhet*	78.18
Bhojpur	74.73	Ilam	66.55	Makawanpur	76.95	Rasuwa	70.54	Syangja	80.34
Chitwan	64.16	Jajarkot	75.68	Manang	39.99	Rautahat	76.87	Tanahu	76.37
Dadeldhura	87.78	Jhapa*	58.01	Morang	62.84	Rolpa	85.38	Taplejung	78.26
Dailekh	89.74	Jumla*	79.23	Mugu*	79.62	Rukum	73.75	Terhathum	71.44
Dang	78.38	Kailali	80.41	Mustang	43.48	Rupandehi	73.07	Udayapur	80.49

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Child Dependency Ratio

Number of children in age group 0 to 14 years per 100 individuals in age group 15 to 59 years, 2001

LEGEND

Children per 100 adults

Above 90.00

80.01 - 90.00

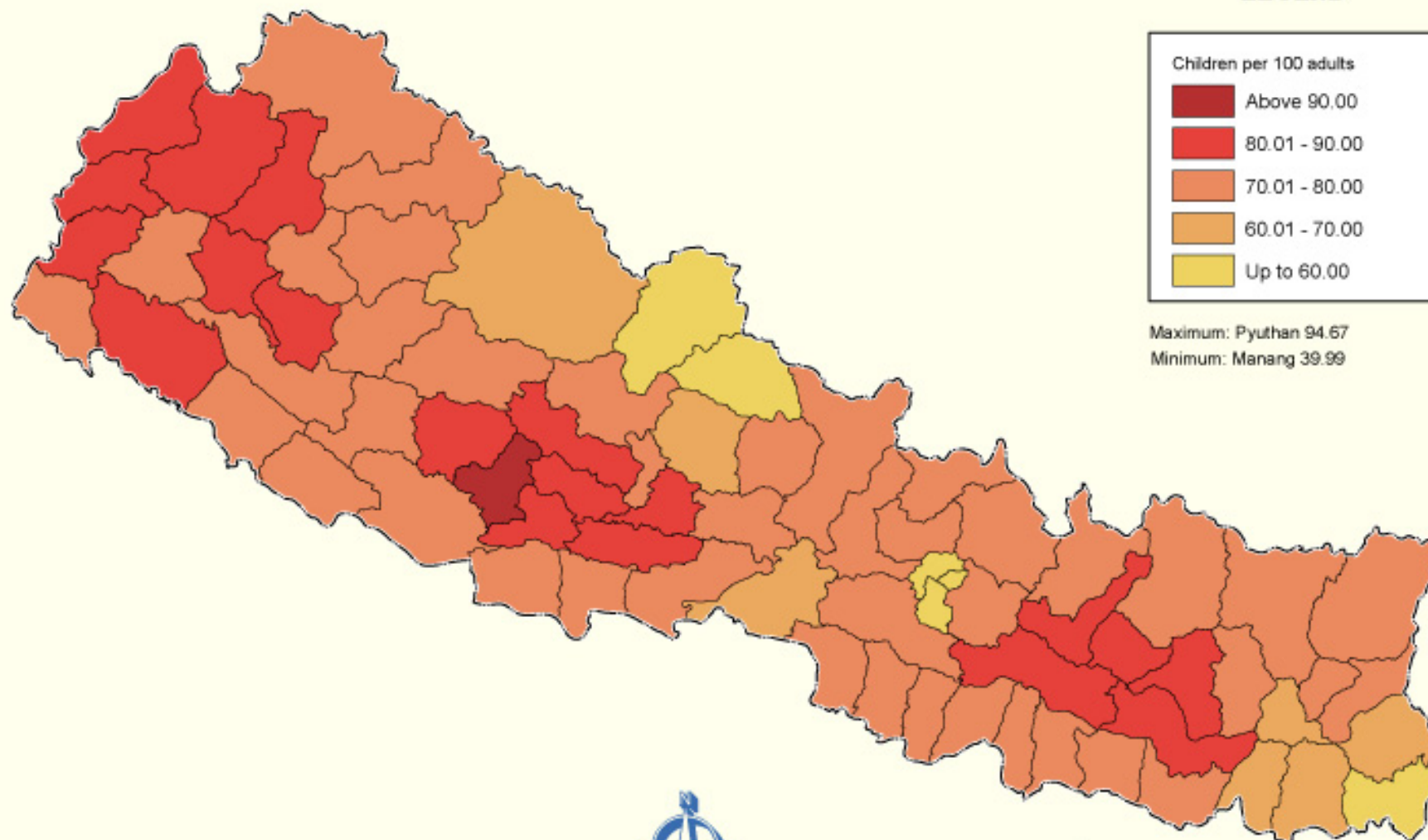
70.01 - 80.00

60.01 - 70.00

Up to 60.00

Maximum: Pyuthan 94.67

Minimum: Manang 39.99



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres



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FEMALE CHILD DEPENDENCY RATIO, 2001

The female child dependency ratio is used to study the female population structure and is defined as the number of females in the age group 0 to 14 years per 100 individuals in the age group 15-59 years. This indicator helps in the understanding of the situation of girls.

The female child dependency ratio in Nepal as a whole (enumerated population) was 35.63; it ranged from 20.06 (Manang) to 47.04 (Pyuthan). Eighteen districts had female child dependency ratios below, and 57 districts ratios above, the national figure.

Table A.11

District	Female Child Dependency Ratio	District	Female Child Dependency Ratio	District	Female Child Dependency Ratio	District	Female Child Dependency Ratio	District	Female Child Dependency Ratio
Achham	44.43	Darchula	39.81	Kalikot*	35.76	Myagdi	37.83	Salyan*	36.60
Arghakhanchi	43.33	Dhading	39.09	Kanchanpur	38.44	Nawalparasi	36.80	Sankhuwasabha	36.70
Baglung	39.99	Dhankuta	33.12	Kapilbastu	38.18	Nuwakot	37.55	Saptari	34.97
Baitadi	41.23	Dhanusa	36.18	Kaski	29.70	Okhaldhunga	40.33	Sarlahi	37.24
Bajhang	42.51	Dolakha*	35.76	Kathmandu	20.34	Palpa	40.77	Sindhuli*	41.48
Bajura*	41.75	Dolpa*	35.03	Kabhrepalanchok	36.47	Panchthar	39.63	Sindhupalchok*	36.85
Banke	36.53	Doti	38.08	Khotang	40.79	Parbat	38.72	Siraha*	36.31
Bara	37.61	Gorkha	37.85	Lalitpur	22.14	Parsa	36.10	Solukhumbu	36.92
Bardiya	38.44	Gulmi	44.51	Lamjung	34.85	Pyuthan	47.04	Sunsari	33.50
Bhaktapur	24.05	Humla	36.17	Mahottari	36.54	Ramechhap	42.62	Surkhet*	38.53
Bhojpur	37.24	Ilam	32.95	Makawanpur	37.89	Rasuwa	34.89	Syangja	39.85
Chitwan	31.44	Jajarkot	38.09	Manang	20.06	Rautahat	37.01	Tanahu	38.08
Dadeldhura	43.25	Jhapa*	28.59	Morang	30.75	Rolpa	42.74	Taplejung	38.96
Dailekh	44.41	Jumla*	38.87	Mugu*	39.63	Rukum	36.71	Terhathum	35.49
Dang	38.70	Kailali	39.18	Mustang	21.66	Rupandehi	35.44	Udayapur	39.64

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Female Child Dependency Ratio

Number of females in age group 0 to 14 years per 100 individuals in age group 15 to 59 years, 2001

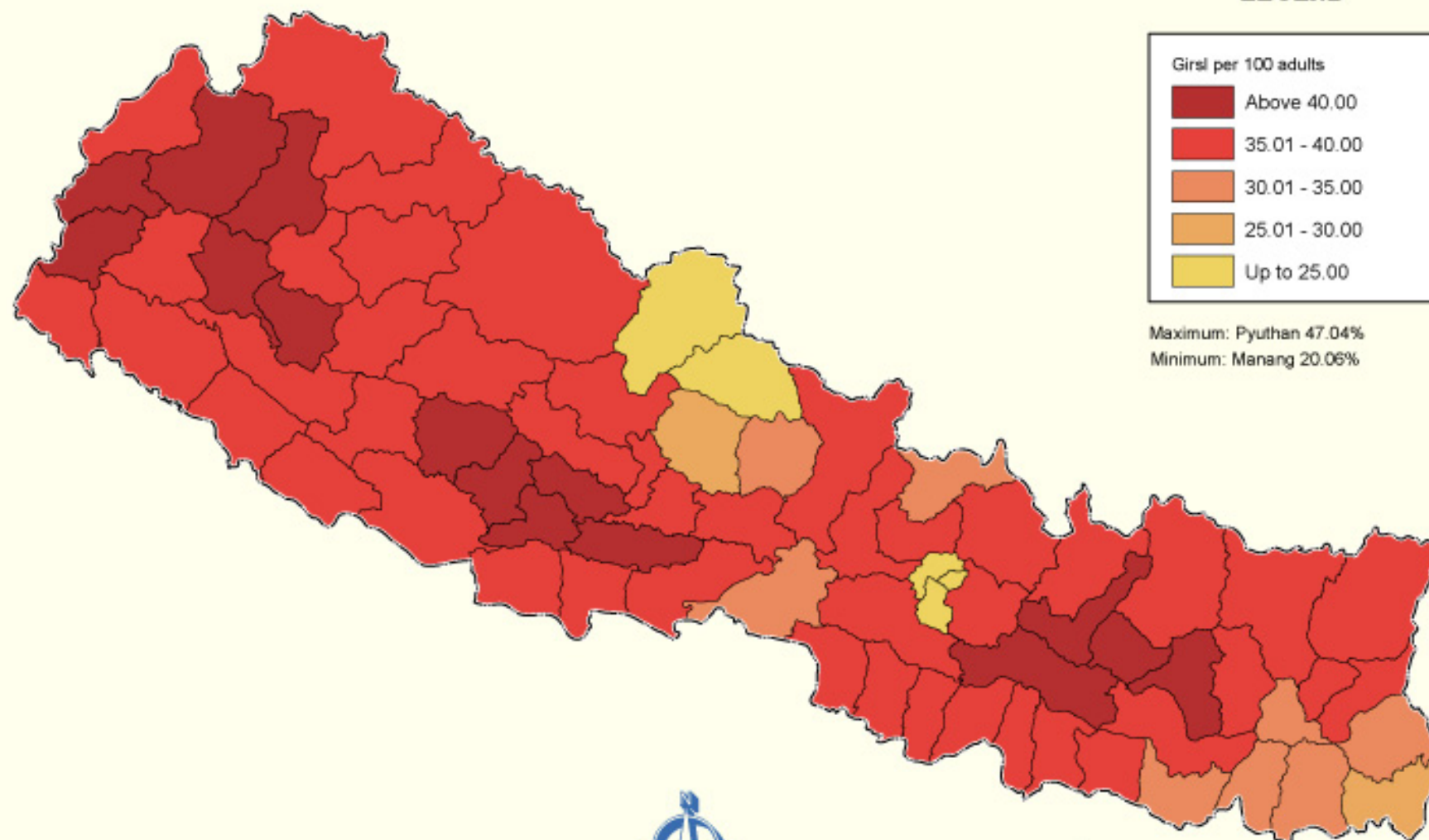
LEGEND

Girls per 100 adults

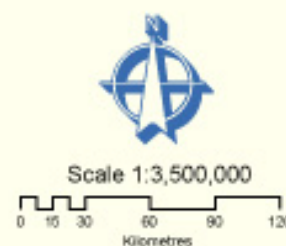
- Above 40.00
- 35.01 - 40.00
- 30.01 - 35.00
- 25.01 - 30.00
- Up to 25.00

Maximum: Pyuthan 47.04%

Minimum: Manang 20.06%



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



MALE CHILD DEPENDENCY RATIO, 2001

The male child dependency ratio is used to study male population structure and is defined as the number of male children in the age group 0-14 years per 100 individuals in the age group 15-59 years. This indicator assists in the understanding of the situation of boys.

The male child dependency ratio in Nepal as a whole (enumerated population) was 37.06; it ranged from 19.93 (Manang) to 47.62 (Pyuthan). Eighteen districts had male child dependency ratios below, and 57 districts ratios above, the national figure.

Table A.12

District	Male Child Dependency Ratio	District	Male Child Dependency Ratio	District	Male Child Dependency Ratio	District	Male Child Dependency Ratio	District	Male Child Dependency Ratio
Achham	45.03	Darchula	40.20	Kalikot*	38.06	Myagdi	37.94	Salyan*	37.84
Arghakhanchi	43.94	Dhading	39.48	Kanchanpur	40.27	Nawalparasi	38.33	Sankhuwasabha	37.30
Baglung	40.68	Dhankuta	33.35	Kapilbastu	40.61	Nuwakot	37.45	Saptari	37.30
Baitadi	42.18	Dhanusa	39.50	Kaski	30.60	Okhaldhunga	41.25	Sarlahi	40.18
Bajhang	44.45	Dolakha*	35.65	Kathmandu	21.81	Palpa	41.92	Sindhuli*	42.26
Bajura*	42.74	Dolpa*	33.63	Kabhrepalanchok	37.26	Panchthar	40.27	Sindhupalchok*	37.45
Banke	38.58	Doti	39.31	Khotang	42.09	Parbat	39.92	Siraha*	39.04
Bara	40.43	Gorkha	37.88	Lalitpur	22.93	Parsa	39.23	Solukhumbu	37.61
Bardiya	39.80	Gulmi	44.64	Lamjung	35.64	Pyuthan	47.62	Sunsari	35.00
Bhaktapur	25.40	Humla	38.88	Mahottari	39.60	Ramechhap	42.54	Surkhet*	39.65
Bhojpur	37.49	Ilam	33.60	Makawanpur	39.07	Rasuwa	35.65	Syangja	40.50
Chitwan	32.72	Jajarkot	37.58	Manang	19.93	Rautahat	39.86	Tanahu	38.29
Dadeldhura	44.53	Jhapa*	29.43	Morang	32.09	Rolpa	42.64	Taplejung	39.29
Dailekh	45.34	Jumla*	40.37	Mugu*	39.99	Rukum	37.04	Terhathum	35.94
Dang	39.69	Kailali	41.23	Mustang	21.82	Rupandehi	37.64	Udayapur	40.85

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

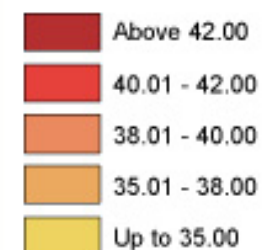
* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Male Child Dependency Ratio

Number of males in age group 0-14 years per 100 individuals in age group 15-59 years, 2001

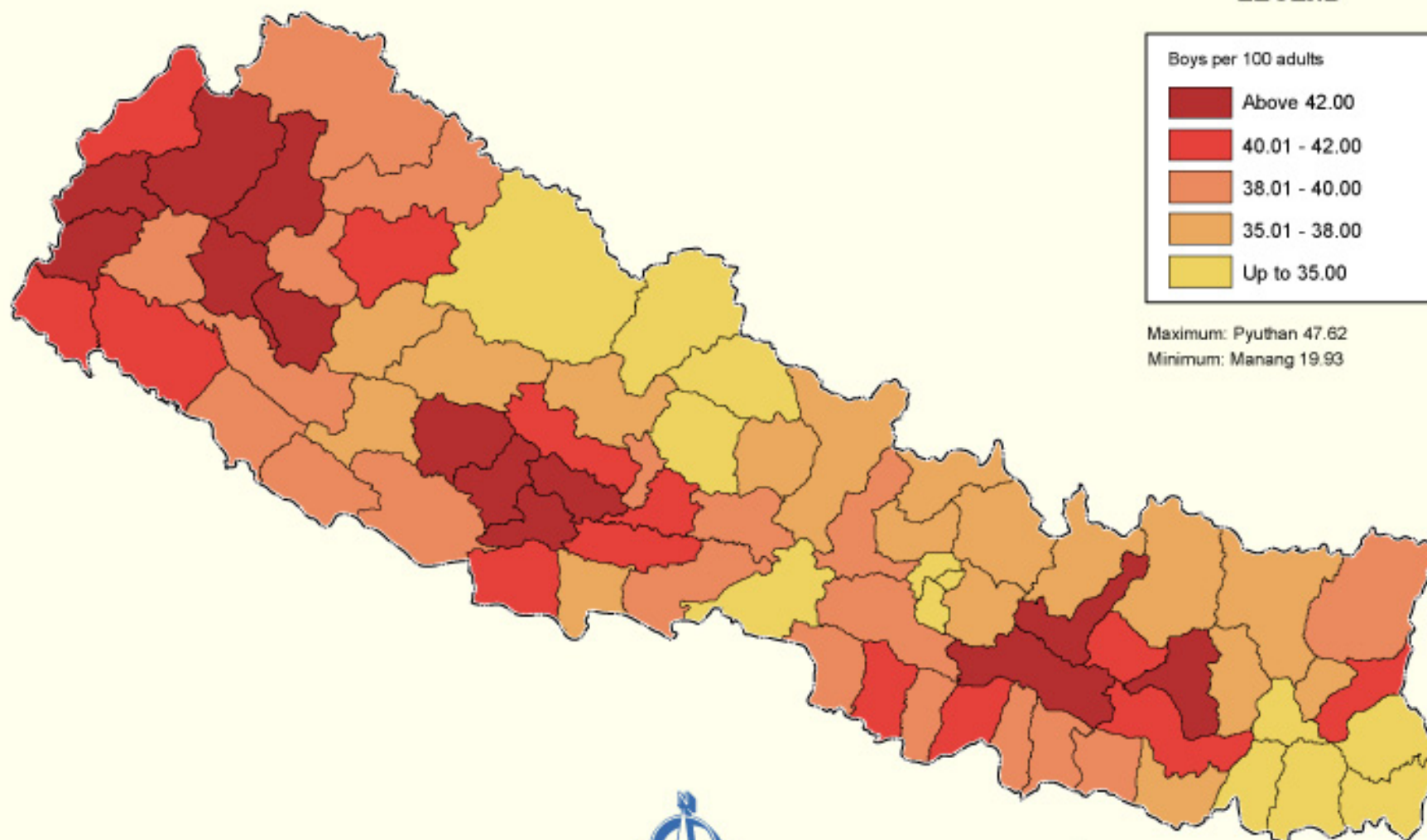
LEGEND

Boys per 100 adults



Maximum: Pyuthan 47.62

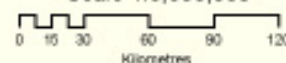
Minimum: Manang 19.93



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



Scale 1:3,500,000



CBS/HMGN



AGED DEPENDENCY RATIO, 2001

The aged dependency ratio is an important indicator of population structure and is defined as the number of aged persons (60 years and over) per 100 persons of age 15 to 59 years. This indicator assists in understanding the situation of the aged population in the country.

The aged dependency ratio for Nepal as a whole (enumerated population) was 12.00; it ranged from 6.09 (Jajarkot) to 18.44 (Lamjung). Thirty-five districts had an aged dependency ratio below, and 40 districts ratios above, the national figure.

Table A.13

District	Aged Dependency Ratio	District	Aged Dependency Ratio	District	Aged Dependency Ratio	District	Aged Dependency Ratio	District	Aged Dependency Ratio
Achham	13.12	Darchula	13.06	Kalikot*	7.19	Myagdi	17.10	Salyan*	7.95
Arghakhanchi	15.93	Dhading	15.46	Kanchanpur	9.52	Nawalparasi	12.35	Sankhuwasabha	14.34
Baglung	15.81	Dhankuta	13.51	Kapilbastu	12.58	Nuwakot	15.60	Saptari	10.99
Baitadi	14.47	Dhanusa	11.34	Kaski	13.33	Okhaldhunga	16.69	Sarlahi	11.88
Bajhang	12.52	Dolakha*	14.82	Kathmandu	8.04	Palpa	15.52	Sindhuli*	12.11
Bajura*	11.56	Dolpa*	8.96	Kabhyepalanchok	14.03	Panchthar	13.43	Sindhupalchok*	15.92
Banke	10.36	Doti	11.09	Khotang	15.07	Parbat	17.33	Siraha*	11.45
Bara	11.05	Gorkha	18.21	Lalitpur	10.42	Parsa	9.42	Solukhumbu	13.69
Bardiya	9.48	Gulmi	17.44	Lamjung	18.44	Pyuthan	13.64	Sunsari	10.01
Bhaktapur	11.13	Humla	11.91	Mahottari	12.24	Ramechhap	17.18	Surkhet*	8.64
Bhojpur	15.87	Ilam	10.95	Makawanpur	11.60	Rasuwa	15.09	Syangja	18.19
Chitwan	11.86	Jajarkot	6.09	Manang	13.87	Rautahat	12.39	Tanahu	15.81
Dadeldhura	12.70	Jhapa*	10.75	Morang	10.41	Rolpa	11.55	Taplejung	14.34
Dailekh	9.72	Jumla*	6.89	Mugu*	10.21	Rukum	7.67	Terhathum	15.05
Dang	8.92	Kailali	9.15	Mustang	14.66	Rupandehi	11.87	Udayapur	11.38

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Aged Dependency Ratio

Number of people aged 60 years and above per 100 individuals in age group 15 to 59 years, 2001

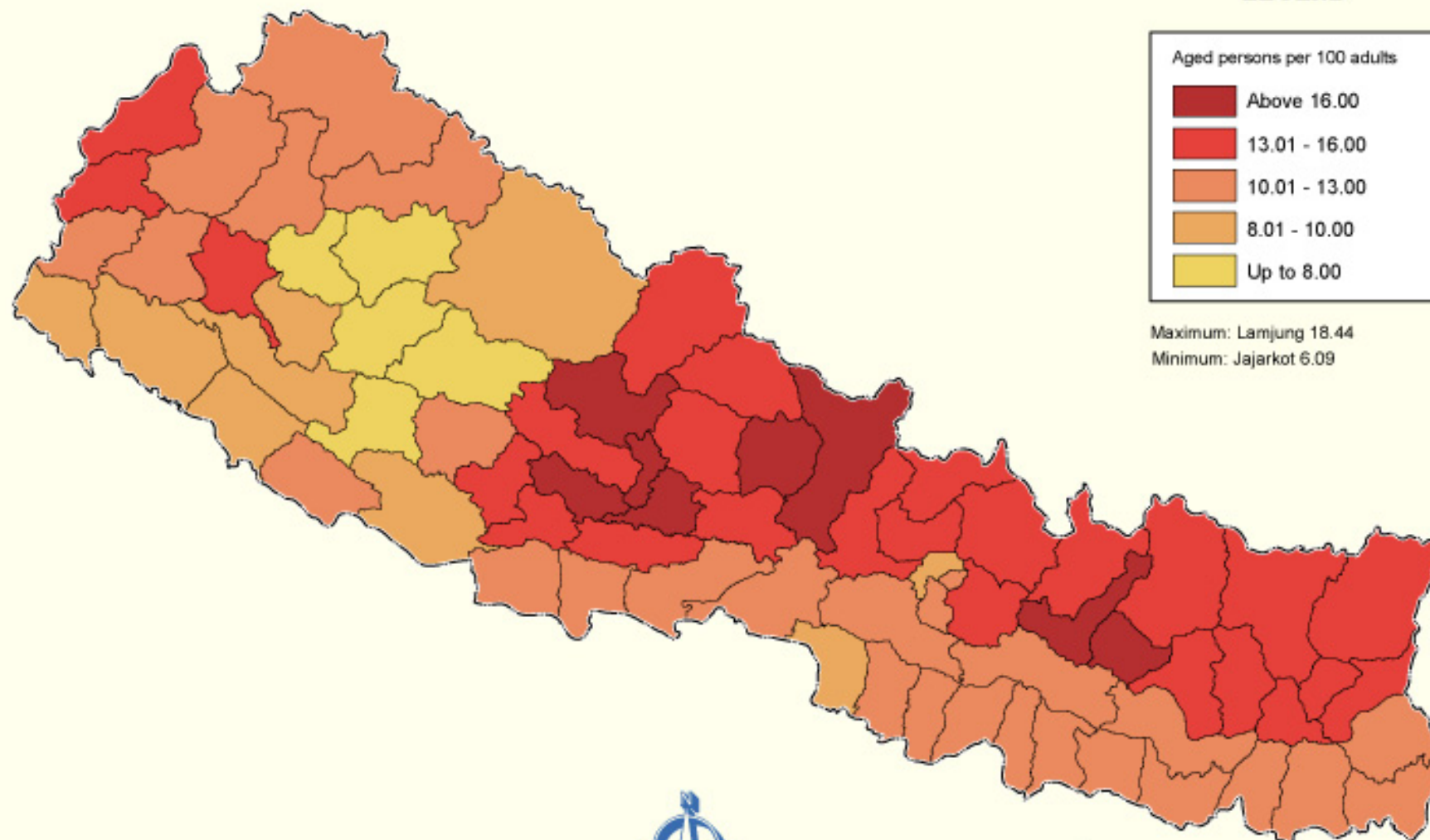
LEGEND

Aged persons per 100 adults

- Above 16.00
- 13.01 - 16.00
- 10.01 - 13.00
- 8.01 - 10.00
- Up to 8.00

Maximum: Lamjung 18.44

Minimum: Jajarkot 6.09



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres



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PROPORTION OF POPULATION AGED 75 YEARS AND ABOVE, 2001

A change in mortality rates brings noticeable changes in the age structure of a population. The most important indicators of the state of the elderly population are total number and growth trend. The proportion of elderly persons (aged 75 and over) as a percentage of the total population was used here to analyse the elderly population of Nepal.

A total of 295,459 persons aged 75 and over were enumerated, 1.30% of the total population (22,736,934) of the enumerated population of the country. District-wise the proportion of elderly varied from 0.31% (Jajarkot) to 2.34% (Gorkha). Thirty-nine districts had a proportion of elderly population below, and 35 districts a proportion above, the national figure.

Table A.14

District	Elderly Population (%)	District	Elderly Population (%)	District	Elderly Population (%)	District	Elderly Population (%)	District	Elderly Population (%)
Achham	1.01	Darchula	1.29	Kalikot*	0.36	Myagdi	1.73	Salyan*	0.57
Arghakhanchi	1.65	Dhading	1.85	Kanchanpur	1.00	Nawalparasi	1.35	Sankhuwasabha	1.61
Baglung	1.68	Dhankuta	1.64	Kapilbastu	1.20	Nuwakot	1.82	Saptari	1.13
Baitadi	1.57	Dhanusa	1.06	Kaski	1.78	Okhaldhunga	1.80	Sarlahi	1.13
Bajhang	1.00	Dolakha*	1.51	Kathmandu	1.22	Palpa	1.69	Sindhuli*	1.28
Bajura*	1.10	Dolpa*	0.71	Kabhrepalanchok	1.59	Panchthar	1.39	Sindhupalchok*	1.67
Banke	1.06	Doti	0.96	Khotang	1.57	Parbat	1.85	Siraha*	1.13
Bara	0.99	Gorkha	2.34	Lalitpur	1.55	Parsa	0.75	Solukhumbu	1.30
Bardiya	0.87	Gulmi	1.83	Lamjung	2.19	Pyuthan	1.16	Sunsari	1.20
Bhaktapur	1.59	Humla	1.27	Mahottari	1.19	Ramechhap	1.90	Surkhet*	0.74
Bhojpur	1.85	Ilam	1.23	Makawanpur	1.33	Rasuwa	1.74	Syangja	2.04
Chitwan	1.54	Jajarkot	0.31	Manang	1.95	Rautahat	1.17	Tanahu	1.93
Dadeldhura	1.15	Jhapa*	1.36	Morang	1.25	Rolpa	0.85	Taplejung	1.60
Dailekh	0.63	Jumla*	0.40	Mugu*	0.95	Rukum	0.53	Terhathum	1.92
Dang	0.79	Kailali	0.86	Mustang	1.74	Rupandehi	1.27	Udayapur	1.22

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Proportion of Population Aged 75 Years & Above

Percentage of total population aged 75 years and above, 2001

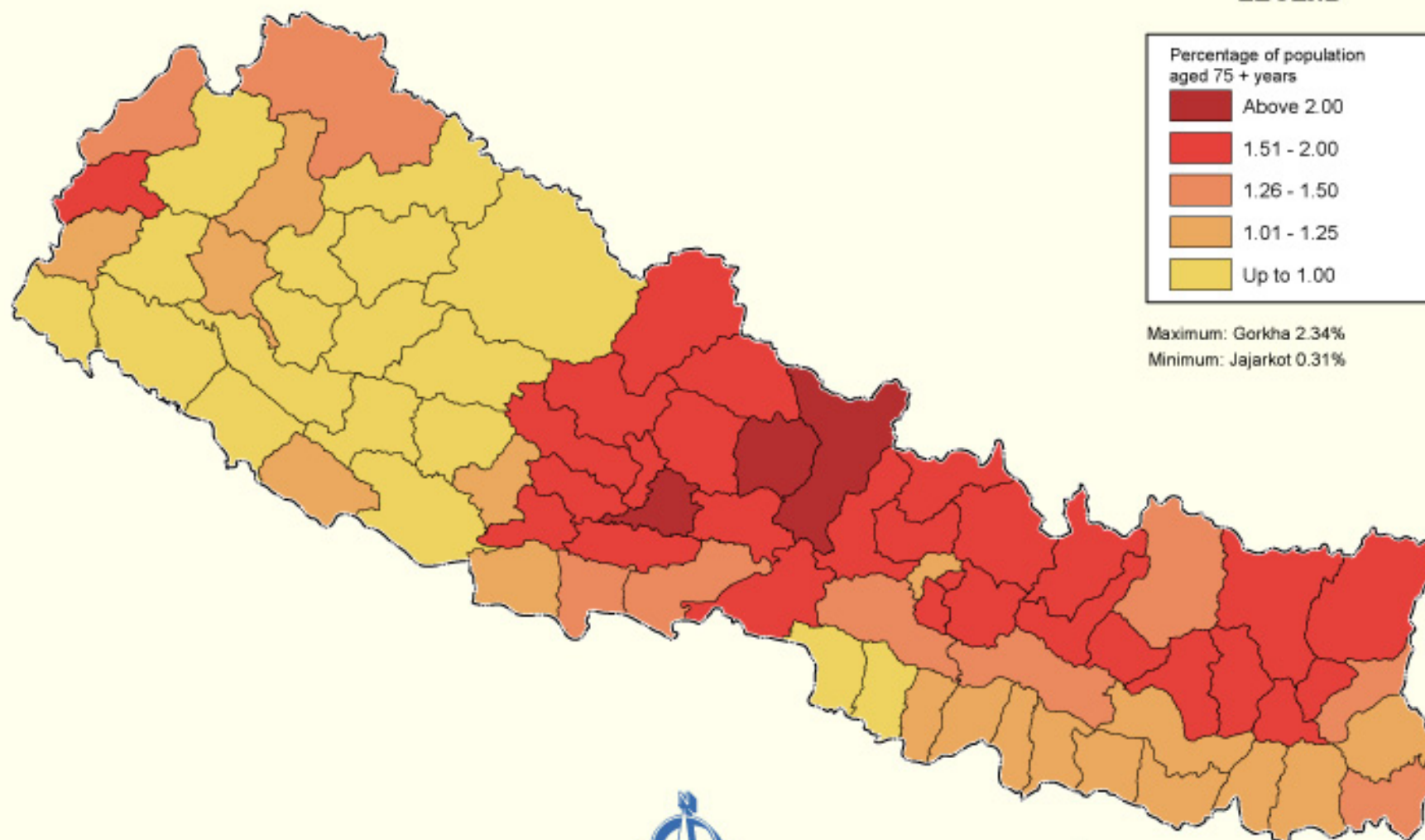
LEGEND

Percentage of population
aged 75 + years

- Above 2.00
- 1.51 - 2.00
- 1.26 - 1.50
- 1.01 - 1.25
- Up to 1.00

Maximum: Gorkha 2.34%

Minimum: Jajarkot 0.31%



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres



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PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION AGED 75 YEARS AND ABOVE, 2001

The proportion of elderly men, defined as those aged 75 years and above, is defined as the ratio of the total elderly male population to the total male population and is expressed as a percentage.

A total of 144,854 males aged 75 years and over were enumerated: 1.28% of the total (enumerated) male population. District-wise the proportion varied from 0.39% (Jajarkot) to 2.50% (Gorkha). Thirty-eight districts had a proportion of elderly males below, and the remaining 37 districts a proportion above, the national figure.

Table A.15

District	Elderly Male Population (%)	District	Elderly Male Population (%)	District	Elderly Male Population (%)	District	Elderly Male Population (%)	District	Elderly Male Population (%)
Achham	0.94	Darchula	1.47	Kalikot*	0.45	Myagdi	1.84	Salyan*	0.55
Arghakhanchi	1.82	Dhading	1.93	Kanchanpur	0.97	Nawalparasi	1.36	Sankhuwasabha	1.58
Baglung	1.76	Dhankuta	1.64	Kapilbastu	1.24	Nuwakot	1.83	Saptari	1.11
Baitadi	1.61	Dhanusa	1.04	Kaski	1.61	Okhaldhunga	1.84	Sarlahi	1.05
Bajhang	1.05	Dolakha*	1.33	Kathmandu	1.03	Palpa	1.82	Sindhuli*	1.17
Bajura*	1.20	Dolpa*	0.65	Kabhyepalanchok	1.56	Panchthar	1.42	Sindhupalchok*	1.65
Banke	1.09	Doti	0.78	Khotang	1.63	Parbat	2.01	Siraha*	1.09
Bara	1.01	Gorkha	2.50	Lalitpur	1.38	Parsa	0.76	Solukhumbu	1.32
Bardiya	0.91	Gulmi	2.09	Lamjung	2.33	Pyuthan	1.23	Sunsari	1.11
Bhaktapur	1.49	Humla	1.19	Mahottari	1.16	Ramechhap	1.77	Surkhet*	0.68
Bhojpur	1.93	Ilam	1.26	Makawanpur	1.31	Rasuwa	1.80	Syangja	2.09
Chitwan	1.54	Jajarkot	0.39	Manang	1.73	Rautahat	1.12	Tanahu	2.02
Dadeldhura	1.08	Jhapa*	1.29	Morang	1.17	Rolpa	0.93	Taplejung	1.67
Dailekh	0.69	Jumla*	0.46	Mugu*	1.03	Rukum	0.60	Terhathum	1.83
Dang	0.83	Kailali	0.83	Mustang	1.45	Rupandehi	1.25	Udayapur	1.14

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Proportion of Male Population Aged 75 Years and Above

15

Percentage of total male population aged 75 years and above, 2001

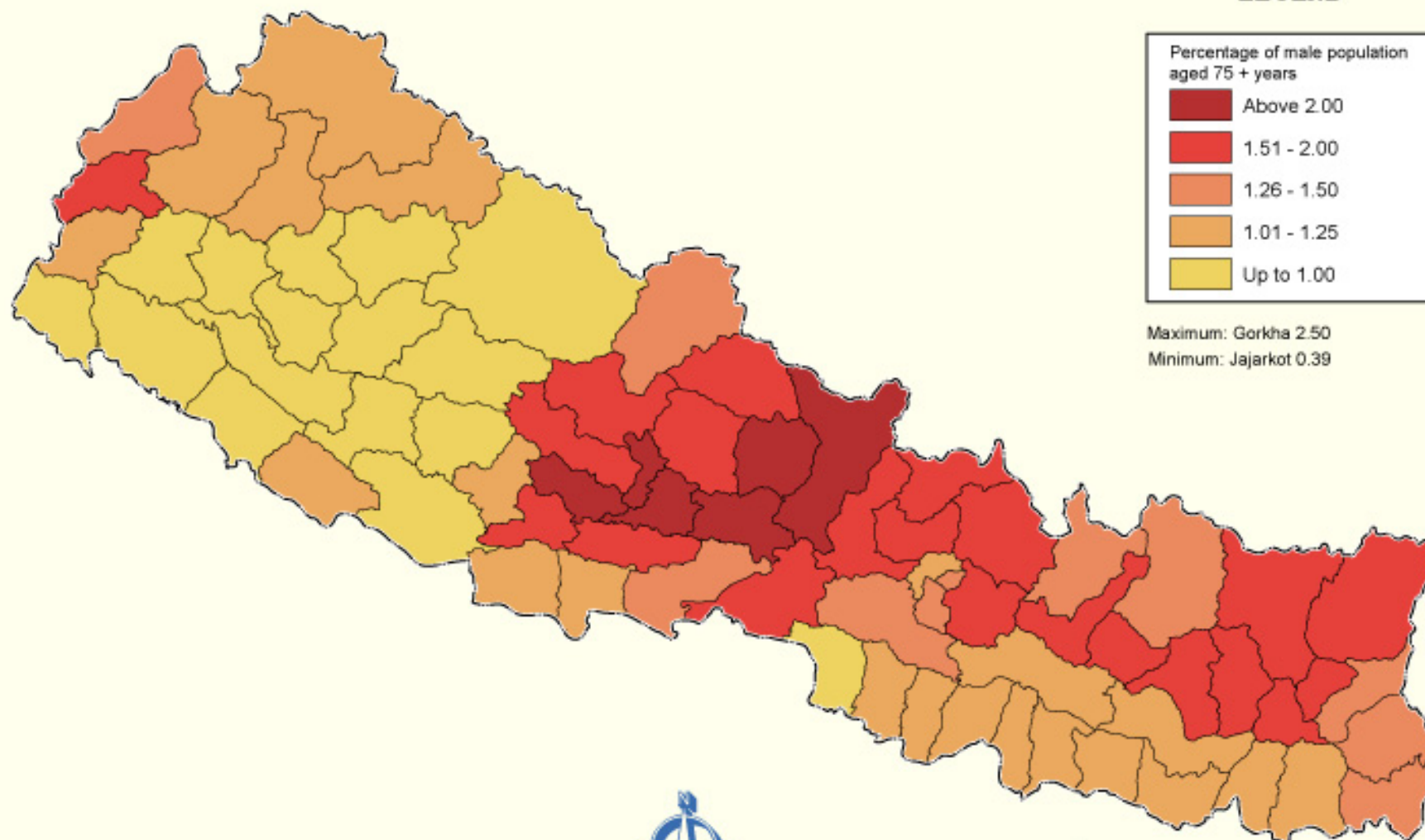
LEGEND

Percentage of male population aged 75 + years

- Above 2.00
- 1.51 - 2.00
- 1.26 - 1.50
- 1.01 - 1.25
- Up to 1.00

Maximum: Gorkha 2.50

Minimum: Jajarkot 0.39



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres

Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



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PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION AGED 75 YEARS AND ABOVE, 2001

The proportion of elderly women, defined as those aged 75 years and above, is defined as the ratio of the total elderly female population to the total female population and is expressed as a percentage.

A total of 150,605 females aged 75 years and over were enumerated: 1.32% of the total (enumerated) female population, and 5751 more than the number of elderly men. District-wise the proportion varied from 0.24% (Jajarkot) to 2.20% (Gorkha). Thirty-six districts had a proportion of elderly females below, and 39 districts a proportion above, the national figure.

Table A.16

District	Elderly Female Population (%)	District	Elderly Female Population (%)	District	Elderly Female Population (%)	District	Elderly Female Population (%)	District	Elderly Female Population (%)
Achham	1.07	Darchula	1.13	Kalikot*	0.27	Myagdi	1.64	Salyan*	0.59
Arghakhanchi	1.51	Dhading	1.77	Kanchanpur	1.02	Nawalparasi	1.33	Sankhuwasabha	1.64
Baglung	1.60	Dhankuta	1.63	Kapilbastu	1.16	Nuwakot	1.81	Saptari	1.15
Baitadi	1.54	Dhanusa	1.08	Kaski	1.93	Okhaldhunga	1.77	Sarlahi	1.22
Bajhang	0.95	Dolakha*	1.69	Kathmandu	1.44	Palpa	1.57	Sindhuli*	1.39
Bajura*	1.01	Dolpa*	0.78	Kabhrepalanchok	1.61	Panchthar	1.36	Sindhupalchok*	1.69
Banke	1.02	Doti	1.14	Khotang	1.52	Parbat	1.71	Siraha*	1.17
Bara	0.98	Gorkha	2.20	Lalitpur	1.73	Parsa	0.75	Solukhumbu	1.28
Bardiya	0.83	Gulmi	1.61	Lamjung	2.07	Pyuthan	1.09	Sunsari	1.28
Bhaktapur	1.69	Humla	1.35	Mahottari	1.23	Ramechhap	2.02	Surkhet*	0.80
Bhojpur	1.78	Ilam	1.20	Makawanpur	1.35	Rasuwa	1.67	Syangja	2.01
Chitwan	1.55	Jajarkot	0.24	Manang	2.20	Rautahat	1.22	Tanahu	1.85
Dadeldhura	1.21	Jhapa*	1.43	Morang	1.33	Rolpa	0.78	Taplejung	1.53
Dailekh	0.58	Jumla*	0.32	Mugu*	0.87	Rukum	0.46	Terhathum	2.00
Dang	0.76	Kailali	0.89	Mustang	2.09	Rupandehi	1.28	Udayapur	1.30

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Proportion of Female Population Aged 75 Years and Above

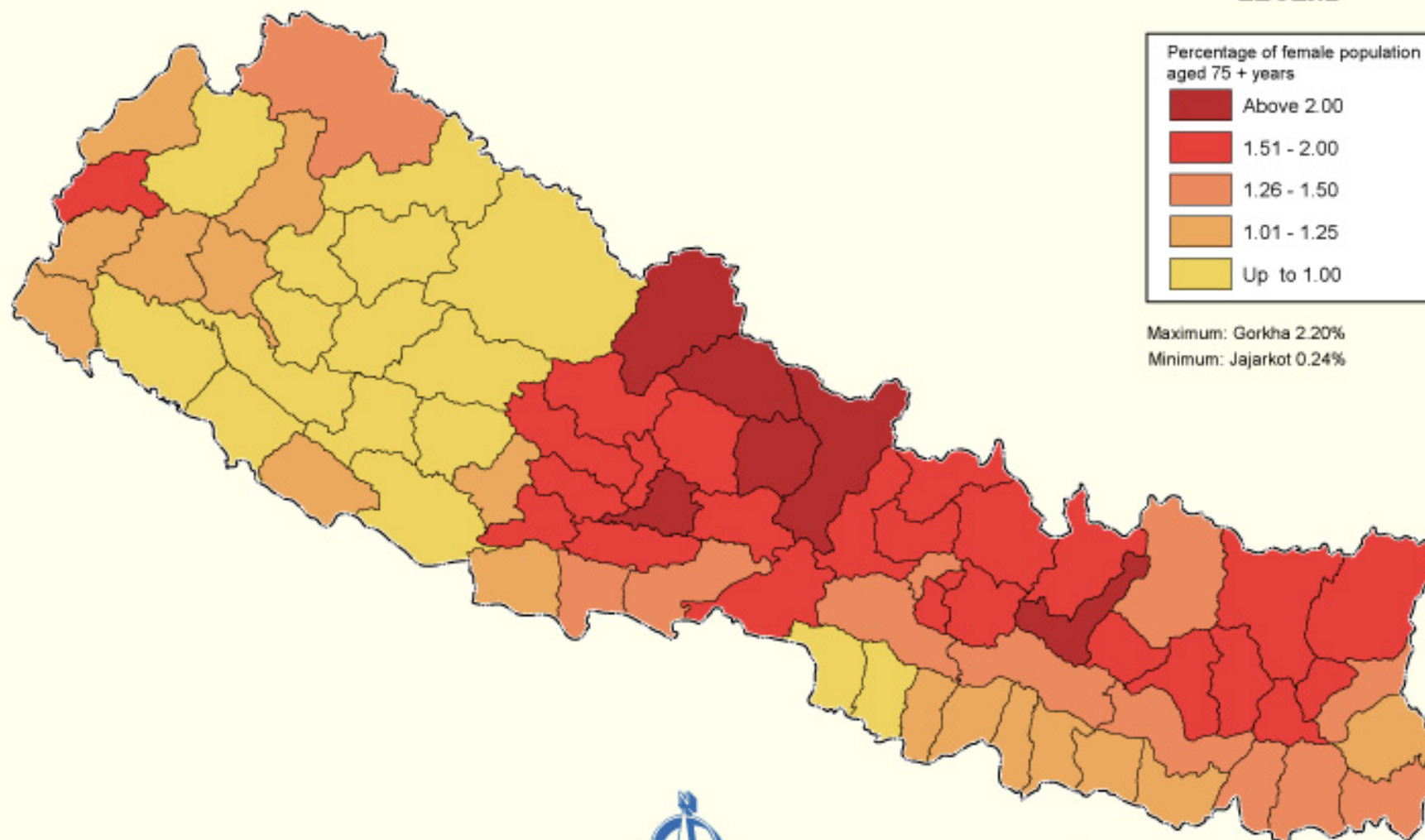
Percentage of total female population aged 75 years and above to total female population in percent, 2001

LEGEND

Percentage of female population aged 75 + years

- Above 2.00
- 1.51 - 2.00
- 1.26 - 1.50
- 1.01 - 1.25
- Up to 1.00

Maximum: Gorkha 2.20%
Minimum: Jajarkot 0.24%



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres



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SINGULATE MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE OF MALES, 2001^A

The singulate mean age at marriage is defined as the mean age at first marriage (of those who eventually get married). Information on marital status was collected for persons aged 10 years and over, and information on age at first marriage was collected for persons who were or had ever been married.

The singulate mean age at marriage of males in the country as a whole was 22.9 years; district-wise the age varied from 19.84 years (Bajhang) to 28.27 years (Manang). Forty-eight districts had a singulate mean age at marriage of males below, and 27 districts a mean age above, the national figure.

Table A.17

District	Male Singulate Mean Age at Marriage	District	Male Singulate Mean Age at Marriage	District	Male Singulate Mean Age at Marriage	District	Male Singulate Mean Age at Marriage	District	Male Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
Achham	20.64	Darchula	21.42	Kalikot*	21.00	Myagdi	22.96	Salyan*	21.54
Arghakhanchi	22.69	Dhading	21.96	Kanchanpur	22.62	Nawalparasi	21.17	Sankhuwasabha	23.50
Baglung	22.71	Dhankuta	24.56	Kapilbastu	20.59	Nuwakot	21.97	Saptari	22.87
Baitadi	22.44	Dhanusa	22.85	Kaski	23.82	Okhaldhunga	22.37	Sarlahi	21.76
Bajhang	19.84	Dolakha*	22.53	Kathmandu	25.74	Palpa	23.82	Sindhuli*	22.52
Bajura*	21.00	Dolpa*	21.96	Kabhrepalanchok	22.74	Panchthar	23.83	Sindhupalchok*	21.41
Banke	23.31	Doti	21.43	Khotang	23.06	Parbat	23.19	Siraha*	22.00
Bara	21.20	Gorkha	22.74	Lalitpur	24.84	Parsa	21.12	Solukhumbu	23.93
Bardiya	21.53	Gulmi	23.20	Lamjung	22.66	Pyuthan	21.61	Sunsari	23.98
Bhaktapur	24.00	Humla	22.63	Mahottari	22.20	Ramechhap	22.09	Surkhet*	21.83
Bhojpur	23.84	Ilam	24.82	Makawanpur	23.59	Rasuwa	22.24	Syangja	24.01
Chitwan	23.92	Jajarkot	21.73	Manang	28.27	Rautahat	21.41	Tanahu	22.63
Dadeldhura	22.29	Jhapa*	24.97	Morang	23.89	Rolpa	20.41	Taplejung	23.80
Dailekh	20.78	Jumla*	20.55	Mugu*	20.91	Rukum	21.39	Terhathum	23.89
Dang	21.94	Kailali	22.13	Mustang	25.22	Rupandehi	23.07	Udayapur	22.87

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

^A Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage of Males

Mean age of men at first marriage, 2001

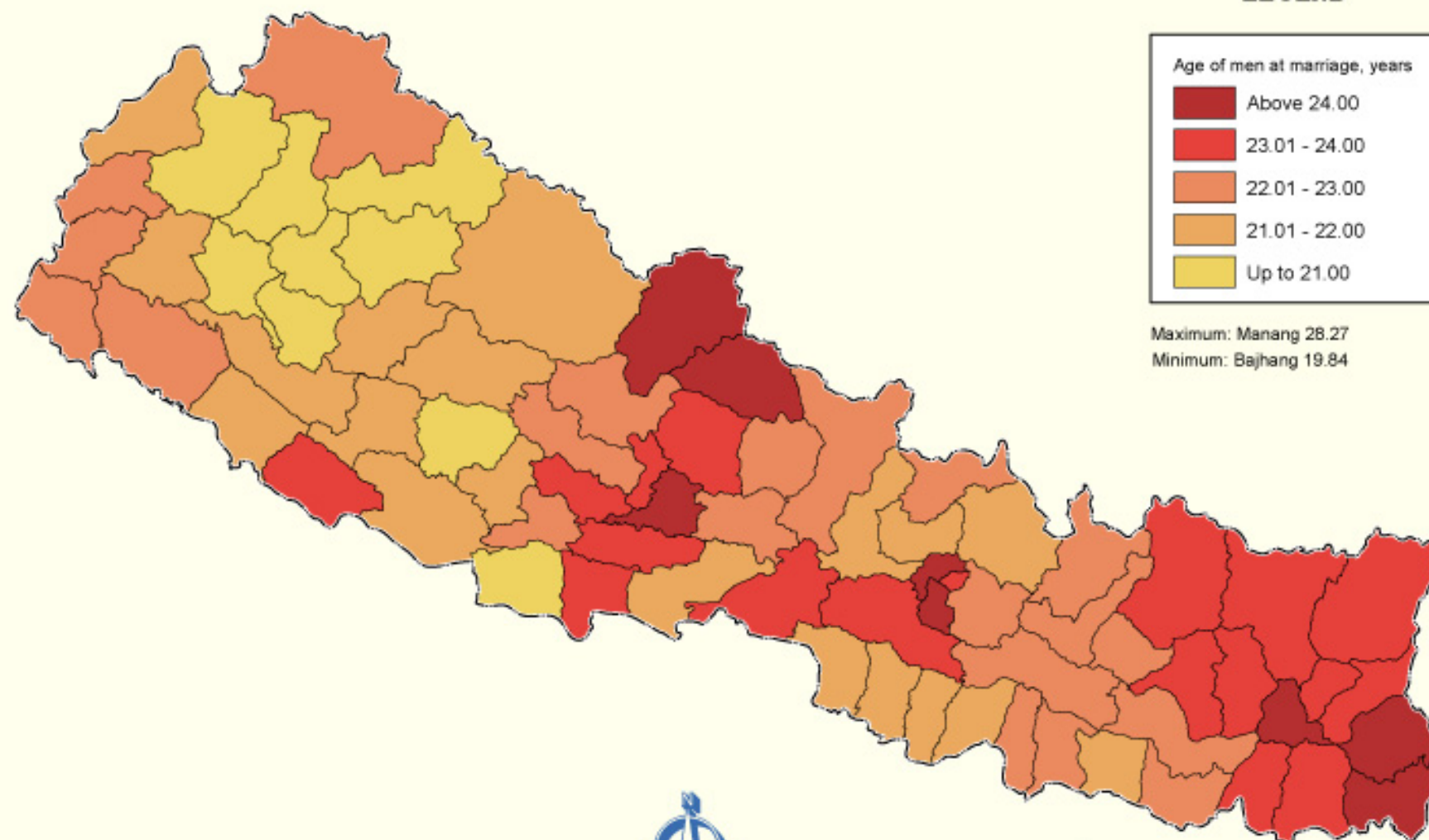
LEGEND

Age of men at marriage, years

- Above 24.00
- 23.01 - 24.00
- 22.01 - 23.00
- 21.01 - 22.00
- Up to 21.00

Maximum: Manang 28.27

Minimum: Bajhang 19.84



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres



CBS/HMGN



SINGULATE MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE OF FEMALES, 2001^Å

The singulate mean age at marriage of females is defined as the mean age at first marriage (of those who eventually get married). Information on marital status was collected for persons aged 10 years and over, and information on age at first marriage was collected for persons who were or had ever been married.

The singulate mean age at marriage of females in the country as a whole was 19.5 years; district-wise the age varied from 17.22 years (Rautahat) to 25.36 years (Manang). Thirty-nine districts had a singulate mean age at marriage of females below, and 36 districts a mean age above, the national figure.

Table A.18

District	Female Singulate Mean Age at Marriage	District	Female Singulate Mean Age at Marriage	District	Female Singulate Mean Age at Marriage	District	Female Singulate Mean Age at Marriage	District	Female Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
Achham	18.33	Darchula	18.24	Kalikot*	17.63	Myagdi	19.98	Salyan*	18.86
Arghakhanchi	19.16	Dhading	19.41	Kanchanpur	18.90	Nawalparasi	18.50	Sankhuwasabha	20.78
Baglung	19.60	Dhankuta	21.48	Kapilbastu	17.66	Nuwakot	19.87	Saptari	18.73
Baitadi	18.81	Dhanusa	18.08	Kaski	19.99	Okhaldhunga	20.25	Sarlahi	17.53
Bajhang	17.43	Dolakha*	19.96	Kathmandu	21.73	Palpa	20.46	Sindhuli*	19.48
Bajura*	18.30	Dolpa*	20.65	Kabhrepalanchok	20.57	Panchthar	21.29	Sindhupalchok*	19.30
Banke	19.56	Doti	17.72	Khotang	20.61	Parbat	19.66	Siraha*	17.64
Bara	17.31	Gorkha	20.14	Lalitpur	21.87	Parsa	17.24	Solukhumbu	22.42
Bardiya	18.52	Gulmi	19.43	Lamjung	19.91	Pyuthan	18.83	Sunsari	20.22
Bhaktapur	21.61	Humla	19.23	Mahottari	17.48	Ramechhap	19.75	Surkhet*	18.77
Bhojpur	21.15	Ilam	21.72	Makawanpur	20.55	Rasuwa	19.40	Syangja	20.09
Chitwan	20.24	Jajarkot	18.91	Manang	25.36	Rautahat	17.22	Tanahu	19.41
Dadeldhura	18.58	Jhapa*	21.38	Morang	20.25	Rolpa	18.70	Taplejung	21.86
Dailekh	18.13	Jumla*	17.76	Mugu*	18.01	Rukum	19.33	Terhathum	21.71
Dang	19.03	Kailali	18.87	Mustang	23.94	Rupandehi	19.68	Udayapur	19.73

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal * These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

^Å Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage of Females

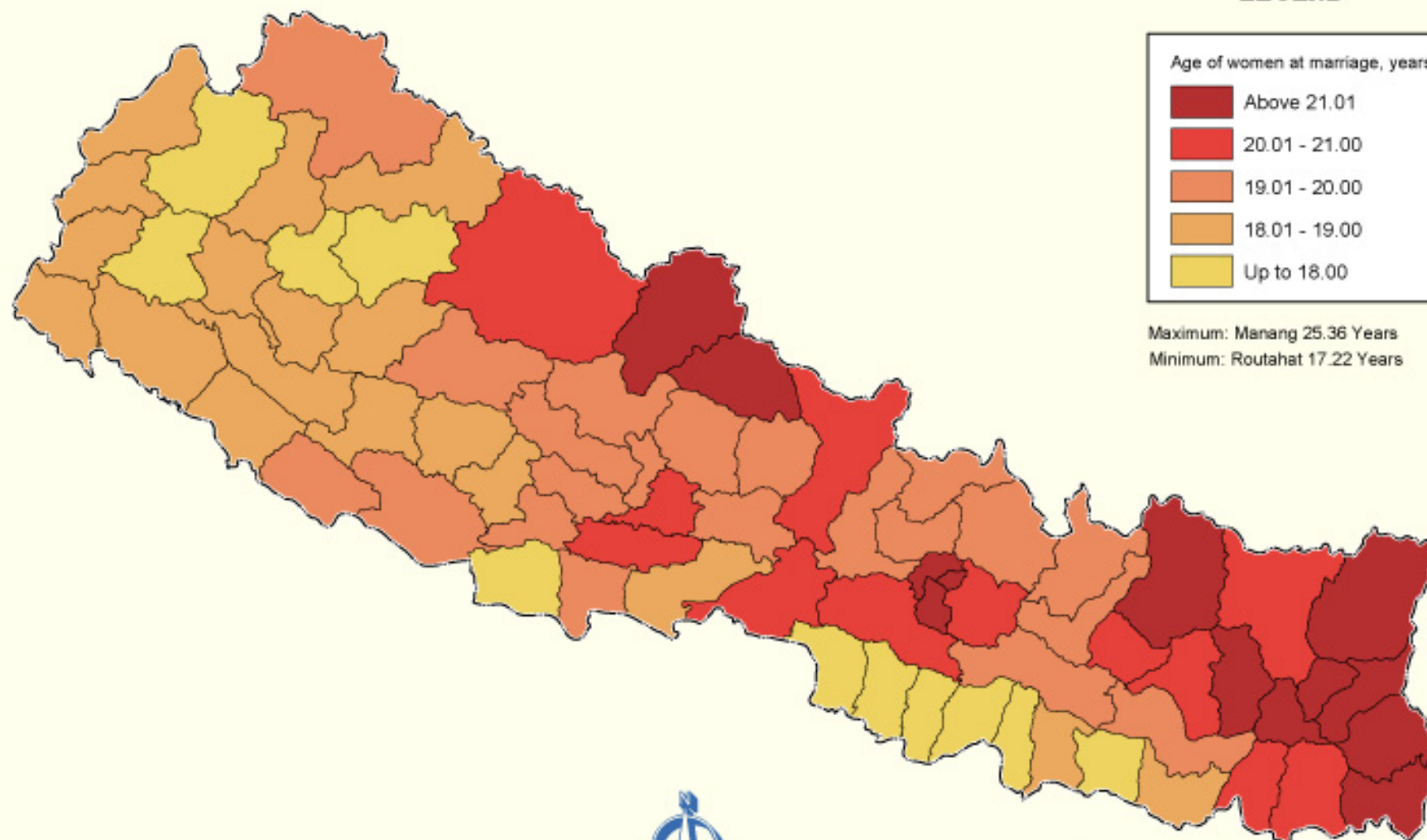
Mean age of women at first marriage, 2001

LEGEND

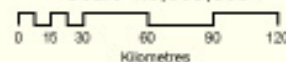
Age of women at marriage, years

- Above 21.01
- 20.01 - 21.00
- 19.01 - 20.00
- 18.01 - 19.00
- Up to 18.00

Maximum: Manang 25.36 Years
Minimum: Routahat 17.22 Years



Scale 1:3,500,000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



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URBAN POPULATION DENSITY, 2001

In Nepal, 'urban areas' are taken as those areas included within the administrative units 'municipalities' and 'metropolitan areas'. This means that in practice some parts of 'urban areas' have very little housing. The population censuses of Nepal present the results for urban areas based on municipalities and metropolitan area. The urban population density is defined as the population per unit of urban area and is usually expressed as persons per square kilometre. The urban population density gives an indication of the degree of concentration of people within urban areas. The growth of the urban population is generally linked to the economic growth of a country.

The total (enumerated) urban population was 3,227,879, residing in 3,276.28 square kilometres of urban area. The overall population density in the urban areas was 985.23 persons per square kilometre; district-wise the urban population density varied from 132.35 (Dadeldhura) to 11,099.22 (Kathmandu) persons per square kilometre. Forty-three districts had urban areas, and of these 25 had urban population densities below, and 18 densities above, the national figure.

Table A.19

Districts with no urban areas		Districts with urban areas					
District	District	District	Urban Population Density	District	Urban Population Density	District	Urban Population Density
Achham	Mugu*	Baglung	1136.35	Jhapa*	746.58	Rupandehi	1215.01
Arghakhanchi	Mustang	Baitadi	333.48	Kailali	621.45	Sankhuwasabha	239.36
Bajhang	Myagdi	Banke	4599.12	Kanchanpur	472.08	Saptari	2537.88
Bajura*	Okhaldhunga	Bara	1699.68	Kapilbastu	730.38	Sarlahi	1968.48
Bhojpur	Panchthar	Bardiya	483.61	Kaski	1490.02	Sindhuli*	157.91
Darchula	Parbat	Bhaktapur	6807.81	Kathmandu	11099.22	Siraha*	1173.42
Dhading	Pyuthan	Chitwan	642.70	Kabhrepalanchok	1071.62	Sunsari	950.22
Dolpa*	Ramechhap	Dadeldhura	132.35	Lalitpur	10758.48	Surkhet*	897.88
Gulmi	Rasuwa	Dailekh	290.20	Mahottari	1423.24	Syangja	477.42
Humla	Rolpa	Dang	462.00	Makawanpur	1433.58	Tanahu	470.59
Jajarkot	Rukum	Dhankuta	428.71	Morang	2850.10	Udayapur	172.85
Jumla*	Salyan*	Dhanusa	3014.71	Nawalparasi	651.79		
Kalikot*	Sindhupalchok*	Dolakha*	336.96	Nuwakot	633.00		
Khotang	Solukhumbu	Doti	298.20	Palpa	940.65		
Lamjung	Taplejung	Gorkha	427.72	Parsa	5313.37		
Manang	Terhathum	Ilam	609.73	Rautahat	1178.96		

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Urban Population Density

Population per square kilometre of urban area, 2001

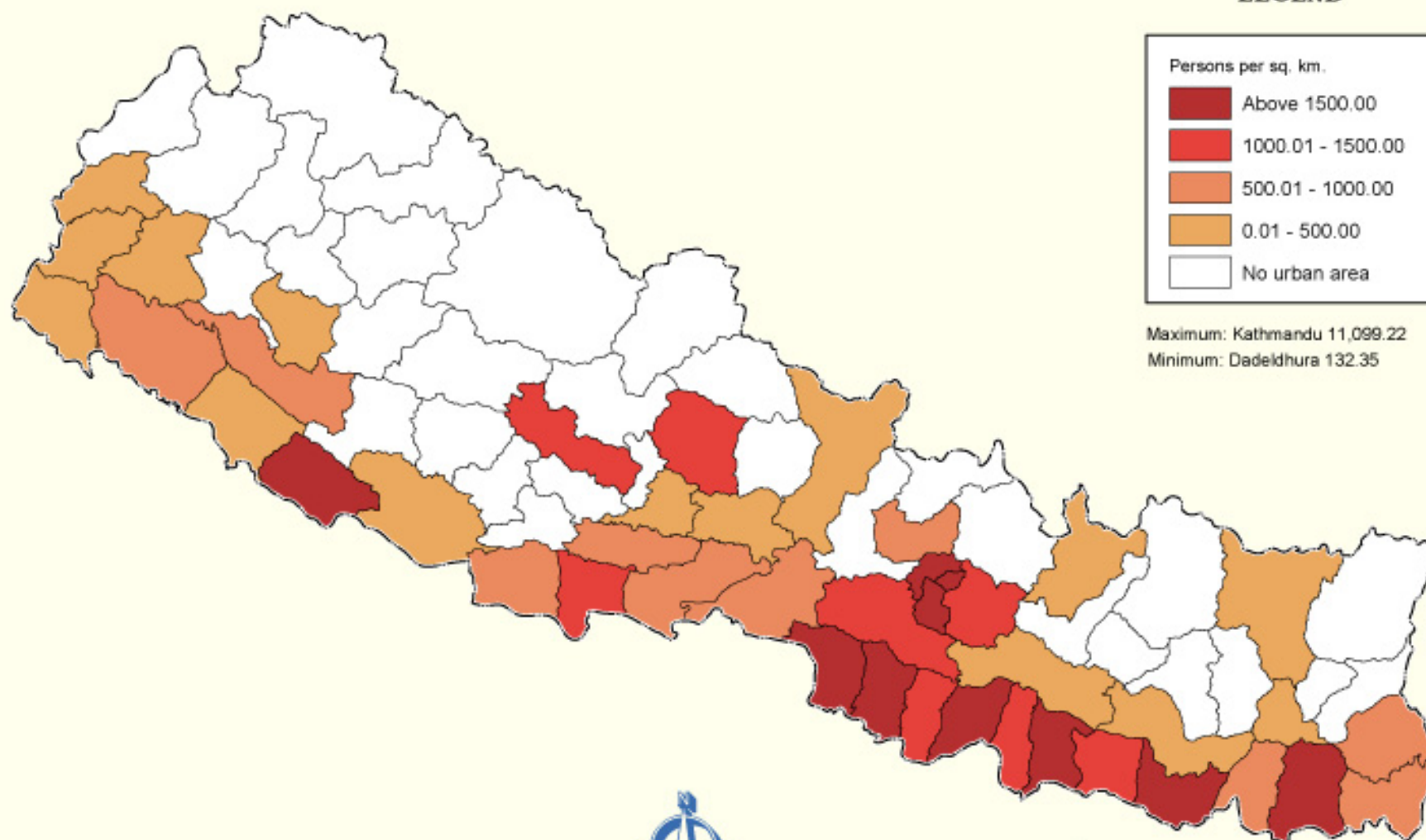
LEGEND

Persons per sq. km.

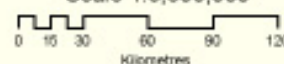
- Above 1500.00
- 1000.01 - 1500.00
- 500.01 - 1000.00
- 0.01 - 500.00
- No urban area

Maximum: Kathmandu 11,099.22

Minimum: Dadeidhura 132.35



Scale 1:3,500,000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1968
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



CBS/HMG

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PROPORTION OF URBAN AREA, 2001

In Nepal, 'urban areas' are taken as those areas included within the administrative units 'municipalities' and 'metropolitan areas'. Nepal has a total of 58 designated urban areas contained within 43 of the 75 districts; the remaining 32 districts have no designated urban areas. Most of the urban centres are located in the Terai and hill districts; only two mountain districts (Sankhuwasabha and Dolakha) have urban areas. The proportion of urban area is the ratio of the urban area to the total area of a district expressed as a percentage. This value is used to indicate the extent of urbanisation.

The total urban area in Nepal was 3276.28 square kilometres, or 2.23% of the total area. District-wise the proportion of urban area varied from 0.54% (Banke) to 16.26% (Kathmandu).

Table A.20

Districts with no urban areas		Districts with urban areas					
District	District	District	Proportion of Urban Area	District	Proportion of Urban Area	District	Proportion of Urban Area
Achham	Mugu	Baglung	1.03	Jhapa	8.52	Rupandehi	7.74
Arghakhanchi	Mustang	Baitadi	3.62	Kailali	5.28	Sankhuwasabha	2.62
Bajhang	Myagdi	Banke	0.54	Kanchanpur	10.64	Saptari	0.88
Bajura	Okhaldhunga	Bara	1.59	Kapilbastu	2.14	Sarlahi	0.75
Bhojpur	Panchthar	Bardiya	4.70	Kaski	6.58	Sindhuli	8.35
Darchula	Parbat	Bhaktapur	14.85	Kathmandu	16.26	Siraha	3.70
Dhading	Pyuthan	Chitwan	8.92	Kabhrepalanchok	3.54	Sunsari	13.37
Dolpa	Ramechhap	Dadeldhura	9.03	Lalitpur	3.94	Surkhet	1.43
Gulmi	Rasuwa	Dailekh	4.46	Mahottari	1.55	Syangja	9.01
Humla	Rolpa	Dang	5.64	Makawanpur	1.97	Tanahu	3.88
Jajarkot	Rukum	Dhankuta	5.41	Morang	3.15	Udayapur	15.51
Jumla	Salyan	Dhanusa	2.09	Nawalparasi	1.61		
Kalikot	Sindhupalchok	Dolakha	2.97	Nuwakot	2.99		
Khotang	Solukhumbu	Doti	3.65	Palpa	1.58		
Lamjung	Taplejung	Gorkha	1.67	Parsa	1.56		
Manang	Terhathum	Ilam	1.56	Rautahat	1.91		

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

Proportion of Urban Area

Ratio of urban area to total area of a district in percent, 2001

LEGEND

Proportion of urban area, percent

Above 6.00

4.01 - 6.00

2.01 - 4.00

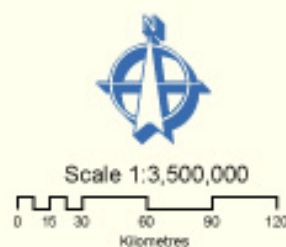
0.01 - 2.00

No urban area

Maximum: Kathmandu 16.26%

Minimum: Banke 0.54%

Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION TO DISTRICT POPULATION, 2001

In Nepal, 'urban areas' are taken as those areas included within the administrative units 'municipalities' and 'metropolitan areas'. The proportion of the urban population of a district is the ratio of the population residing within its urban areas to its total population and is expressed as a percentage.

The (enumerated) urban population of Nepal was 3,227,879, or 14.20% of the total population. District-wise the urban population ranged from 2.91% to 65.88% of the total district population. Of the districts with urban areas, Kathmandu had the highest percentage of urban population (65.88%) and Sarlahi the lowest (2.91%). Of the 43 districts with urban populations, 25 districts had a proportion of urban population below, and 18 districts a proportion above, the national figure.

Table A.21

Districts with no urban areas		Districts with urban areas					
District	District	District	Urban Population (%)	District	Urban Population (%)	District	Urban Population (%)
Achham	Mugu*	Baglung	7.75	Jhapa*	16.15	Rupandehi	18.06
Arghakhanchi	Mustang	Baitadi	7.83	Kailali	17.22	Sankhuwasabha	13.69
Bajhang	Myagdi	Banke	14.91	Kanchanpur	21.39	Saptari	5.32
Bajura*	Okhaldhunga	Bara	5.77	Kapilbastu	5.64	Sarlahi	2.91
Bhojpur	Panchthar	Bardiya	12.02	Kaski	51.95	Sindhuli*	11.84
Darchula	Parbat	Bhaktapur	53.35	Kathmandu	65.88	Siraha*	9.06
Dhading	Pyuthan	Chitwan	26.93	Kabhrepalanchok	13.72	Sunsari	25.53
Dolpa*	Ramechhap	Dadeldhura	14.58	Lalitpur	48.25	Surkhet*	11.63
Gulmi	Rasuwa	Dailekh	8.63	Mahottari	3.98	Syangja	15.78
Humla	Rolpa	Dang	16.65	Makawanpur	17.44	Tanahu	8.96
Jajarkot	Rukum	Dhankuta	12.41	Morang	19.77	Udayapur	19.22
Jumla*	Salyan*	Dhanusa	11.05	Nawalparasi	4.02		
Kalikot*	Sindhupalchok*	Dolakha*	12.46	Nuwakot	7.35		
Khotang	Solukhumbu	Doti	10.65	Palpa	7.61		
Lamjung	Taplejung	Gorkha	8.95	Parsa	22.62		
Manang	Terhathum	Ilam	5.74	Rautahat	4.66		

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal * These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Proportion of Urban Population to District Population

Ratio of urban population of the district to the total population of the district in percent, 2001

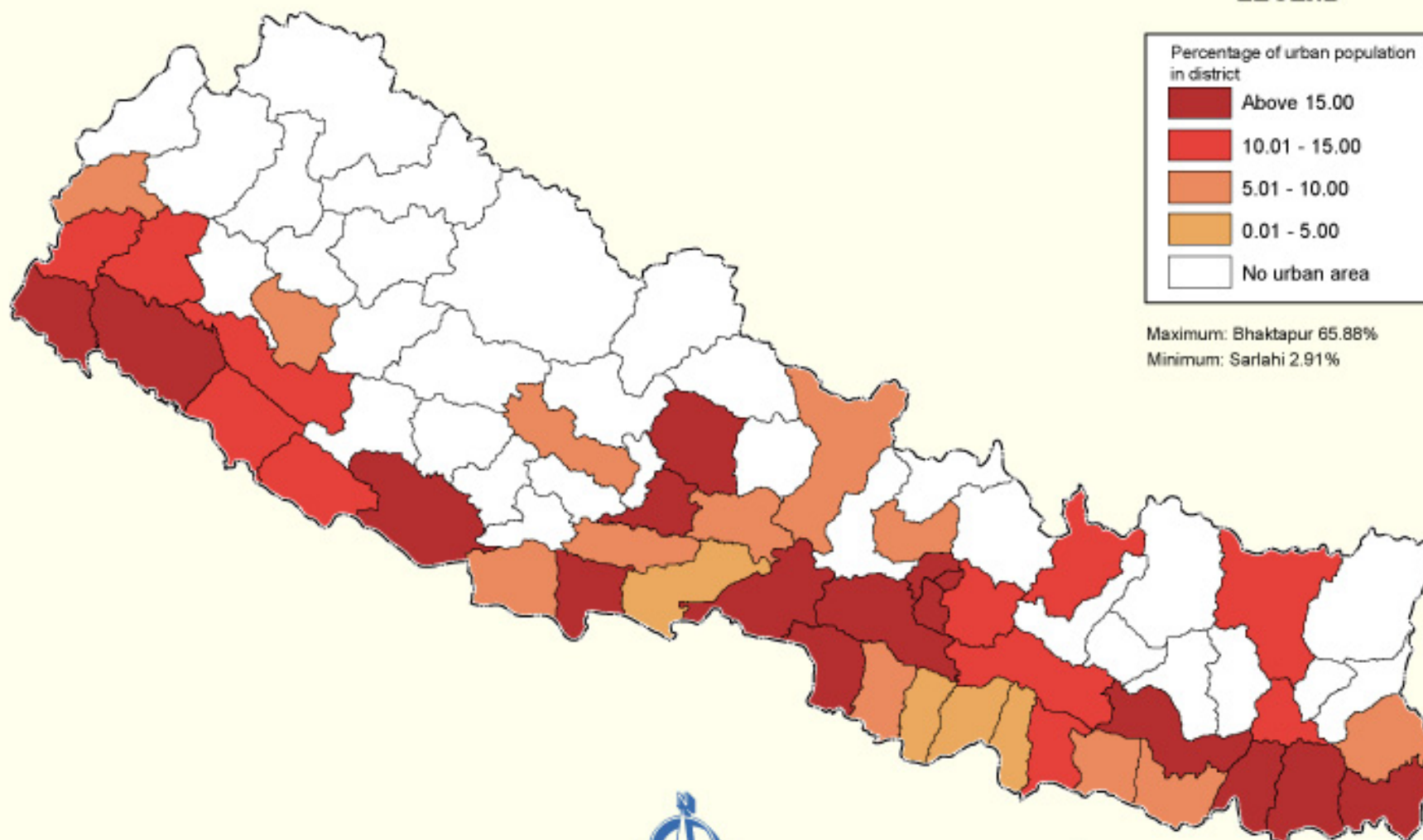
LEGEND

Percentage of urban population
in district

- Above 15.00
- 10.01 - 15.00
- 5.01 - 10.00
- 0.01 - 5.00
- No urban area

Maximum: Bhaktapur 65.88%

Minimum: Sarlahi 2.91%



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 10 30 60 90 120
Kilometres

Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



CBS/HMGN



PROPORTION OF NATIONAL URBAN POPULATION IN EACH DISTRICT, 2001

Urbanisation is defined as the growth in urban population. The process of urbanisation can take place either by an increase in the number of urban areas, the expansion of existing urban areas, an increase in the population of urban areas, or all of these. The proportion of the total population that is urban is an indicator of the level of urbanisation. Moreover, the proportional distribution of the total urban population, which is defined as the ratio of the urban population of a district to the total urban population of the country (expressed in percent), is an indicator of the district urbanisation.

The total (enumerated) urban population of Nepal was 3,227,879. The urban areas were distributed in 43 districts mostly in the hills and the Terai. The proportional distribution of the urban population ranged from 0.50% in Ilam to 22.08% in Kathmandu; other districts with a notable percentage of the total urban population included Kaski (6.12%), Morang (5.16%), and Lalitpur (5.05%).

Table A.22

District	Proportion of Total Urban Population	District	Proportion of Total Urban Population	District	Proportion of Total Urban Population
Baglung	0.65	Ilam	0.50	Parsa	3.48
Baitadi	0.57	Jhapa*	3.17	Rautahat	0.79
Banke	1.78	Kailali	3.29	Rupandehi	3.96
Bara	1.00	Kanchanpur	2.50	Sankhuwasabha	0.68
Bardiya	1.43	Kapilbastu	0.84	Saptari	0.94
Bhaktapur	3.73	Kaski	6.12	Sarlahi	0.57
Chitwan	3.94	Kathmandu	22.08	Sindhuli*	1.02
Dadeldhura	0.57	Kabhrepalanchok	1.64	Siraha*	1.60
Dailekh	0.60	Lalitpur	5.05	Sunsari	4.95
Dang	2.39	Mahottari	0.68	Surkhet*	0.97
Dhankuta	0.64	Makawanpur	2.12	Syangja	1.55
Dhanusa	2.30	Morang	5.16	Tanahu	0.88
Dolakha*	0.68	Nawalparasi	0.70	Udayapur	1.71
Doti	0.68	Nuwakot	0.66		
Gorkha	0.80	Palpa	0.63		

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Proportion of National Urban Population in Each District

Percentage of total urban population of the country located in each district, 2001

LEGEND

Percentage of national urban population

Above 3.00

2.01 - 3.00

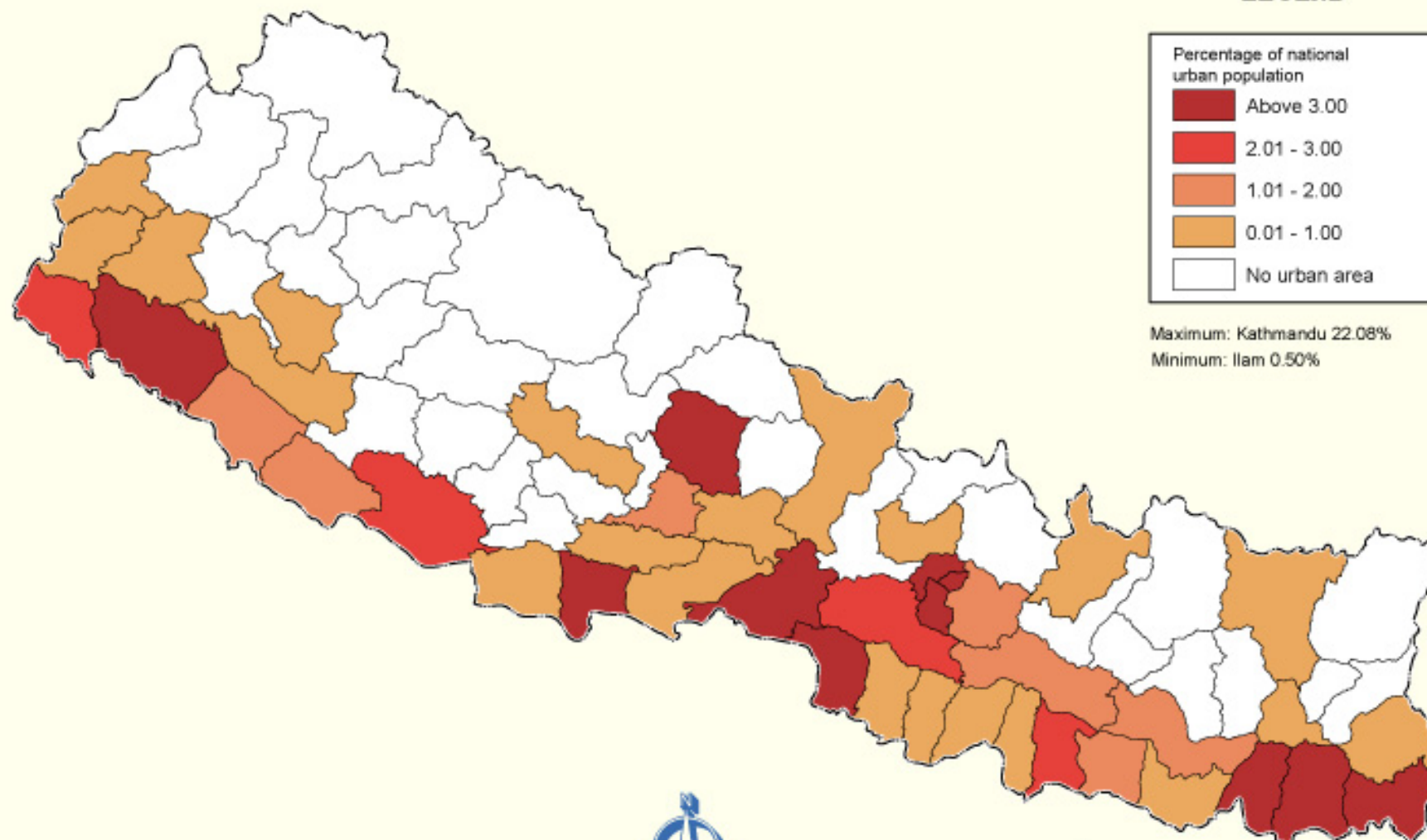
1.01 - 2.00

0.01 - 1.00

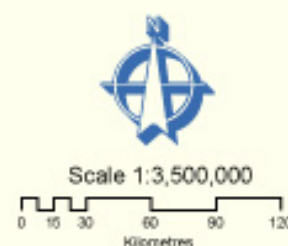
No urban area

Maximum: Kathmandu 22.08%

Minimum: Ilam 0.50%



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



URBAN SEX RATIO, 2001

The urban sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in an urban area, expressed here as the number of males per 100 females. In general, the ratio was higher in urban areas than in rural areas, i.e. males outnumbered females. (This could be due, for example, to preferential male migration to urban areas.)

The (enumerated) urban population of Nepal comprised 1,664,362 males and 1,563,517 females: an overall national urban sex ratio of 106.45. This was considerably higher than the overall national sex ratio of 99.80. District-wise the urban sex ratio varied from 84.93 (Syangja) to 118.30 (Parsa).

Table A.23

District	Urban Sex Ratio	District	Urban Sex Ratio	District	Urban Sex Ratio
Baglung	92.84	Ilam	105.38	Parsa	118.30
Baitadi	90.14	Jhapa*	101.56	Rautahat	111.26
Banke	110.80	Kailali	106.18	Rupandehi	105.36
Bara	111.75	Kanchanpur	104.10	Sankhuwasabha	95.43
Bardiya	106.80	Kapilbastu	108.09	Saptari	114.45
Bhaktapur	104.35	Kaski	100.40	Sarlahi	108.91
Chitwan	103.95	Kathmandu	115.38	Sindhuli*	99.62
Dadeldhura	94.66	Kabhrepalanchok	96.57	Siraha*	107.26
Dailekh	93.05	Lalitpur	107.66	Sunsari	99.23
Dang	99.65	Mahottari	110.70	Surkhet*	102.58
Dhankuta	99.85	Makawanpur	106.51	Syangja	84.93
Dhanusa	117.67	Morang	110.95	Tanahu	90.90
Dolakha*	95.77	Nawalparasi	104.61	Udayapur	100.20
Doti	102.93	Nuwakot	95.26		
Gorkha	91.24	Palpa	99.79		







Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal * These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Urban Sex Ratio

Number of males per 100 females in urban areas, 2001

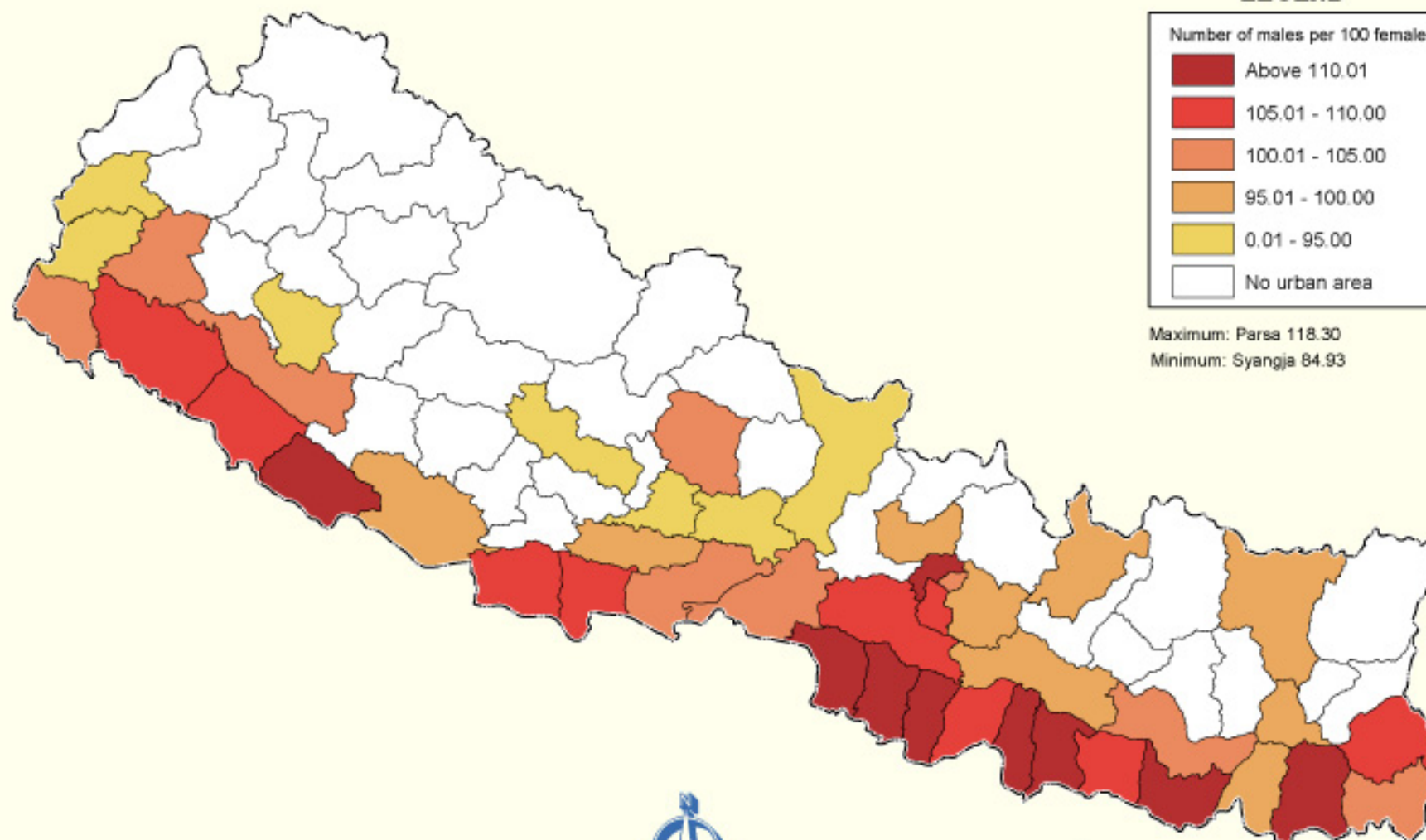
LEGEND

Number of males per 100 females

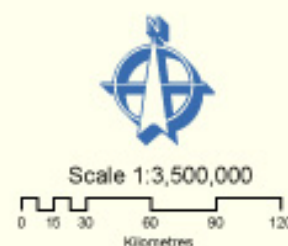
-  Above 110.01
-  105.01 - 110.00
-  100.01 - 105.00
-  95.01 - 100.00
-  0.01 - 95.00
-  No urban area

Maximum: Parsa 118.30

Minimum: Syangja 84.93



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



RURAL POPULATION DENSITY, 2001

The rural population is defined as all persons not living in urban areas, i.e. outside the boundaries of municipalities and metropolitan areas. The rural population density is defined as the population per unit of rural area and is usually expressed in persons per square kilometre. The rural population density gives a measure of the concentration of population in rural areas and is used as an indicator of development.

The total (enumerated) rural population in Nepal was 19,923,544, residing in a total rural area of 143,904.72 sq. km: a rural population density of 138.45 persons per square kilometre. District-wise the rural population density varied from 3.75 (Dolpa) to 1,116.01 (Kathmandu) persons per square kilometre. Thirty-three districts had rural population densities below, and 42 districts densities above, the national figure.

Table A.24

District	Rural Population Density	District	Rural Population Density	District	Rural Population Density	District	Rural Population Density	District	Rural Population Density
Achham	137.67	Darchula	52.54	Kalikot*	60.64	Myagdi	49.82	Salyan*	146.03
Arghakhanchi	174.68	Dhading	175.83	Kanchanpur	206.47	Nawalparasi	253.96	Sankhuwasabha	40.55
Baglung	140.51	Dhankuta	173.01	Kapilbastu	267.41	Nuwakot	245.77	Saptari	399.64
Baitadi	147.59	Dhanusa	516.86	Kaski	97.04	Okhaldhunga	145.91	Sarlahi	493.93
Bajhang	48.81	Dolakha*	85.76	Kathmandu	1116.01	Palpa	183.62	Sindhuli*	108.18
Bajura*	49.72	Dolpa*	3.75	Kabhrepalanchok	247.11	Panchthar	162.82	Sindhupalchok*	120.32
Banke	141.24	Doti	94.82	Khotang	145.43	Parbat	319.49	Siraha*	455.21
Bara	449.93	Gorkha	73.91	Lalitpur	472.61	Parsa	288.88	Solukhumbu	32.51
Bardiya	174.44	Gulmi	258.18	Lamjung	104.7	Pyuthan	162.33	Sunsari	427.86
Bhaktapur	1037.85	Humla	7.18	Mahottari	538.7	Ramechhap	137.39	Surkhet*	106.43
Bhojpur	134.72	Ilam	159.02	Makawanpur	136.29	Rasuwa	28.97	Syangja	252.33
Chitwan	170.74	Jajarkot	60.48	Manang	4.27	Rautahat	470.59	Tanahu	193.13
Dadeldhura	77.03	Jhapa*	398.81	Morang	376.59	Rolpa	111.76	Taplejung	36.94
Dailekh	143.38	Jumla*	35.33	Mugu*	12.43	Rukum	65.5	Terhathum	166.58
Dang	138.21	Kailali	166.61	Mustang	4.19	Rupandehi	462.64	Udayapur	133.32

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Rural Population Density

Number of persons per square kilometre living in rural areas, 2001

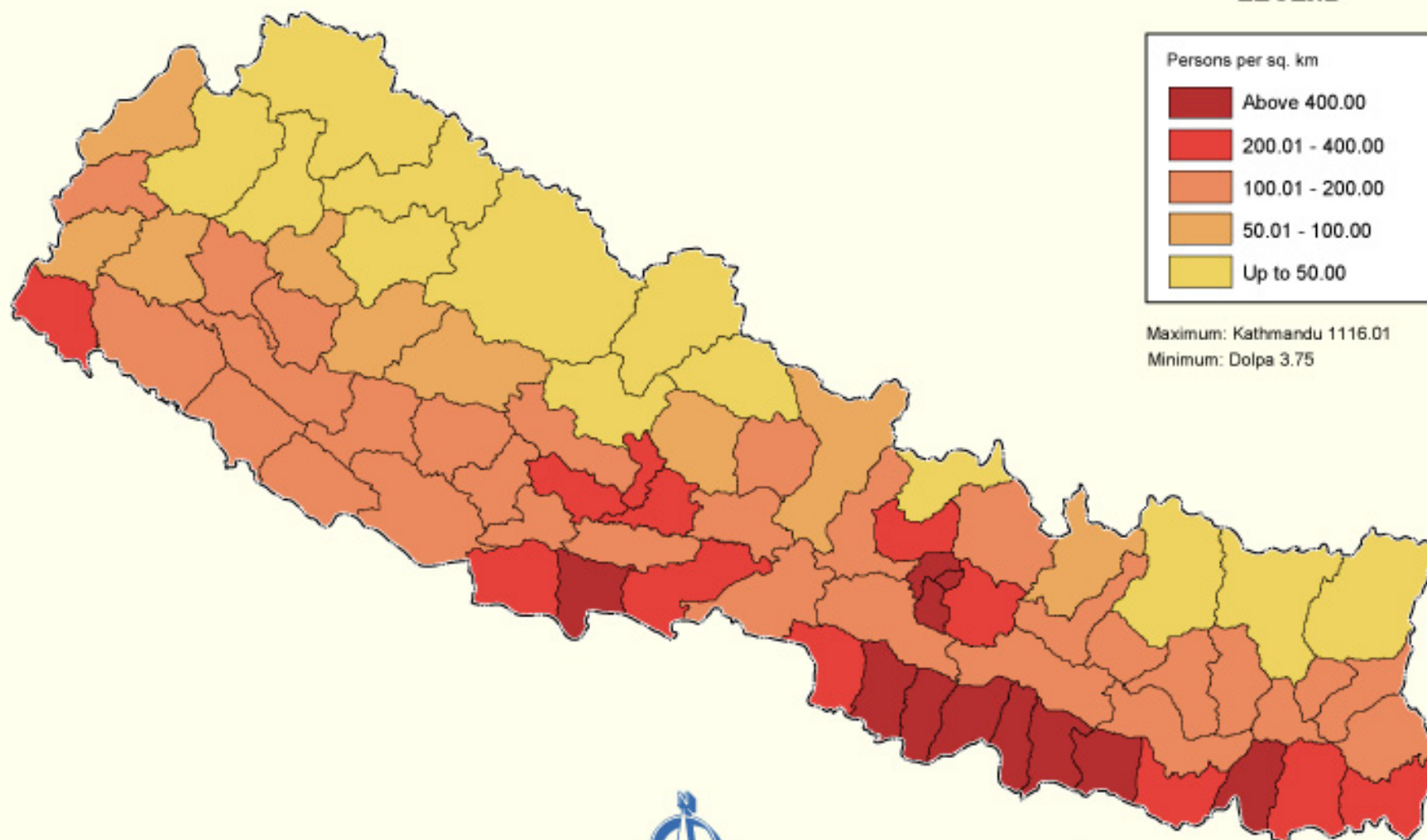
LEGEND

Persons per sq. km

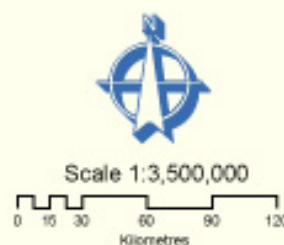
- Above 400.00
- 200.01 - 400.00
- 100.01 - 200.00
- 50.01 - 100.00
- Up to 50.00

Maximum: Kathmandu 1116.01

Minimum: Dolpa 3.75



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



ABSENTEE POPULATION (ABROAD), 2001

The proportion of the total population of a district which had been absent abroad (out of the country) for more than six months at the time of enumeration was defined as the absentee population (abroad). The absentee population was not included in the total population figure. The proportion of persons absent to destinations abroad is an index that provides an indication of out-migration and the mobility of the population. Migration is a major factor in population change and affects the socioeconomic structure at both the place of origin and the place of destination. Over the past decade, the phenomenon of out-migration from Nepal has become a factor in the socioeconomic condition of the country. Information was collected on absentees from households to destinations abroad expressed as a percentage of the total population.

A total of 762,181 (enumerated) persons or 3.35% of the total (enumerated) population (22,736,934) was absent from the country in 2001; district-wise this proportion varied from 0.36% (Bara) to 15.12% (Gulmi). Forty-seven districts had foreign absentee populations below, and 28 districts populations above, the national figure.

Table A.25

District	Absentees Abroad %	District	Absentees Abroad %	District	Absentees Abroad %	District	Absentees Abroad %	District	Absentees Abroad %
Achham	9.39	Darchula	3.32	Kalikot*	1.18	Myagdi	7.99	Salyan*	1.92
Arghakhanchi	13.15	Dhading	2.96	Kanchanpur	2.30	Nawalparasi	4.71	Sankhuwasabha	3.46
Baglung	11.26	Dhankuta	2.38	Kapilbastu	1.91	Nuwakot	1.47	Saptari	0.51
Baitadi	5.26	Dhanusa	1.94	Kaski	7.06	Okhaldhunga	3.03	Sarlahi	0.71
Bajhang	8.13	Dolakha*	1.33	Kathmandu	1.70	Palpa	9.38	Sindhuli*	1.07
Bajura*	5.13	Dolpa*	0.69	Kabherpalanchok	0.64	Panchthar	3.22	Sindhupalchok*	1.93
Banke	1.64	Doti	7.70	Khotang	3.47	Parbat	10.22	Siraha*	1.58
Bara	0.36	Gorkha	5.62	Lalitpur	1.48	Parsa	0.50	Solukhumbu	2.17
Bardiya	2.13	Gulmi	15.12	Lamjung	7.20	Pyuthan	11.06	Sunsari	2.05
Bhaktapur	0.46	Humla	0.40	Mahottari	1.35	Ramechhap	2.60	Surkhet*	3.87
Bhojpur	3.37	Ilam	1.82	Makawanpur	0.63	Rasuwa	0.79	Syangja	12.67
Chitwan	3.03	Jajarkot	0.41	Manang	1.97	Rautahat	0.61	Tanahu	7.99
Dadeldhura	5.39	Jhapa*	3.29	Morang	2.48	Rolpa	6.47	Taplejung	3.50
Dailekh	4.36	Jumla*	0.88	Mugu*	1.41	Rukum	1.81	Terhathum	3.09
Dang	3.51	Kailali	2.88	Mustang	6.04	Rupandehi	2.95	Udayapur	1.44

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

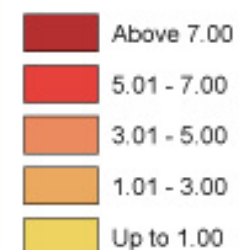
* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Absentee Population (Abroad)

Ratio of absent population with destination abroad to total population in percent, 2001

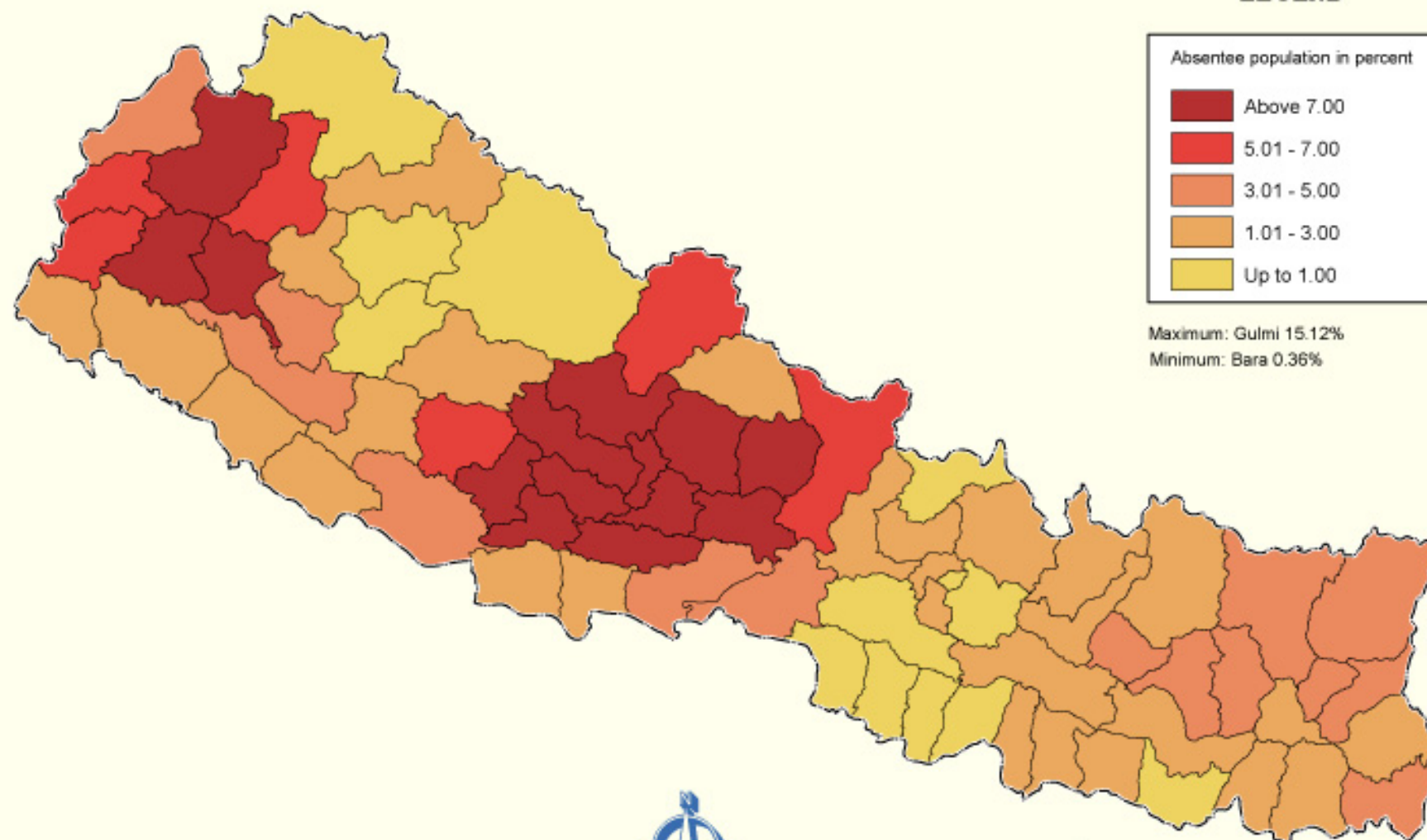
LEGEND

Absentee population in percent



Maximum: Gulmi 15.12%

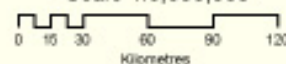
Minimum: Bara 0.36%



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



Scale 1:3,500,000



PROPORTION OF ABSENTEE POPULATION IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 2001

In order to better understand the out-migration patterns, it is important to know the different destination countries. The destination countries were divided into four groups: India, Asia A (Malaysia, South Korea, Japan, Hongkong, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait, UAE, Bahrain), Asia B (countries other than India and those mentioned in A), and countries other than in Asia. The proportion for each destination was expressed as a percentage of the total absentee population.

Of the total, 762,181 (enumerated) persons reported as absent and residing at destinations abroad, 77.28% were in India, 17.85% in the A group of Asian countries, 1.59% in the B group of Asian countries, and 3.29% in non-Asian countries. Table A.26 (a) shows the districts with the highest and the lowest proportion of absentees to the different groups of countries. Table A.26 (b) shows the district-wise percentage of destinations.

Table A.26 (a)

Destination Countries	District with Lowest Percentage of Absentees to Country Group	District with Highest Percentage of Absentees to Country Group
India	Manang (10.58)	Kalikot (100.00)
Asia A (Malaysia, South Korea, Japan, Hongkong, Saudi Arab(a), Qatar, Kuwait, UAE, Bahrain)	Kalikot (0.00)	Dhankuta (63.47)
Asia B (other than mentioned in second group)	Kalikot (0.00)	Lalitpur (12.79)
Countries other than Asia	Kalikot (0.00)	Kathmandu (46.11)

Table A.26 (b)

District	Destination Countries				District	Destination Countries			
	India	Asia A	Asia B	Countries other than Asia		India	Asia A	Asia B	Countries other than Asia
Achham	99.58	0.09	0.29	0.05	Dolakha*	86.94	9.34	2.14	1.58
Arghakhanchi	96.24	3.02	0.31	0.43	Dolpa*	90.20	1.96	5.88	1.96
Baglung	82.18	15.38	0.96	1.48	Doti	99.61	0.14	0.16	0.09
Baitadi	98.83	0.60	0.32	0.25	Gorkha	83.81	12.92	1.19	2.08
Bajhang	99.60	0.07	0.18	0.15	Gulmi	93.63	5.05	0.57	0.75
Bajura*	99.63	0.06	0.29	0.02	Humla	89.44	0.62	6.21	3.73
Banke	89.27	8.41	1.25	1.07	Ilam	67.77	26.96	2.79	2.48
Bara	75.48	19.38	1.98	3.16	Jajarkot	97.3	1.62	0.54	0.54
Bardiya	95.84	3.38	0.43	0.36	Jhapa*	67.79	27.37	2.08	2.76
Bhaktapur	25.61	41.19	6.82	26.39	Jumla*	96.56	0.82	0.98	1.64
Bhojpur	70.50	24.80	2.38	2.32	Kailali	98.49	0.55	0.49	0.47
Chitwan	63.89	25.84	2.72	7.54	Kalikot*	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dadeldhura	99.23	0.40	0.24	0.13	Kanchanpur	97.11	1.78	0.44	0.68
Dailekh	99.15	0.37	0.31	0.17	Kapilbastu	85.52	12.87	0.73	0.89
Dang	93.52	4.75	0.80	0.94	Kaski	41.05	46.71	3.77	8.46
Darchula	98.17	0.76	0.25	0.81	Kathmandu	14.67	29.79	9.43	46.11
Dhading	77.97	19.10	1.40	1.54	Kabhrepalanchok	63.65	22.47	4.46	9.41
Dhankuta	31.43	63.47	2.45	2.65	Khotang	46.72	48.22	2.60	2.45
Dhanusa	48.00	49.95	1.03	1.02	Lalitpur	12.75	35.75	12.79	38.71

Table A.26 (b) cont.....

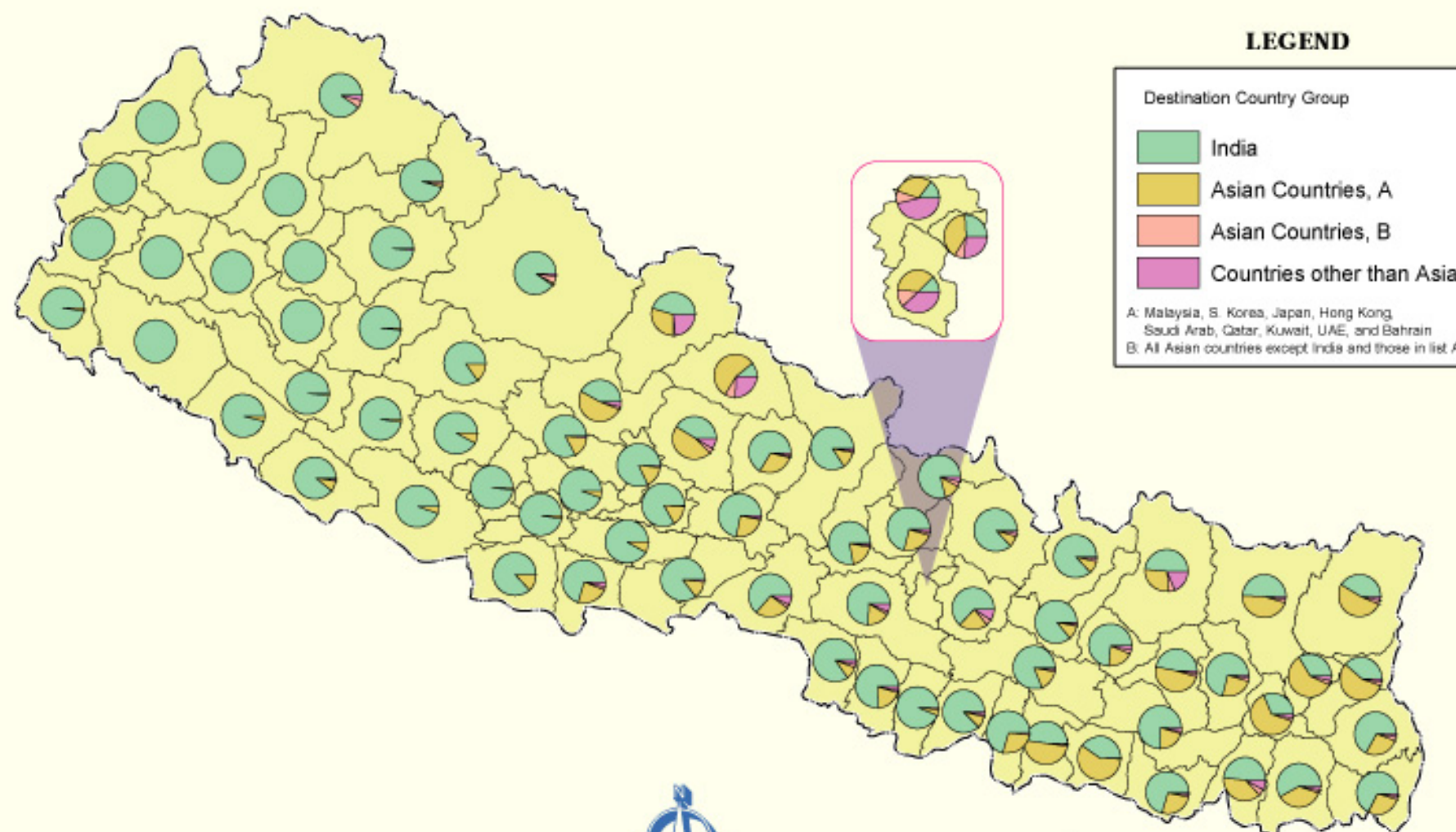
District	Destination Countries				District	Destination Countries			
	India	Asia A	Asia B	Countries other than Asia		India	Asia A	Asia B	Countries other than Asia
Lamjung	66.94	29.33	1.51	2.23	Rolpa	91.44	7.73	0.55	0.27
Mahottari	70.11	27.98	1.42	0.49	Rukum	84.01	14.88	0.56	0.56
Makawanpur	74.63	16.82	2.27	6.28	Rupandehi	70.49	23.76	2.12	3.63
Manang	10.58	55.56	7.94	25.93	Salyan*	96.65	2.49	0.26	0.60
Morang	57.53	37.22	2.25	2.99	Sankhuwasabha	49.60	45.34	2.52	2.54
Mugu*	95.72	1.80	2.25	0.23	Saptari	70.56	26.59	1.54	1.30
Mustang	45.30	29.39	2.10	23.20	Sarlahi	86.90	9.24	1.77	2.10
Myagdi	42.69	50.95	1.88	4.48	Sindhuli*	80.54	16.63	1.68	1.14
Nawalparasi	84.16	13.92	0.68	1.24	Sindhupalchok*	86.68	8.41	2.53	2.38
Nuwakot	71.23	24.23	2.33	2.21	Siraha*	39.92	58.26	1.05	0.78
Okhaldhunga	73.69	20.04	3.12	3.16	Solukhumbu	48.59	27.93	4.88	18.59
Palpa	90.69	8.13	0.48	0.70	Sunsari	48.06	38.92	4.90	8.12
Panchthar	38.26	55.99	3.51	2.24	Surkhet*	97.27	1.18	0.92	0.63
Parbat	81.62	16.2	0.91	1.27	Syangja	82.96	15.08	0.79	1.16
Parsa	84.73	9.59	2.56	3.12	Tanahu	72.23	24.61	1.01	2.15
Pyuthan	98.11	1.31	0.35	0.23	Taplejung	41.24	51.87	3.78	3.12
Ramechhap	85.85	11.05	1.72	1.38	Terhathum	33.30	59.29	3.38	4.04
Rasuwa	79.26	12.5	3.98	4.26	Udayapur	74.81	20.54	1.83	2.82
Rautahat	92.93	5.00	1.20	0.87					

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).).

Proportion of Absentee Population in Different Countries

Ratio of population absent to different destinations to total absentee population of district, 2001



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
 Department of Survey, 1988
 Data Source: National Population Census 2001

Scale 1:3,500,000

0 10 30 60 90 120
 Kilometres



PROPORTION OF POPULATION BY RELIGION, 2001

Nepal is decreed to be a Hindu Kingdom by its constitution and also by the fact that the majority of its people are Hindu; however, people of other religions also live in the country. The proportion of the different religious populations is the ratio of the population adhering to each religion to the total population of the country and is expressed as a percentage.

The proportional share of the different (enumerated) religious populations is shown on the map with pie diagrams. The total population was classified into six categories: Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim, Christian, Kirat, and other. Hindu accounts for 80.62% of the total population followed by Buddhist (10.74%), Muslim (4.20%), Kirat (3.60%), Christian (0.45%), and others (0.40%). Table A.27 (a) shows the districts with the highest and lowest proportions of the different religions. Table A.27 (b) gives the district-wise population distribution of different religions in percent.

Table A.27 (a)

Religion	District with Lowest Proportion (%)	District with Highest Proportion (%)
Hindu	Mustang (25.28)	Jajarkot (99.85)
Buddhist	Jajarkot (0.02)	Mustang (74.25)
Muslim	Mugu* (0.01)	Rautahat (19.47)
Kirat	Rupandehi# (0.01)	Panchthar (53.50)
Christian	Mugu+ (0.01)	Dhading (3.38)
Other	Humla (0.01)	Morang (2.85)

* Baitadi had no Muslim population

30 districts had no Kirat population

+ Bajhang, Darchula, Humla and Kalikot had no Christian population

Table A.27 (b)

District	Hindu	Budhhist	Muslim	Kirat	Christian	Other	District	Hindu	Budhhist	Muslim	Kirat	Christian	Other
Achham	99.83	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.04	Dolakha*	72.43	23.92	0.00	1.32	0.30	2.02
Arghakhanchi	96.95	2.11	0.92	0.00	0.02	0.01	Dolpa*	60.35	39.59	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.04
Baglung	83.29	15.53	0.18	0.01	0.10	0.88	Doti	98.78	1.10	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.03
Baitadi	99.78	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.18	Gorkha	72.79	25.20	0.91	0.02	0.79	0.28
Bajhang	99.77	0.20	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	Gulmi	96.10	3.69	0.14	0.00	0.04	0.03
Bajura*	98.72	1.05	0.13	0.00	0.06	0.04	Humla	84.40	15.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Banke	78.49	2.02	18.99	0.01	0.36	0.13	Ilam	47.28	15.68	0.04	36.17	0.57	0.25
Bara	81.94	4.48	13.42	0.02	0.09	0.05	Jajarkot	99.85	0.02	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.01
Bardiya	95.17	1.57	2.79	0.00	0.40	0.07	Jhapa*	79.37	5.00	3.06	9.15	0.76	2.66
Bhaktapur	89.87	9.40	0.15	0.18	0.35	0.06	Jumla*	97.90	1.88	0.04	0.00	0.16	0.02
Bhojpur	53.77	14.15	0.03	31.68	0.22	0.16	Kailali	97.49	1.45	0.55	0.02	0.34	0.15
Chitwan	82.75	15.48	0.77	0.04	0.77	0.19	Kalikot*	99.78	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.17
Dadeldhura	99.15	0.68	0.02	0.00	0.14	0.02	Kanchanpur	97.56	1.30	0.10	0.00	0.95	0.09
Dailekh	98.32	1.46	0.17	0.00	0.03	0.01	Kapilbastu	81.06	0.68	18.17	0.00	0.02	0.06
Dang	96.48	2.32	1.00	0.01	0.14	0.05	Kaski	81.71	15.88	0.69	0.04	0.79	0.88
Darchula	99.85	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04	Kathmandu	75.49	21.66	1.11	0.70	0.79	0.24
Dhading	73.89	22.48	0.18	0.01	3.38	0.06	Kabhrepalanchok	64.77	34.69	0.05	0.01	0.29	0.18
Dhankuta	49.52	13.74	0.05	35.73	0.74	0.22	Khotang	60.54	5.70	0.03	32.61	0.90	0.21
Dhanusa	90.08	1.44	8.36	0.00	0.03	0.08	Lalitpur	70.43	26.25	0.31	1.07	1.67	0.28

Table A.27 (b) cont.....

District	Hindu	Buddhist	Muslim	Kirat	Christian	Other	District	Hindu	Buddhist	Muslim	Kirat	Christian	Other
Lamjung	58.47	40.36	0.40	0.00	0.36	0.40	Rolpa	75.49	24.25	0.06	0.00	0.14	0.06
Mahottari	84.39	1.94	13.51	0.02	0.04	0.10	Rukum	98.29	0.93	0.07	0.00	0.22	0.49
Makawanpur	49.36	47.63	0.32	0.02	2.07	0.59	Rupandehi	85.34	5.64	8.69	0.01	0.21	0.12
Manang	25.35	74.18	0.02	0.01	0.29	0.15	Salyan*	94.43	4.84	0.37	0.00	0.33	0.04
Morang	80.12	4.39	4.40	7.37	0.86	2.85	Sankhuwasabha	46.95	24.78	0.01	27.55	0.63	0.08
Mugu*	86.44	13.53	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	Saptari	88.44	2.97	8.35	0.10	0.02	0.12
Mustang	25.28	74.25	0.05	0.02	0.33	0.08	Sarlahi	86.74	5.43	7.45	0.03	0.08	0.27
Myagdi	74.87	24.57	0.14	0.01	0.31	0.08	Sindhuli*	68.56	28.09	0.05	2.14	0.20	0.96
Nawalparasi	87.23	8.18	3.86	0.00	0.64	0.09	Sindhupalchok*	62.53	37.03	0.02	0.01	0.31	0.10
Nuwakot	61.31	37.93	0.13	0.04	0.51	0.07	Siraha*	90.88	1.74	7.18	0.14	0.01	0.05
Okhaldhunga	73.86	14.97	0.02	10.42	0.38	0.36	Solukhumbu	42.91	29.00	0.05	26.81	0.82	0.40
Palpa	88.01	11.42	0.33	0.00	0.15	0.08	Sunsari	77.09	4.06	11.06	6.73	0.76	0.30
Panchthar	34.20	11.33	0.03	53.50	0.43	0.50	Surkhet*	91.20	7.53	0.43	0.00	0.75	0.10
Parbat	87.77	11.82	0.25	0.01	0.07	0.09	Syangja	86.07	12.47	0.58	0.00	0.07	0.82
Parsa	82.37	1.98	15.40	0.01	0.06	0.19	Tanahu	83.16	15.01	1.02	0.01	0.30	0.49
Pyuthan	96.71	2.96	0.30	0.00	0.01	0.01	Taplejung	36.52	18.68	0.02	43.47	0.54	0.77
Ramechhap	68.06	28.29	0.02	1.95	0.43	1.24	Terhathum	51.27	11.35	0.06	36.57	0.46	0.29
Rasuwa	33.10	65.56	0.01	0.00	1.21	0.12	Udayapur	75.43	12.23	0.60	10.50	0.80	0.44
Rautahat	78.96	1.43	19.47	0.00	0.04	0.10							

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

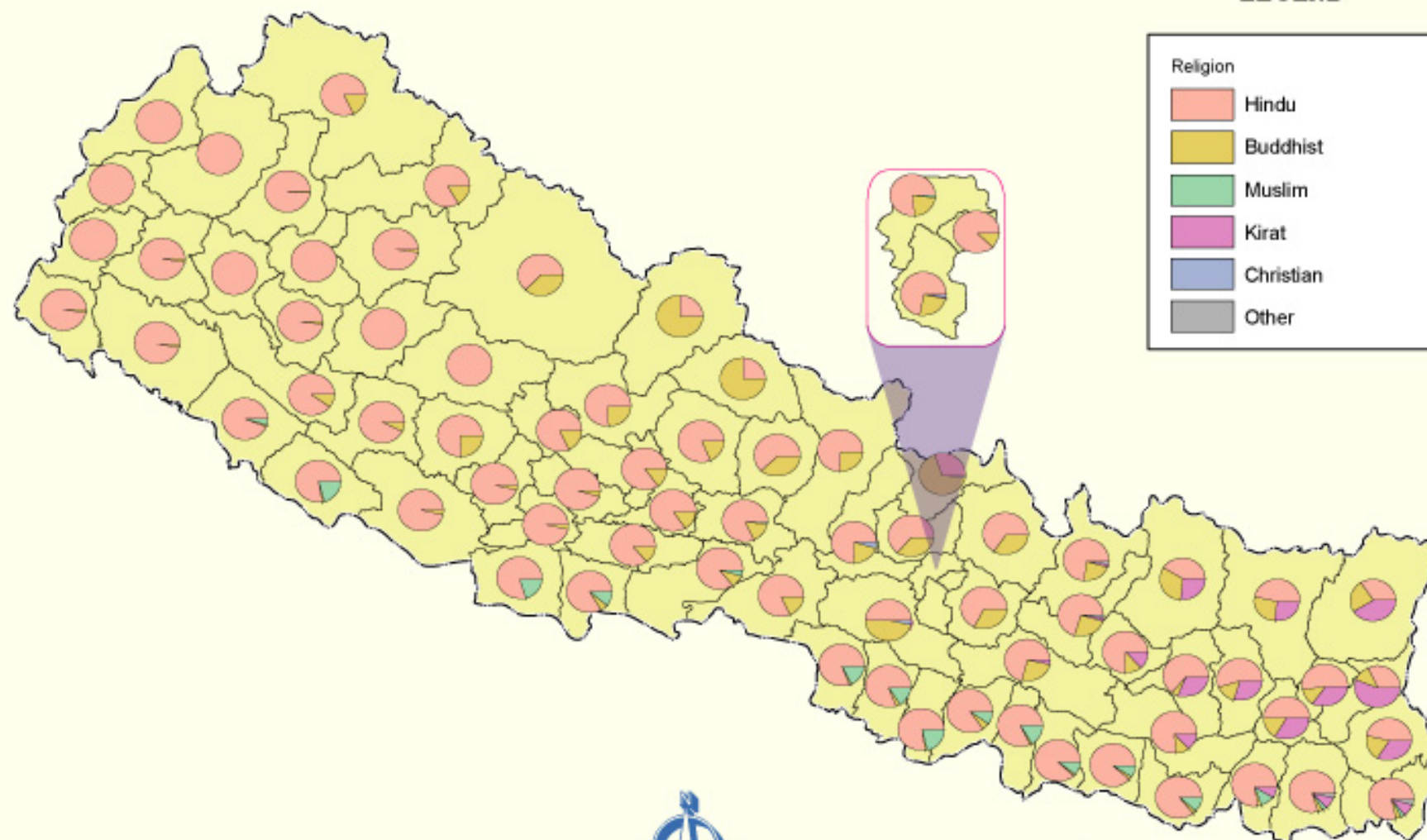
Proportion of Population by Religion

Proportion of district population of different religions, 2001

LEGEND

Religion

- Hindu
- Buddhist
- Muslim
- Kirat
- Christian
- Other



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres

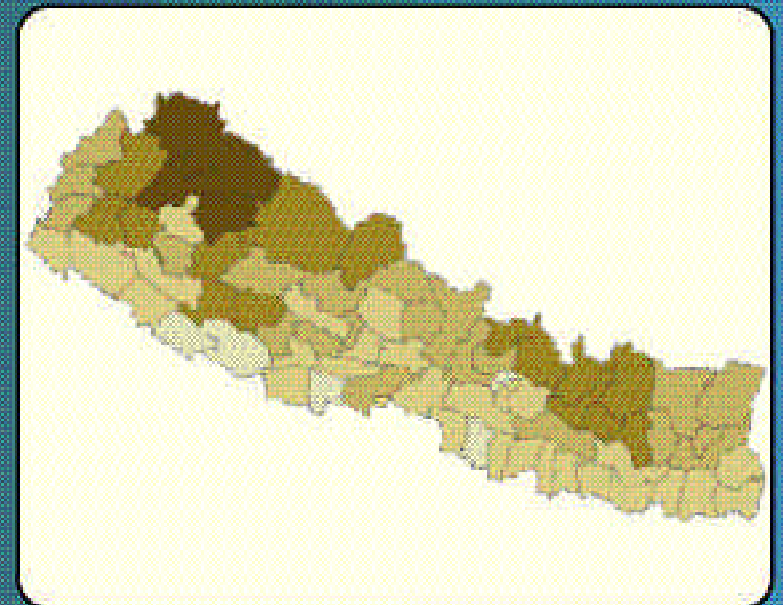


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B. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

1. Total Economic Activity Rate
2. Male Economic Activity Rate
3. Female Economic Activity Rate
4. Ratio of Female to Male Economically Active Population
5. Ratio of Female to Male Economically Active Youth Population
6. Different Types of Small-Scale Non-Agricultural Activities Operated by Households
7. Ratio of Adult Economically Active Population Engaged in Non-agriculture to Agriculture



TOTAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATE, 2001^A

The economic activity ratio is defined as the ratio of the usually economically active population to the total population and is usually computed with reference to a given sex/age group or some other criteria. In Nepal, the population census is the main source of information on the economically active population. In the 2001 census the economically active population was defined as those persons who had worked or who had sought employment for a total of at least six months (at a single stretch or at intervals) during the 12 months period immediately preceding the census enumeration. The definition includes subsistence farmers and the self-employed and also included those persons who had worked in extended economic activities (see Introduction). The economic activity rate is expressed in the census as the percentage of economically active persons aged 10 years and above to the total population of corresponding age. It is also called the refined economic activity rate since it describes an economically active population that is 10 years of age and over.

A (blown-up) total of 9,761,497 persons aged 10 years and older were reported to be economically active. The economic activity rate in the country as a whole was 58.21% district-wise it ranged from 47.42% (Bara) to 81.15% (Mugu). Twenty-six districts had an economic activity rate below, and 49 a rate above, the national figure.

Table B.1

District	Economic Activity Rate	District	Economic Activity Rate	District	Economic Activity Rate	District	Economic Activity Rate	District	Economic Activity Rate
Achham	77.61	Darchula	66.24	Kalikot*	58.49	Myagdi	64.54	Salyan*	75.55
Arghakhanchi	58.88	Dhading	69.11	Kanchanpur	59.82	Nawalparasi	62.92	Sankhuwasabha	60.73
Baglung	57.03	Dhankuta	61.93	Kapilbastu	58.88	Nuwakot	63.59	Saptari	53.65
Baitadi	66.43	Dhanusa	52.51	Kaski	51.38	Okhaldhunga	70.11	Sarlahi	57.20
Bajhang	74.64	Dolakha*	70.12	Kathmandu	49.18	Palpa	55.87	Sindhuli*	62.35
Bajura*	80.69	Dolpa*	77.31	Kabhyepalanchok	56.66	Panchthar	61.25	Sindhupalchok*	72.14
Banke	49.78	Doti	73.23	Khotang	70.54	Parbat	65.19	Siraha*	53.45
Bara	47.42	Gorkha	64.57	Lalitpur	52.39	Parsa	54.79	Solukhumbu	72.35
Bardiya	55.85	Gulmi	61.42	Lamjung	64.74	Pyuthan	63.75	Sunsari	51.39
Bhaktapur	55.39	Humla	80.80	Mahottari	53.80	Ramechhap	70.44	Surkhet*	54.38
Bhojpur	63.82	Ilam	57.14	Makawanpur	51.54	Rasuwa	76.64	Syangja	57.93
Chitwan	52.28	Jajarkot	70.08	Manang	64.50	Rautahat	59.74	Tanahu	59.97
Dadeldhura	64.43	Jhapa*	53.01	Morang	57.29	Rolpa	74.56	Taplejung	66.80
Dailekh	68.12	Jumla*	80.88	Mugu*	81.15	Rukum	63.43	Terhathum	61.42
Dang	49.86	Kailali	59.44	Mustang	75.87	Rupandehi	47.86	Udayapur	59.88

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

^A Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Total Economic Activity Rate

Percentage of population aged 10 years and above that is economically active

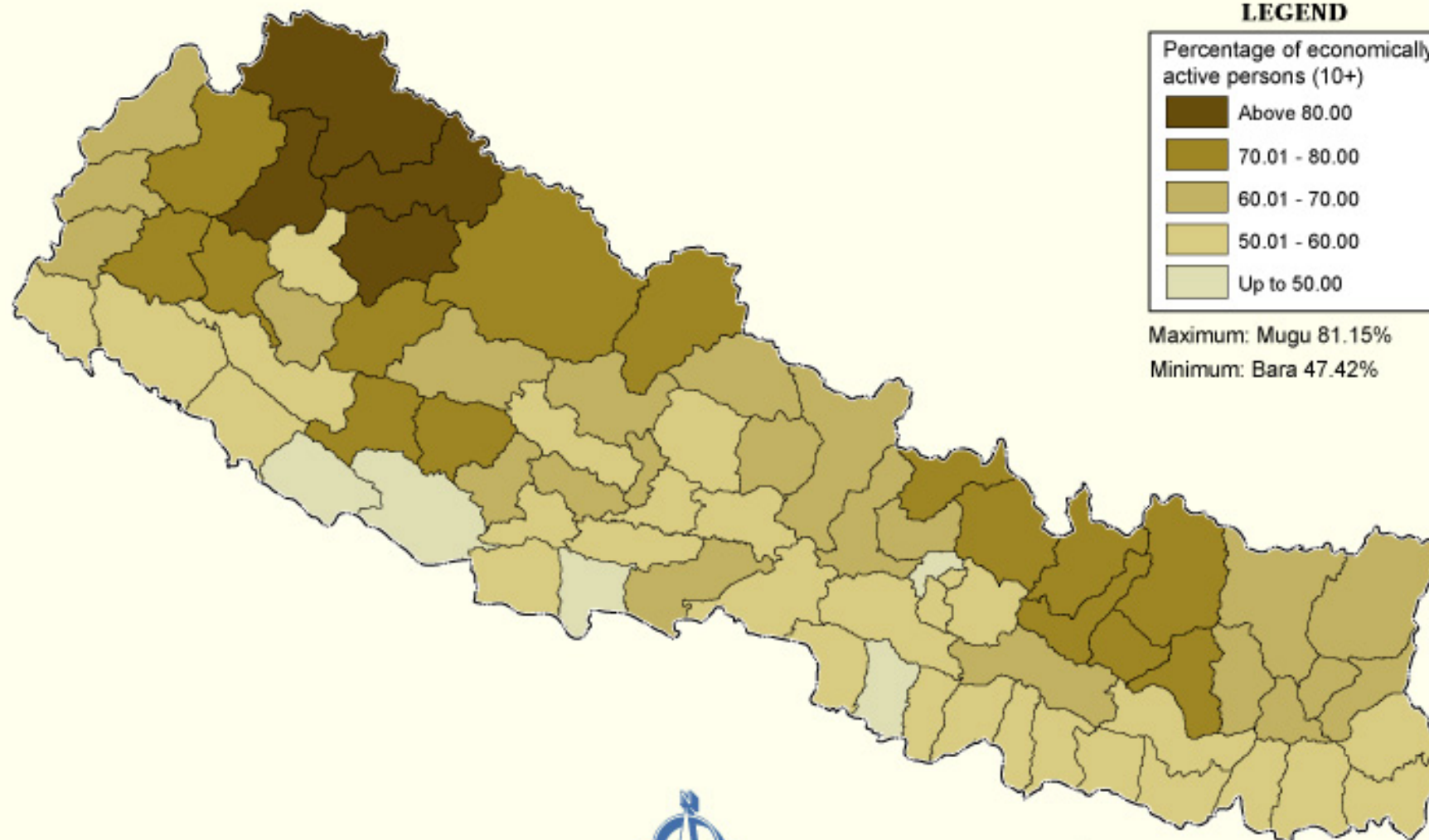
LEGEND

Percentage of economically active persons (10+)

- Above 80.00
- 70.01 - 80.00
- 60.01 - 70.00
- 50.01 - 60.00
- Up to 50.00

Maximum: Mugu 81.15%

Minimum: Bara 47.42%



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres

Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



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MALE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATE, 2001^A

The economically active population by sex is an important value for the study of factors determining the size, distribution, and composition of the nation's manpower resources. It is related to the size, distribution, and composition of the population and is used for planning and projecting the manpower requirements for various economic activities. The male economic activity rate is defined as the ratio of the usually economically active male population (aged 10 years and above) to the total male population in the same age group and is expressed as a percentage.

The (blown-up) economically active male population comprised 5,631,723 persons out of a total of 8,330,597 aged 10 years and above. The male economic activity rate for the country as a whole was 67.60%; district-wise it ranged from 57.47% (Syangja) to 80.18% (Mustang). Thirty-four districts had a male economic activity rate below, and 41 a rate above, the national figure.

Table B.2

District	Male Economic Activity Rate	District	Male Economic Activity Rate	District	Male Economic Activity Rate	District	Male Economic Activity Rate	District	Male Economic Activity Rate
Achham	72.80	Darchula	65.22	Kalikot*	63.35	Myagdi	65.77	Salyan*	78.98
Arghakhanchi	61.39	Dhading	71.37	Kanchanpur	65.57	Nawalparasi	69.99	Sankhuwasabha	65.21
Baglung	59.50	Dhankuta	65.53	Kapilbastu	73.06	Nuwakot	69.65	Saptari	69.22
Baitadi	63.41	Dhanusa	69.02	Kaski	57.93	Okhaldhunga	68.59	Sarlahi	75.07
Bajhang	72.37	Dolakha*	70.17	Kathmandu	62.41	Palpa	59.30	Sindhuli*	70.53
Bajura*	76.54	Dolpa*	77.69	Kabhrepalanchok	63.72	Panchthar	64.14	Sindhupalchok*	73.97
Banke	68.23	Doti	75.18	Khotang	69.60	Parbat	63.98	Siraha*	71.09
Bara	69.95	Gorkha	65.49	Lalitpur	65.36	Parsa	72.80	Solukhumbu	71.77
Bardiya	68.64	Gulmi	61.14	Lamjung	65.00	Pyuthan	64.69	Sunsari	66.37
Bhaktapur	67.76	Humla	77.63	Mahottari	73.83	Ramechhap	71.12	Surkhet*	63.92
Bhojpur	65.38	Ilam	64.41	Makawanpur	64.62	Rasuwa	78.38	Syangja	57.47
Chitwan	63.54	Jajarkot	73.73	Manang	68.75	Rautahat	76.11	Tanahu	62.23
Dadeldhura	62.24	Jhapa*	65.96	Morang	68.67	Rolpa	75.80	Taplejung	69.46
Dailekh	69.25	Jumla*	77.65	Mugu*	77.80	Rukum	69.27	Terhathum	65.23
Dang	63.09	Kailali	67.04	Mustang	80.18	Rupandehi	62.50	Udayapur	68.47

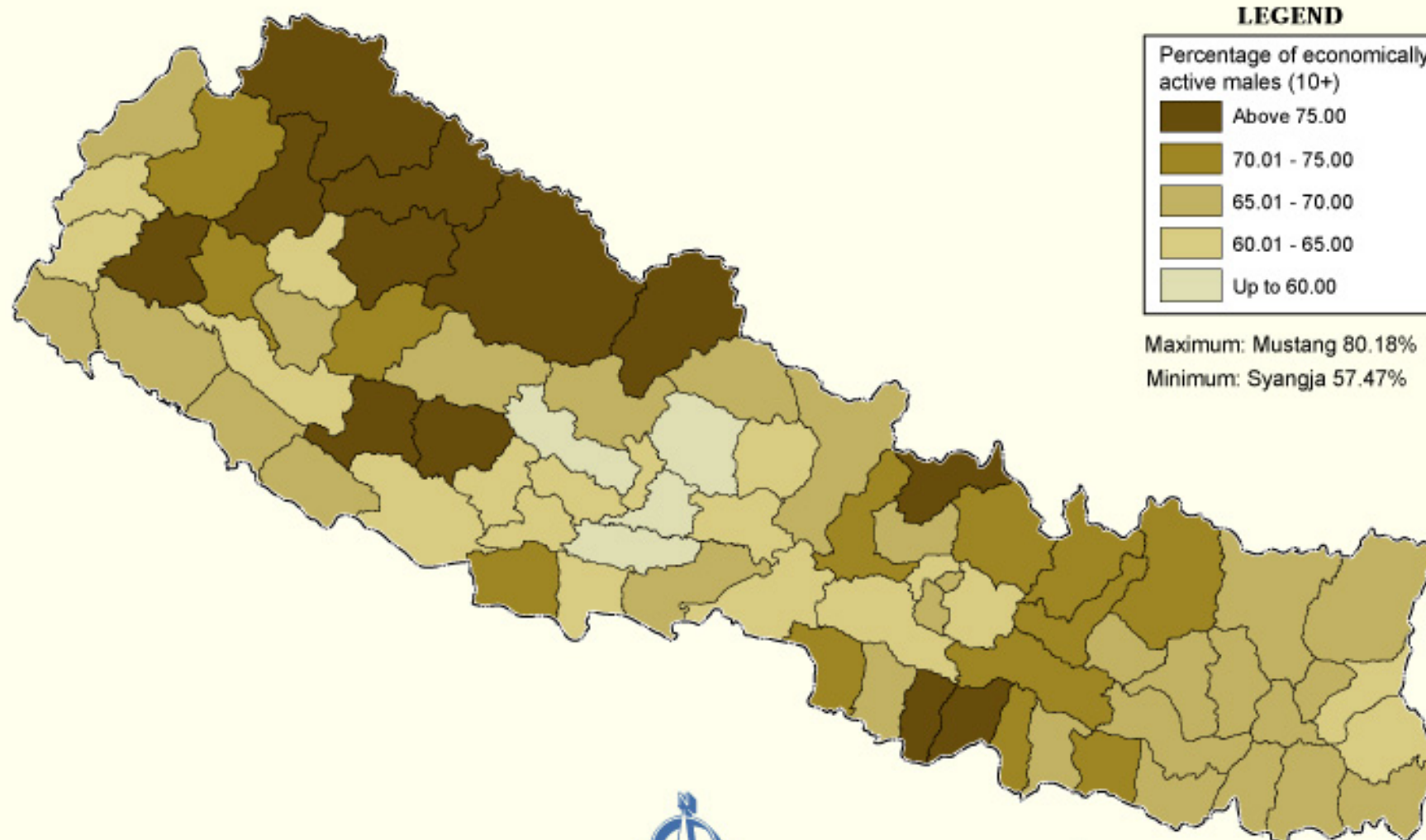
Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

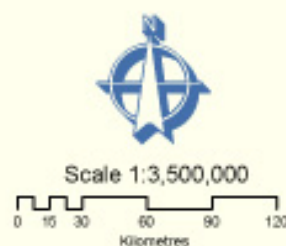
^A Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Male Economic Activity Rate

Percentage of males aged 10 years and above engaged in economic activities, 2001



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



FEMALE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATE, 2001^Å

In the present census, an effort was made to better represent the economic activities of the female population by revising the relevant questions. A question on extended economic activities was included in the questionnaire and highlighted activities carried out by females (see Introduction). The role of women and girls in formal economic activities has also grown significantly. The female economic activity rate is defined as the ratio of the usually economically active female population aged 10 years and above to the total female population in the same age group and is expressed as a percentage.

The (blown-up) economically active female population comprised 4,129,774 persons out of a total of 8,439,698 aged 10 years and above. The female economic activity rate for the country as a whole was 48.93%; district-wise it ranged from 22.96% (Bara) to 84.78% (Mugu). Twenty-three districts had a female economic activity rate below, and 52 a rate above, the national figure.

Table B.3

District	Female Economic Activity Rate	District	Female Economic Activity Rate	District	Female Economic Activity Rate	District	Female Economic Activity Rate	District	Female Economic Activity Rate
Achham	81.68	Darchula	67.20	Kalikot*	52.23	Myagdi	63.52	Salyan*	71.93
Arghakhanchi	56.87	Dhading	67.00	Kanchanpur	53.93	Nawalparasi	56.14	Sankhuwasabha	56.53
Baglung	55.07	Dhankuta	58.48	Kapilbastu	43.78	Nuwakot	57.68	Saptari	37.43
Baitadi	69.17	Dhanusa	34.39	Kaski	45.33	Okhaldhunga	71.47	Sarlahi	37.81
Bajhang	76.66	Dolakha*	70.07	Kathmandu	33.92	Palpa	53.07	Sindhuli*	54.29
Bajura*	84.71	Dolpa*	76.90	Kabhyepalanchok	50.00	Panchthar	58.54	Sindhupalchok*	70.34
Banke	30.14	Doti	71.30	Khotang	71.42	Parbat	66.16	Siraha*	34.73
Bara	22.96	Gorkha	63.81	Lalitpur	38.84	Parsa	34.65	Solukhumbu	72.90
Bardiya	42.92	Gulmi	61.64	Lamjung	64.52	Pyuthan	62.99	Sunsari	36.23
Bhaktapur	42.67	Humla	84.19	Mahottari	31.73	Ramechhap	69.86	Surkhet*	45.15
Bhojpur	62.41	Ilam	49.77	Makawanpur	38.04	Rasuwa	74.67	Syangja	58.29
Chitwan	41.28	Jajarkot	66.18	Manang	59.74	Rautahat	41.93	Tanahu	58.09
Dadeldhura	66.40	Jhapa*	40.34	Morang	45.94	Rolpa	73.44	Taplejung	64.27
Dailekh	67.07	Jumla*	84.41	Mugu*	84.78	Rukum	57.34	Terhathum	57.92
Dang	37.09	Kailali	51.70	Mustang	70.51	Rupandehi	32.76	Udayapur	51.39

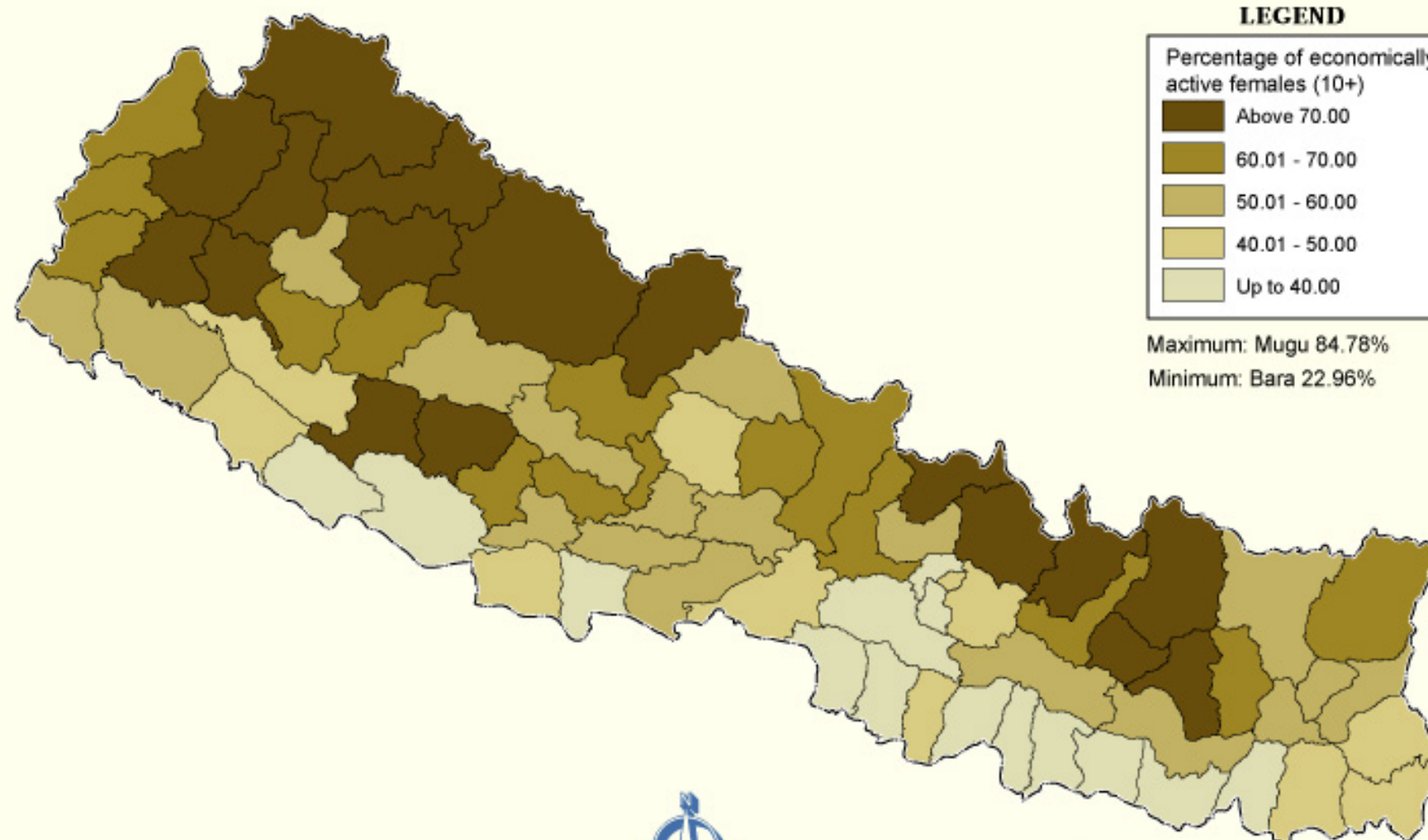
Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

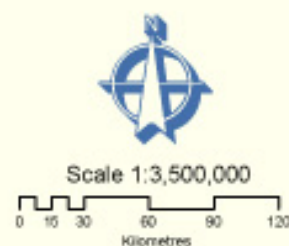
^Å Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Female Economic Activity Rate

Percentage of female population aged 10 years and above that is economically active, 2001



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



RATIO OF FEMALE TO MALE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION, 2001^A

Statistics on economic development provide vital economic indicators. The framing of sound labour policies, the planning of production, and the implementation of social welfare policies, are all examples of activities that would not be possible without a knowledge of these statistics. The ratio of the usually economically active females to males (aged 10 years and above) highlights the gender disparity in economic participation and emphasises the female activity since the participation by males is relatively uniform throughout.

A (blown-up) total of 9,761,497 persons aged 10 and above were reported to be economically active, 5,631,723 (57.69%) male and 4,129,774 (42.31%) female. The female to male economically active ratio was 0.73; in other words there were 73 economically active females in the population for every 100 economically active males. District-wise the ratio ranged from 0.30 (Bara) to 1.33 (Gulmi). Twenty-four districts had a female to male ratio of economically active population below, and 51 districts a ratio above, the national figure.

Table B.4

District	Female to Male Ratio**	District	Female to Male Ratio**	District	Female to Male Ratio**	District	Female to Male Ratio**	District	Female to Male Ratio**
Achham	1.32	Darchula	1.10	Kalikot*	0.64	Myagdi	1.17	Salyan*	0.87
Arghakhanchi	1.16	Dhading	1.00	Kanchanpur	0.80	Nawalparasi	0.84	Sankhuwasabha	0.93
Baglung	1.16	Dhankuta	0.93	Kapilbastu	0.56	Nuwakot	0.85	Saptari	0.52
Baitadi	1.20	Dhanusa	0.45	Kaski	0.85	Okhaldhunga	1.17	Sarlahi	0.46
Bajhang	1.19	Dolakha*	1.05	Kathmandu	0.47	Palpa	1.10	Sindhuli*	0.78
Bajura*	1.14	Dolpa*	0.94	Kabhyepalanchok	0.83	Panchthar	0.97	Sindhupalchok*	0.96
Banke	0.42	Doti	0.96	Khotang	1.11	Parbat	1.28	Siraha*	0.46
Bara	0.30	Gorkha	1.17	Lalitpur	0.57	Parsa	0.43	Solukhumbu	1.06
Bardiya	0.62	Gulmi	1.33	Lamjung	1.17	Pyuthan	1.22	Sunsari	0.54
Bhaktapur	0.61	Humla	1.02	Mahottari	0.39	Ramechhap	1.13	Surkhet*	0.73
Bhojpur	1.06	Ilam	0.76	Makawanpur	0.57	Rasuwa	0.85	Syangja	1.32
Chitwan	0.66	Jajarkot	0.84	Manang	0.77	Rautahat	0.51	Tanahu	1.13
Dadeldhura	1.19	Jhapa*	0.63	Morang	0.67	Rolpa	1.06	Taplejung	0.98
Dailekh	1.04	Jumla*	0.99	Mugu*	1.01	Rukum	0.79	Terhathum	0.96
Dang	0.61	Kailali	0.76	Mustang	0.71	Rupandehi	0.51	Udayapur	0.76

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

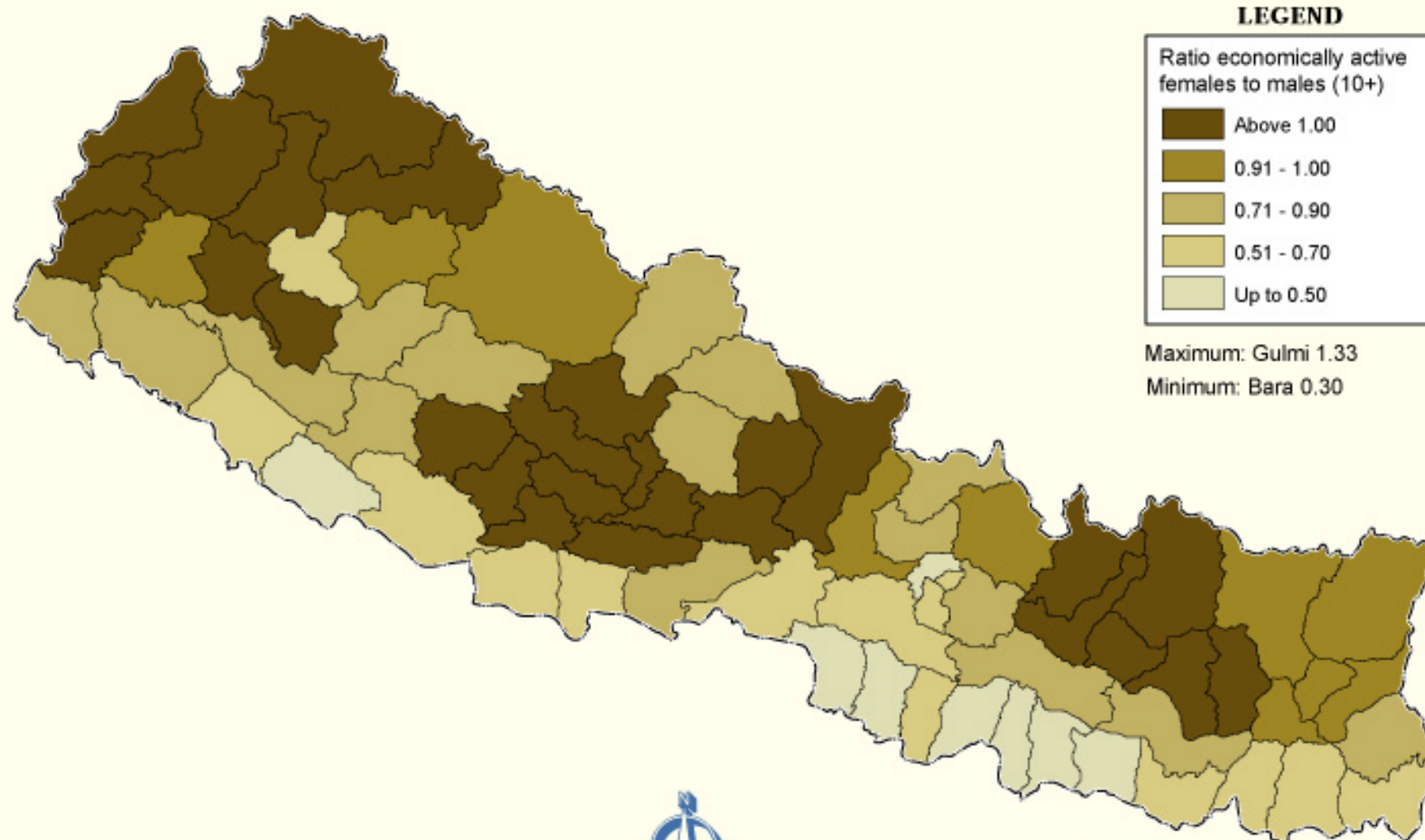
* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

** Female to male ratio of usually economically active population aged 10 years and above

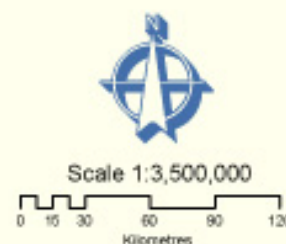
^A Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Ratio of Female to Male Economically Active Population

Ratio of economically active females to economically active males in the population aged 10 years and above, 2001



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



RATIO OF FEMALE TO MALE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE YOUTH POPULATION, 2001^A

The contribution of young people (the 'youth population', age group 15 to 24 years) plays a significant role in the economic development of the nation. The female to male ratio of the economically active population in this age group indicates the gender disproportion in economic participation at this age.

A (blown-up) total of 2,270,885 persons in the age group 15 to 24 years were reported to be economically active: 1,192,359 (52.51%) males and 1,078,526 (47.49%) females. The gender difference in the economically active youth population was much smaller than that in the total economically active population aged 10 years and above. The ratio of female to male economically active youth population in the country as a whole was 0.90. District-wise the value ranged from 0.31 (Bara) to 2.04 (Gulmi). Twenty-three districts had a female to male ratio of the economically active youth population below, and 52 districts a ratio above, the national figure.

Table B.5

District	Female to Male Youth Ratio**	District	Female to Male Youth Ratio**	District	Female to Male Youth Ratio**	District	Female to Male Youth Ratio**	District	Female to Male Youth Ratio**
Achham	1.59	Darchula	1.65	Kalikot*	0.76	Myagdi	1.44	Salyan*	1.03
Arghakhanchi	1.70	Dhading	1.29	Kanchanpur	1.01	Nawalparasi	0.97	Sankhuwasabha	1.15
Baglung	1.69	Dhankuta	1.17	Kapilbastu	0.60	Nuwakot	1.05	Saptari	0.70
Baitadi	1.67	Dhanusa	0.53	Kaski	0.98	Okhaldhunga	1.48	Sarlahi	0.49
Bajhang	1.42	Dolakha*	1.20	Kathmandu	0.61	Palpa	1.66	Sindhuli*	0.93
Bajura*	1.38	Dolpa*	1.19	Kabhrepalanchok	1.02	Panchthar	1.22	Sindhupalchok*	1.12
Banke	0.50	Doti	1.09	Khotang	1.30	Parbat	1.60	Siraha*	0.52
Bara	0.31	Gorkha	1.61	Lalitpur	0.74	Parsa	0.43	Solukhumbu	1.28
Bardiya	0.76	Gulmi	2.04	Lamjung	1.56	Pyuthan	1.81	Sunsari	0.62
Bhaktapur	0.73	Humla	1.19	Mahottari	0.40	Ramechhap	1.37	Surkhet*	0.92
Bhojpur	1.35	Ilam	0.96	Makawanpur	0.68	Rasuwa	1.00	Syangja	1.77
Chitwan	0.84	Jajarkot	1.08	Manang	0.91	Rautahat	0.57	Tanahu	1.47
Dadeldhura	1.77	Jhapa*	0.75	Morang	0.79	Rolpa	1.25	Taplejung	1.21
Dailekh	1.40	Jumla*	1.18	Mugu*	1.22	Rukum	0.99	Terhathum	1.15
Dang	0.83	Kailali	0.96	Mustang	0.86	Rupandehi	0.59	Udayapur	0.92

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

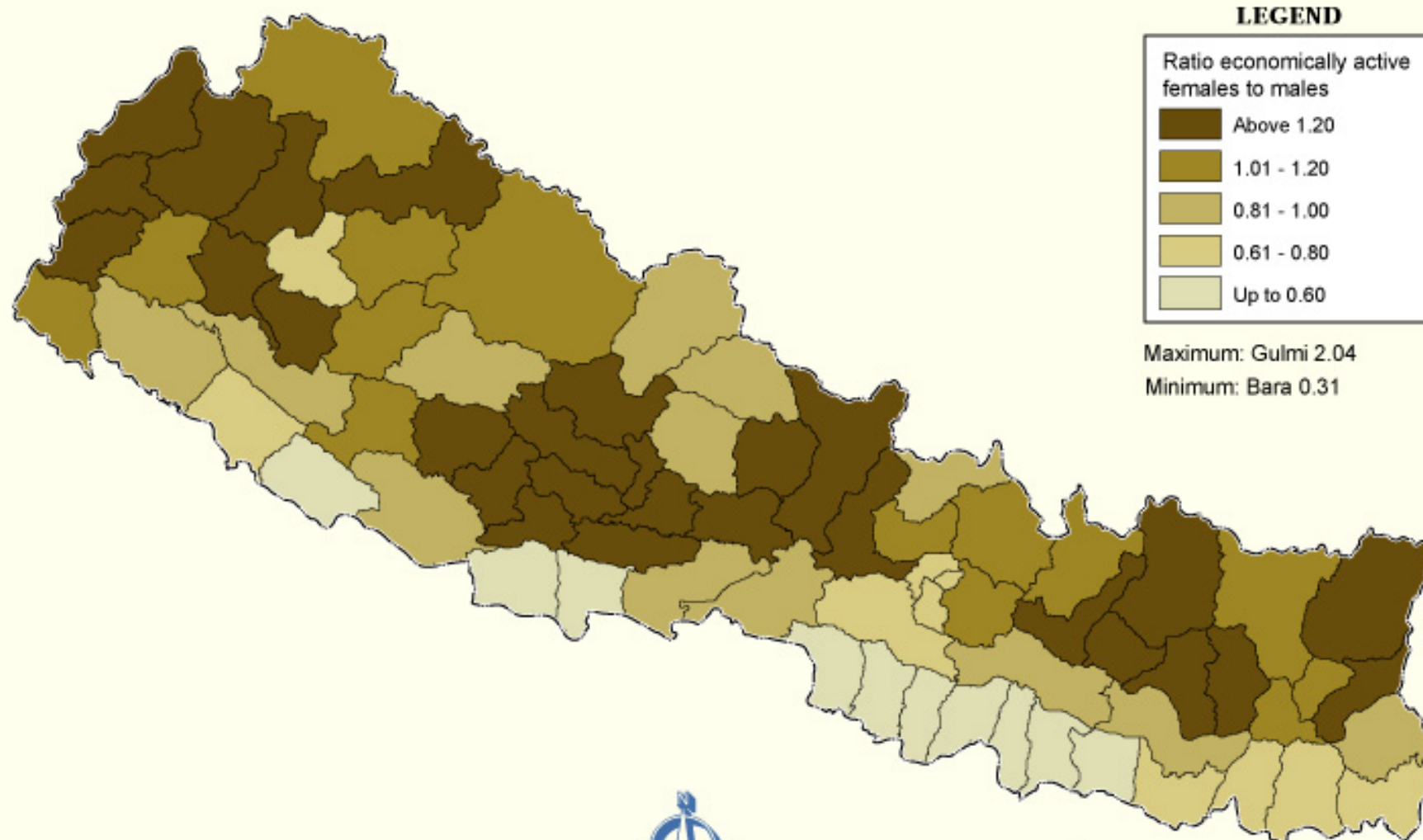
* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

** Ratio of female to male usually economically active population (15 to 24 years)

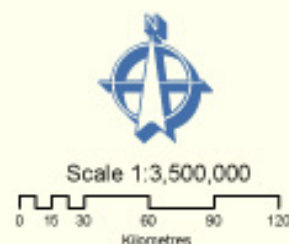
^A Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Ratio of Female to Male Economically Active Youth Population

Ratio of economically active females to economically active males in the age group 15-24 years, 2001



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



DIFFERENT TYPES OF SMALL-SCALE NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES OPERATED BY HOUSEHOLDS

Small-scale non-agricultural economic activity was defined as those activities operated by a household which are conducive to the household's economic benefit but are not registered with any government or non-government institution (investing cash or materials, and or employing household members but not regular hired labour). The product produced by this small-scale economic activity may be either for sale or home use; however, if the product is service oriented, it should be sold and not retained for home use. This present census collected information on different sub-categories of small-scale activity other than agriculture such as manufacturing, trade/business, transport, service, and other economic activities. The proportion of households in each category indicates the range and status of household economic activities. This indicator is the ratio of the number of households engaged in a specific small-scale economic activity (e.g. manufacturing) to the total number of households engaged in all small-scale economic activities and is expressed as a percentage.

A total of 840,128 (enumerated) households reported operating small-scale economic activities (not including agriculture), of these 7.80% were engaged in manufacturing activities, 30.44% in trade/business, 2.67% in transport, 34.98% in service activities, and 24.12% in other activities. Table B.6 (a) presents the districts with the highest and lowest proportions (within the district) of different small-scale economic activities expressed in percent. Table B.6 (b) shows the district-wise percentage of households operating different kinds of small-scale non-agricultural economic activities.

Table B.6 (a)

Categories of Small-scale Activity	District with Lowest Percentage	District with Highest Percentage
Manufacturing	Kalikot (1.41)	Rolpa (30.92)
Trade/ Business	Rolpa (15.82)	Mugu (47.79)
Transport	Khotang (0.08)	Mustang (5.86)
Service	Mugu (20.59)	Mustang (55.18)
Others	Manang (5.99)	Kailali (42.11)

Table B.6 (b)

District	Manufacturing	Trade	Transport	Service	Others	District	Manufacturing	Trade	Transport	Service	Others
Achham	5.75	44.45	0.40	29.20	20.19	Dolakha*	10.49	24.51	1.25	41.13	22.63
Arghakhanchi	6.58	34.11	0.59	37.08	21.63	Dolpa*	29.48	20.97	2.28	38.60	8.66
Baglung	13.67	32.92	0.95	33.20	19.26	Doti	12.45	21.78	0.86	33.83	31.08
Baitadi	9.46	26.14	1.03	39.13	24.24	Gorkha	6.01	31.79	0.48	39.62	22.10
Bajhang	15.20	19.25	0.76	39.35	25.44	Gulmi	6.35	31.64	0.88	44.98	16.15
Bajura*	23.16	22.38	2.05	35.64	16.77	Humla	27.40	24.39	4.86	21.27	22.08
Banke	3.94	24.67	3.17	32.93	35.30	Ilam	7.97	28.32	2.58	33.66	27.46
Bara	4.42	28.31	3.76	34.97	28.54	Jajarkot	24.42	28.02	0.23	26.28	21.05
Bardiya	4.31	29.18	1.34	33.13	32.03	Jhapa*	3.73	29.97	3.51	29.28	33.51
Bhaktapur	10.31	33.07	3.20	30.16	23.27	Jumla*	17.05	44.46	3.51	24.19	10.78
Bhojpur	15.65	22.23	0.15	46.33	15.65	Kailali	4.01	30.67	2.18	21.04	42.11
Chitawan	5.93	36.00	4.40	32.29	21.38	Kalikot*	1.41	30.23	0.00	28.25	40.11
Dadeldhura	11.72	28.27	0.97	36.84	22.20	Kanchanpur	4.78	34.05	2.83	29.60	28.74
Dailekh	10.73	35.86	0.31	35.95	17.15	Kapilbastu	4.90	26.29	2.10	30.99	35.72
Dang	9.87	30.75	2.87	36.97	19.54	Kaski	6.83	31.90	3.42	43.71	14.15
Darchula	27.30	22.90	3.34	37.92	8.54	Kathmandu	8.41	41.85	3.54	33.07	13.13
Dhading	10.55	35.12	2.79	30.36	21.17	Kabhpelanchok	9.96	27.13	3.39	41.47	18.05
Dhankuta	7.14	32.11	0.47	34.36	25.91	Khotang	9.75	24.23	0.08	46.48	19.48
Dhanusa	7.50	28.58	2.78	35.43	25.70	Lalitpur	14.19	30.13	4.10	43.56	8.02

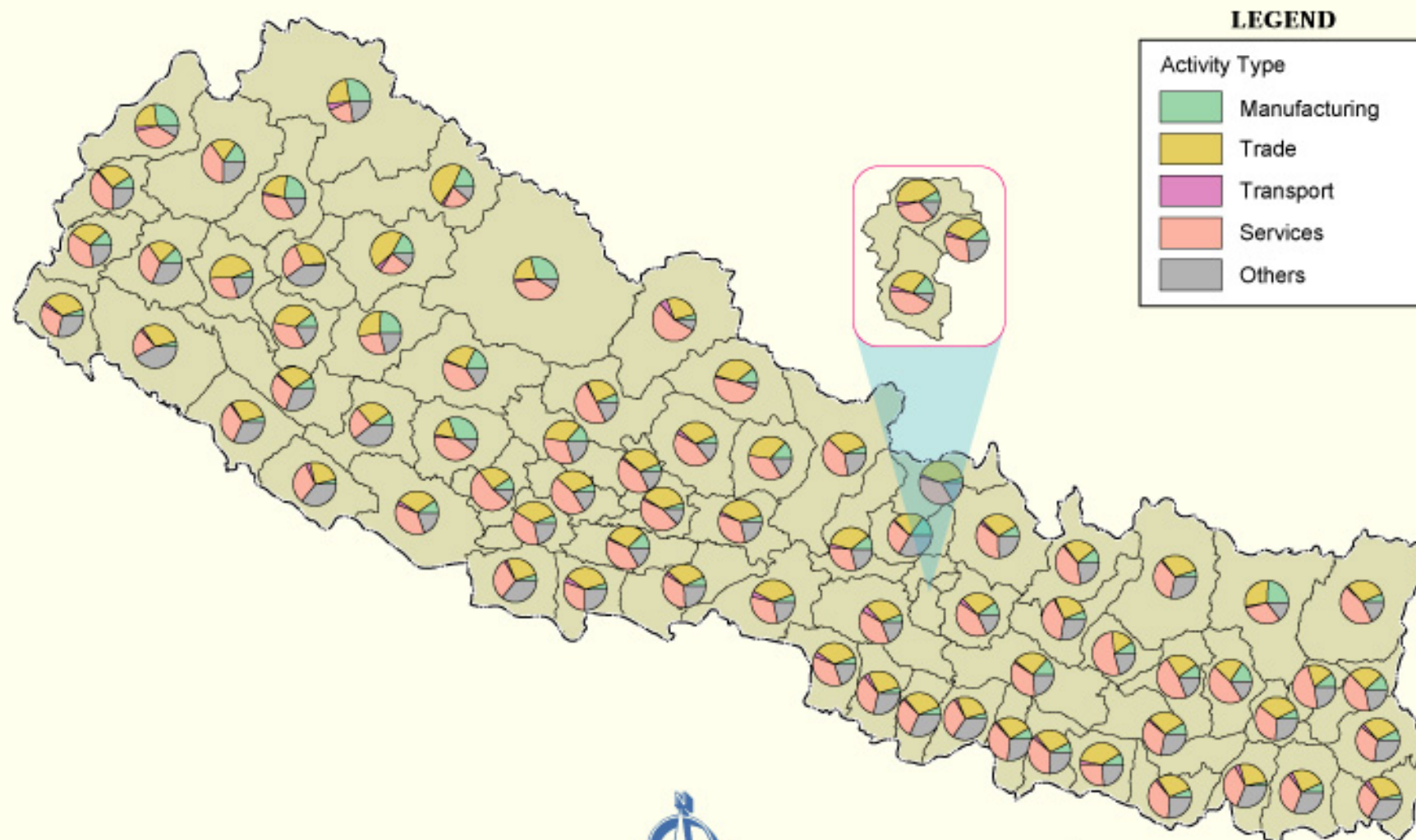
Table B.6 (b) cont

District	Manufacturing	Trade	Transport	Service	Others	District	Manufacturing	Trade	Transport	Service	Others
Lamjung	12.77	34.66	0.92	35.29	16.35	Rolpa	30.92	15.82	1.48	41.23	10.56
Mahottari	8.68	26.39	1.78	36.08	27.07	Rukum	17.82	25.26	1.33	39.85	15.74
Makawanpur	5.91	30.80	4.68	39.65	18.97	Rupandehi	4.59	35.69	4.46	29.81	25.44
Manang	10.78	34.43	1.50	47.31	5.99	Salyan*	9.70	26.42	0.50	24.53	38.85
Morang	7.02	25.12	3.06	34.07	30.73	Sankhuwasabha	24.31	28.50	1.21	31.20	14.78
Mugu*	18.01	47.79	2.02	20.59	11.58	Saptari	6.14	28.48	1.65	37.51	26.22
Mustang	4.50	26.39	5.86	55.18	8.06	Sarlahi	4.40	26.68	2.02	32.31	34.60
Myagdi	6.43	25.66	1.11	48.76	18.04	Sindhuli*	13.07	26.30	1.55	35.72	23.36
Nawalparasi	7.32	30.94	2.93	34.46	24.35	Sindhupalchok*	8.48	28.91	2.39	35.62	24.60
Nuwakot	14.65	22.62	1.22	28.26	33.24	Siraha*	8.78	38.40	2.41	26.74	23.67
Okhaldhunga	9.48	16.73	0.25	52.93	20.61	Solukhumbu	5.14	30.11	1.27	34.83	28.64
Palpa	12.36	29.47	1.49	39.97	16.71	Sunsari	3.09	26.18	3.58	36.16	31.00
Panchthar	11.52	25.60	0.77	40.23	21.89	Surkhet*	9.09	28.44	1.11	30.53	30.83
Parbat	6.13	32.22	1.68	42.33	17.64	Syangja	4.51	36.52	1.68	44.72	12.57
Parsa	5.73	34.36	4.08	36.04	19.79	Tanahu	4.89	37.51	1.87	34.75	20.98
Pyuthan	9.27	25.66	0.57	53.64	10.86	Taplejung	6.77	29.74	1.25	45.00	17.24
Ramechhap	6.06	25.49	1.23	39.55	27.67	Terhathum	10.49	19.57	0.46	46.78	22.69
Rasuwa	3.71	39.96	1.85	38.00	16.48	Udayapur	8.80	28.53	1.75	32.86	28.06
Rautahat	6.22	29.85	1.49	30.73	31.71						

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal * These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Different Types of Small-scale Non-agricultural Activities of Households

Ratio of households operating a particular small-scale non-agricultural activity to the total households operating any small-scale non-agricultural activity, 2001



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001

Scale 1:3,500,000
0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres



RATIO OF ADULT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION ENGAGED IN NON-AGRICULTURE TO AGRICULTURE, 2001^A

Adult economic activity was classified as either agricultural or non-agricultural/industrial and the ratio of the number of adults (aged 15 and above) employed in non-agricultural sectors to the number (in the same age group) employed in the agricultural sector calculated. The agricultural sector includes agriculture, forestry, and fishing; the non-agricultural sector includes such things as mining, manufacturing and recycling, power generation, power and water supply, construction, trade, tourism, transport, communication, banking, real estate, public administration, education, health, employment in private households, and foreign employment.

A (blown-up) total of 8,576,382 persons (aged 15 years and above) were reported to be economically active; of these, 5,656,723 were engaged in agricultural economic activities, 2,901,367 in non-agricultural economic activities, and 18,292 persons did not report their type of economic activity. The ratio of those engaged in non-agricultural activities to those engaged in agricultural activities in the country as a whole was 0.51; district-wise it varied from 0.08 (Humla) to 3.69 (Kathmandu). In other words for every 100 adults employed in the agricultural sector nationally, there were 51 adults employed in other sectors. Forty districts had an adult economic activity ratio below, and 35 districts a ratio above, the national figure.

Table B. 7

District	Ratio Non-Ag to Ag**	District	Ratio Non-Ag to Ag**	District	Ratio Non-Ag to Ag**	District	Ratio Non-Ag to Ag**	District	Ratio Non-Ag to Ag**
Achham	1.10	Darchula	0.15	Kalikot*	2.47	Myagdi	0.19	Salyan*	1.24
Arghakhanchi	1.17	Dhading	0.18	Kanchanpur	0.38	Nawalparasi	0.39	Sankhuwasabha	0.29
Baglung	0.35	Dhankuta	0.39	Kapilbastu	0.40	Nuwakot	0.40	Saptari	0.62
Baitadi	0.21	Dhanusa	1.05	Kaski	0.89	Okhaldhunga	0.13	Sarlahi	0.57
Bajhang	0.26	Dolakha*	0.44	Kathmandu	3.69	Palpa	0.59	Sindhuli*	0.35
Bajura*	1.11	Dolpa*	1.19	Kabhrepalanchok	0.56	Panchthar	0.14	Sindhupalchok*	1.19
Banke	1.59	Doti	0.43	Khotang	1.08	Parbat	0.26	Siraha*	0.64
Bara	0.67	Gorkha	0.27	Lalitpur	1.85	Parsa	0.62	Solukhumbu	1.13
Bardiya	0.47	Gulmi	0.22	Lamjung	0.20	Pyuthan	0.29	Sunsari	1.05
Bhaktapur	1.48	Humla	0.08	Mahottari	0.47	Ramechhap	1.15	Surkhet*	0.84
Bhojpur	0.12	Ilam	0.30	Makawanpur	0.92	Rasuwa	0.18	Syangja	0.35
Chitwan	1.10	Jajarkot	1.06	Manang	1.44	Rautahat	0.38	Tanahu	0.41
Dadeldhura	0.26	Jhapa*	0.86	Morang	0.68	Rolpa	0.19	Taplejung	1.14
Dailekh	0.24	Jumla*	0.15	Mugu*	0.12	Rukum	0.23	Terhathum	0.20
Dang	0.69	Kailali	0.47	Mustang	1.64	Rupandehi	1.35	Udayapur	0.46

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

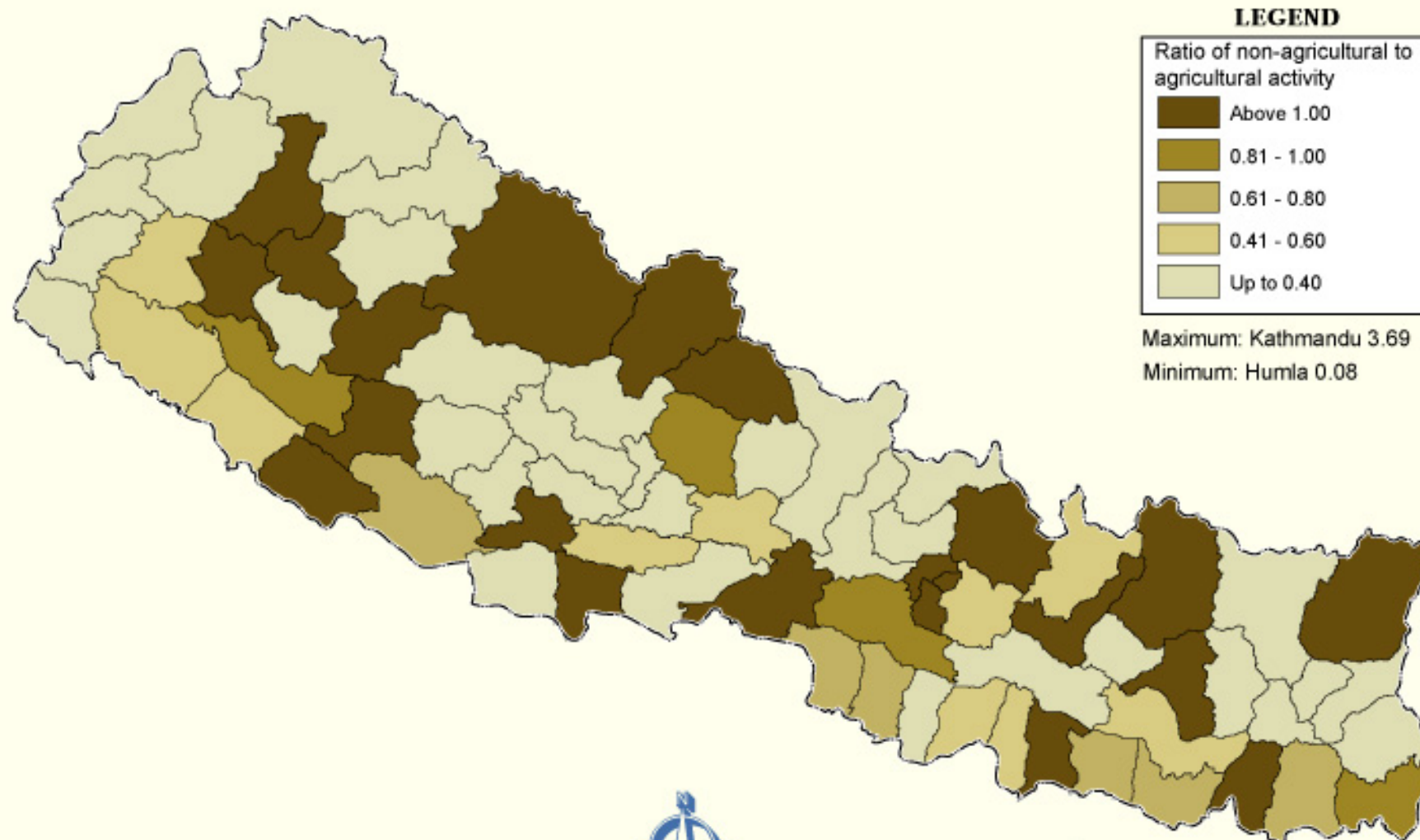
* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

**Ratio of adults (15 + years) engaged in non-agricultural economic activity to those engaged in agricultural economic activity

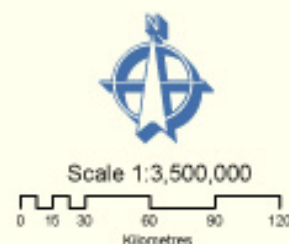
^A Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Ratio of Non-Agricultural to Agricultural Activity

Ratio of adults (15 + years) engaged mainly in non-agricultural activities to those engaged in agricultural activities, 2001

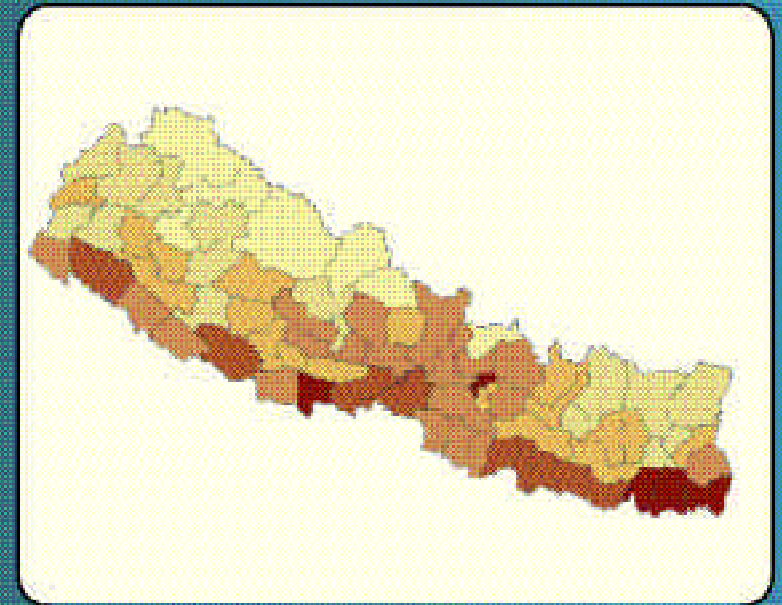


Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



C. INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Distribution of Residential Units
2. Average Households per Residential Unit in Urban Areas
3. Households Living in Different Types of House
4. Households Living in Residential Units with Different Types of Tenure
5. Lighting Facilities in Households



DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTIAL UNITS, 2001

Shelter is an essential component of development; the number of residential or housing units is a crude indicator of basic residential housing patterns across the country. The 2001 population census defined a residential or housing unit as a structurally separate and independent place of residence which is intended for habitation by one or more households (see Introduction). Similarly it defined a household as a socioeconomic unit consisting of an individual or individuals who live together (and share their principal meals).

A total of 3,598,212 (enumerated) housing units in the country accommodated 4,174,374 households. District-wise the number of units ranged from 1,528 (Kalikot, 0.04% of the total) to 145,099 (Morang, 4.03% of the total). Other districts with notably low numbers included Manang (1,555) and Mustang (2,871), and with notably high numbers Kathmandu (122,795), and Jhapa (113,979).

Table C.1

District	Number of Housing Units	District	Number of Housing Units	District	Number of Housing Units	District	Number of Housing Units	District	Number of Housing Units
Achham	32085	Darchula	18224	Kalikot*	1528	Myagdi	22258	Salyan*	10503
Arghakhanchi	39239	Dhading	59483	Kanchanpur	56335	Nawalparasi	90472	Sankhuwasabha	29324
Baglung	50385	Dhankuta	29857	Kapilbastu	66102	Nuwakot	50810	Saptari	86747
Baitadi	32148	Dhanusa	96769	Kaski	64707	Okhaldhunga	29425	Sarlahi	91810
Bajhang	22145	Dolakha*	32733	Kathmandu	122795	Palpa	46104	Sindhuli*	45768
Bajura*	12489	Dolpa*	3771	Kabhrepalanchok	65611	Panchthar	34646	Sindhupalchok*	53030
Banke	55842	Doti	27193	Khotang	42010	Parbat	29674	Siraha*	84531
Bara	72567	Gorkha	55467	Lalitpur	48258	Parsa	61878	Solukhumbu	20786
Bardiya	55607	Gulmi	55945	Lamjung	34400	Pyuthan	38094	Sunsari	100695
Bhaktapur	31352	Humla	6731	Mahottari	77615	Ramechhap	38860	Surkhet*	46012
Bhojpur	38193	Ilam	51379	Makawanpur	63766	Rasuwa	8091	Syangja	58601
Chitwan	81789	Jajarkot	22545	Manang	1555	Rautahat	72882	Tanahu	57077
Dadeldhura	17577	Jhapa*	113979	Morang	145099	Rolpa	37396	Taplejung	23229
Dailekh	36887	Jumla*	11090	Mugu*	5409	Rukum	32184	Terhathum	19745
Dang	76307	Kailali	88839	Mustang	2871	Rupandehi	101931	Udayapur	48971

Source: National Population Census 2001 (unpublished), Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Distribution of Residential Units

Distribution of total number of residential units by district, 2001

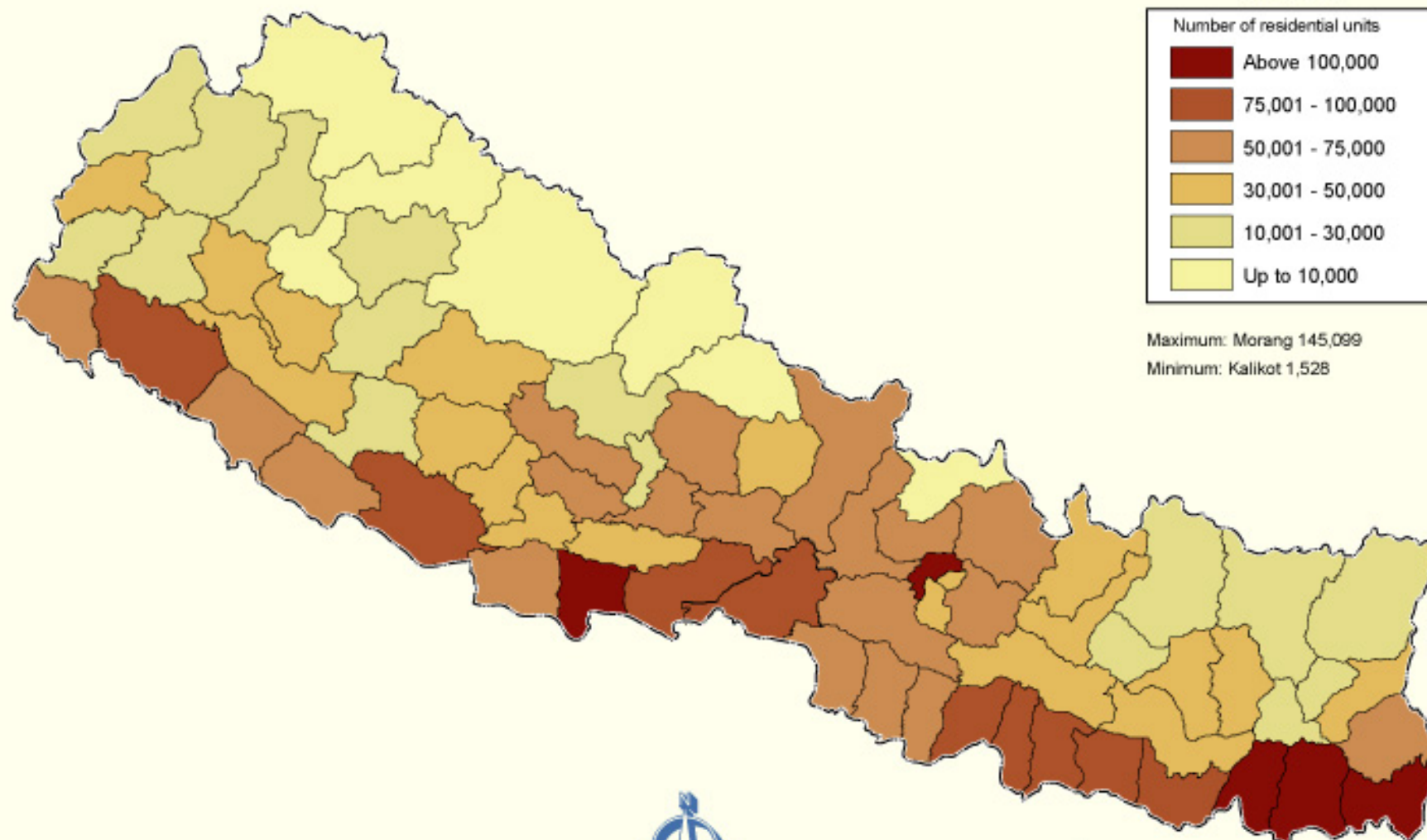
LEGEND

Number of residential units

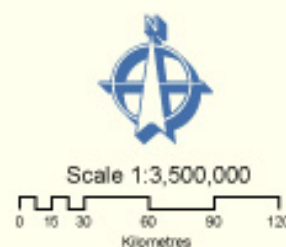
- Above 100,000
- 75,001 - 100,000
- 50,001 - 75,000
- 30,001 - 50,000
- 10,001 - 30,000
- Up to 10,000

Maximum: Morang 145,099

Minimum: Kalikot 1,528



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



AVERAGE HOUSEHOLDS PER RESIDENTIAL UNIT IN URBAN AREAS, 2001

The availability of adequate shelter contributes to safer, more equitable, more productive, and healthier settlements. Excessive population densities, inadequate planning and financial resources, and unemployment, all influence living conditions and these problems are especially acute in urban areas. The average number of households per house is the mean number of households residing per unit of residential dwelling and provides an indicator of crowding in urban areas. A high value of this indicator may suggest overcrowding and an increase reflects trends in migration patterns to urban areas.

A total of 664,507 (enumerated) households were recorded for 436,513 houses in urban areas; a national average of 1.52 households per urban residential unit (i.e. 152 households live in 100 residential units in urban areas). In the 43 districts with urban areas, the number of households per house varied from 1.09 (Nuwakot) to 2.23 (Kathmandu). Thirty-seven districts had fewer households per house than the national figure and five had more.

Table C.2

District	Urban Households per Housing Unit	District	Urban Households per Housing Unit	District	Urban Households per Housing Unit	District	Urban Households per Housing Unit
Baglung	1.32	Dhanusa	1.40	Kabhrpalanchok	1.24	Sankhuwasabha	1.13
Baitadi	1.22	Dolakha*	1.19	Lalitpur	1.77	Saptari	1.26
Banke	1.46	Doti	1.44	Mahottari	1.30	Sarlahi	1.29
Bara	1.25	Gorkha	1.23	Makawanpur	1.45	Sindhuli*	1.12
Bardiya	1.23	Ilam	1.55	Morang	1.52	Siraha*	1.29
Bhaktapur	1.46	Jhapa*	1.27	Nawalparasi	1.22	Sunsari	1.48
Chitwan	1.34	Kailali	1.17	Nuwakot	1.09	Surkhet*	1.35
Dadeldhura	1.34	Kanchanpur	1.15	Palpa	1.50	Syangja	1.20
Dailekh	1.19	Kapilbastu	1.14	Parsa	1.68	Tanahu	1.31
Dang	1.27	Kaski	1.60	Rautahat	1.19	Udayapur	1.14
Dhankuta	1.46	Kathmandu	2.23	Rupandehi	1.42		

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Average Households per Residential Unit in Urban Areas

Average number of households residing per residential unit in urban areas, 2001

LEGEND

Number of households per residential unit

Above 1.50

1.31 - 1.50

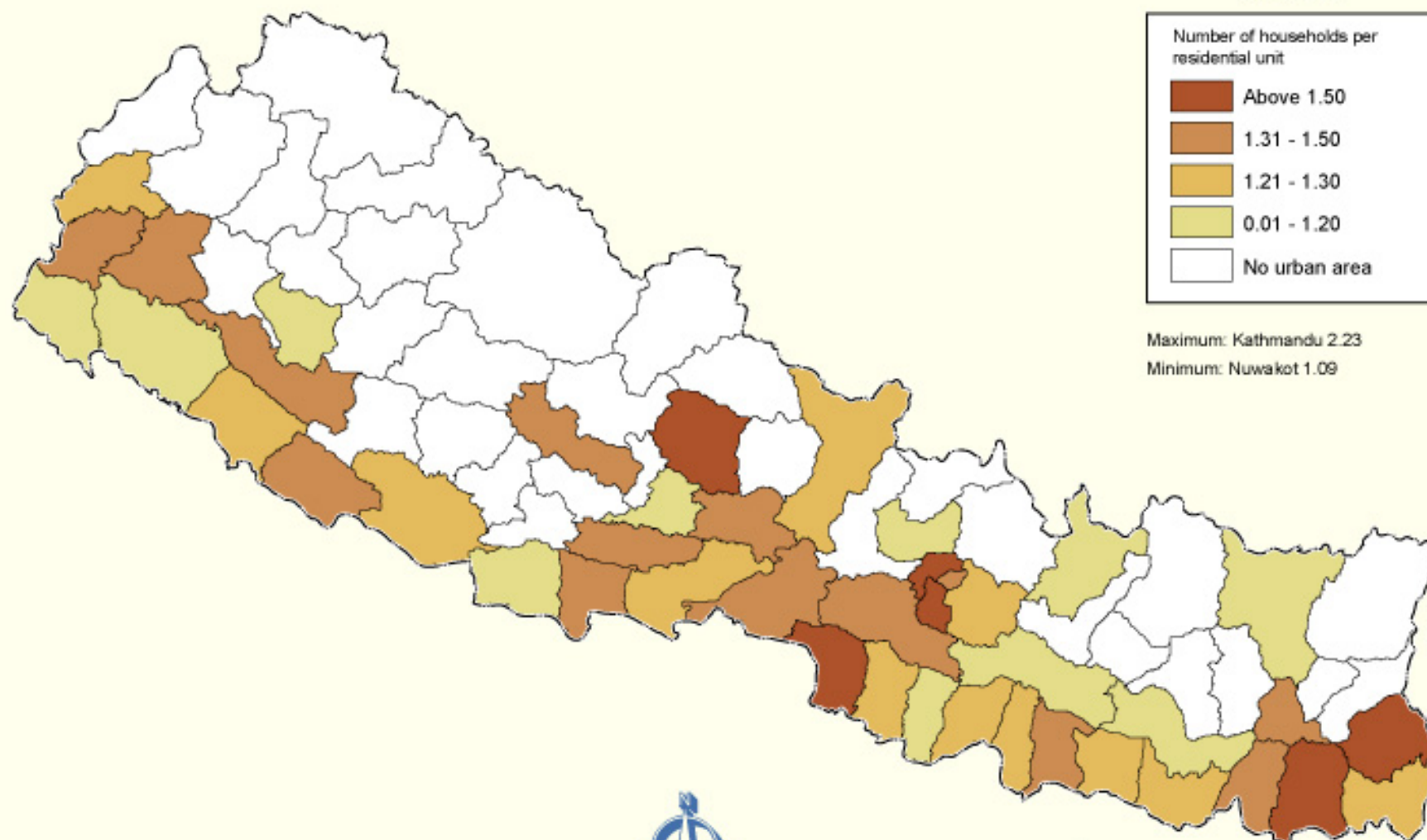
1.21 - 1.30

0.01 - 1.20

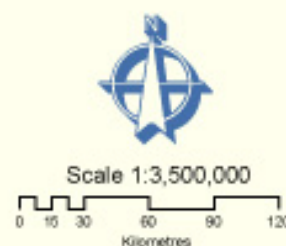
No urban area

Maximum: Kathmandu 2.23

Minimum: Nuwakot 1.09



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF HOUSE, 2001

The types of houses found in a country give important clues to the general socioeconomic conditions of the population. The questionnaire in the census grouped house structures into four categories: permanent type (pakki), semi-permanent type (ardha pakki), impermanent type (kachhi), and other. A house was defined as a structure with four walls and a roof and intended for human habitation. A house with external walls and a roof made up of permanent materials was defined as permanent; when either only the walls or the roof consisted of permanent materials the house was defined as semi-permanent; and when both the walls and the roof consisted of temporary materials the house was defined as impermanent house. Houses not belonging to any of the three aforementioned categories were categorised as 'other'; these included, for example, houses made of plastic, straw, bamboo strips, and tents. The proportion of households living in different types of house was calculated as a percentage of the total number of households.

Overall 36.61% of households (4,174,374) lived in permanent houses, 29.18% in semi-permanent house, and 33.46% in impermanent houses. Only 0.75% of households lived in 'other' houses. Table C.3 (a) shows the districts with highest and lowest proportion of households living in different types of house. Table C.3 (b) gives the percentage distribution district-wise of households living in different kinds of house.

Table C.3 (a)

Type of House	District with Lowest Percentage	District with Highest Percentage
Permanent (pakki)	Humla (0.93)	Baitadi (96.72)
Semi-permanent (ardha pakki)	Baitadi (2.69)	Humla (98.43)
Impermanent (kachhi)	Baitadi (0.43)	Saptari (82.31)
Other	Dolpa (0.05)	Dhankuta (2.44)

Table C.3 (b)

District	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Impermanent	Others	District	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Impermanent	Others
Achham	68.73	26.81	4.24	0.21	Dolakha*	64.31	26.72	8.26	0.71
Arghakhanchi	50.29	24.04	25.13	0.54	Dolpa*	1.88	95.11	2.97	0.05
Baglung	66.30	22.85	10.47	0.38	Doti	79.02	15.29	5.38	0.31
Baitadi	96.72	2.69	0.43	0.16	Gorkha	52.01	34.83	12.34	0.82
Bajhang	66.77	25.04	8.01	0.17	Gulmi	52.07	31.98	15.55	0.40
Bajura*	63.23	31.25	5.19	0.33	Humla	0.93	98.43	0.49	0.14
Banke	29.79	25.50	42.90	1.81	Ilam	28.76	33.68	36.85	0.71
Bara	18.09	38.17	42.52	1.22	Jajarkot	68.36	26.13	5.27	0.24
Bardiya	12.69	25.22	61.42	0.66	Jhapa*	17.04	29.09	52.38	1.49
Bhaktapur	69.56	16.73	13.45	0.26	Jumla*	3.14	95.89	0.86	0.10
Bhojpur	3.77	60.26	35.04	0.93	Kailali	15.24	34.20	49.67	0.89
Chitwan	42.74	21.29	35.36	0.61	Kalikot*	32.08	57.26	10.66	0.00
Dadeldhura	72.94	14.81	11.98	0.26	Kanchanpur	21.73	30.56	46.50	1.21
Dailekh	52.50	40.73	6.55	0.22	Kapilbastu	45.92	15.88	35.88	2.32
Dang	13.99	27.28	58.25	0.49	Kaski	73.88	17.56	8.28	0.28
Darchula	92.78	6.22	0.81	0.19	Kathmandu	80.98	12.96	5.70	0.37
Dhading	60.14	28.66	10.99	0.21	Kabhrepalanchok	50.33	36.47	12.86	0.34
Dhankuta	10.61	32.33	54.62	2.44	Khotang	10.79	77.51	11.22	0.48
Dhanusa	14.02	24.20	60.71	1.07	Lalitpur	77.90	12.89	8.86	0.34

Table C.3 (b) cont

District	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Impermanent	Others	District	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Impermanent	Others
Lamjung	51.41	29.97	17.90	0.71	Rolpa	38.18	51.31	10.17	0.33
Mahottari	9.01	36.34	54.10	0.55	Rukum	33.41	49.66	16.61	0.32
Makawanpur	34.13	30.26	35.27	0.34	Rupandehi	52.18	16.43	30.49	0.90
Manang	13.68	83.11	3.04	0.17	Salyan*	23.68	51.89	23.98	0.46
Morang	16.45	26.43	56.04	1.08	Sankhuwasabha	6.94	47.41	44.49	1.17
Mugu*	1.42	84.98	13.50	0.10	Saptari	8.57	8.63	82.31	0.48
Mustang	2.90	48.20	48.54	0.37	Sarlahi	9.03	34.48	54.82	1.67
Myagdi	80.61	13.19	5.82	0.38	Sindhuli*	10.54	43.72	45.03	0.71
Nawalparasi	31.25	29.95	38.52	0.28	Sindhupalchok*	69.51	21.91	8.10	0.48
Nuwakot	66.58	22.69	10.45	0.28	Siraha*	9.80	15.29	74.42	0.49
Okhaldhunga	28.38	61.99	8.88	0.75	Solukhumbu	16.68	71.33	10.58	1.41
Palpa	45.41	36.12	18.19	0.28	Sunsari	18.73	23.56	56.83	0.89
Panchthar	10.86	51.52	35.99	1.63	Surkhet*	19.74	32.36	47.39	0.50
Parbat	57.60	29.65	12.30	0.45	Syangja	50.47	37.49	11.86	0.18
Parsa	29.08	26.40	44.00	0.52	Tanahu	51.23	28.88	19.46	0.43
Pyuthan	31.20	47.51	21.03	0.27	Taplejung	12.81	62.21	24.40	0.58
Ramechhap	32.37	54.97	12.14	0.52	Terhathum	18.58	65.16	15.57	0.69
Rasuwa	34.56	50.83	12.93	1.69	Udayapur	4.53	26.79	66.66	2.02
Rautahat	8.73	28.05	61.23	1.99					

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

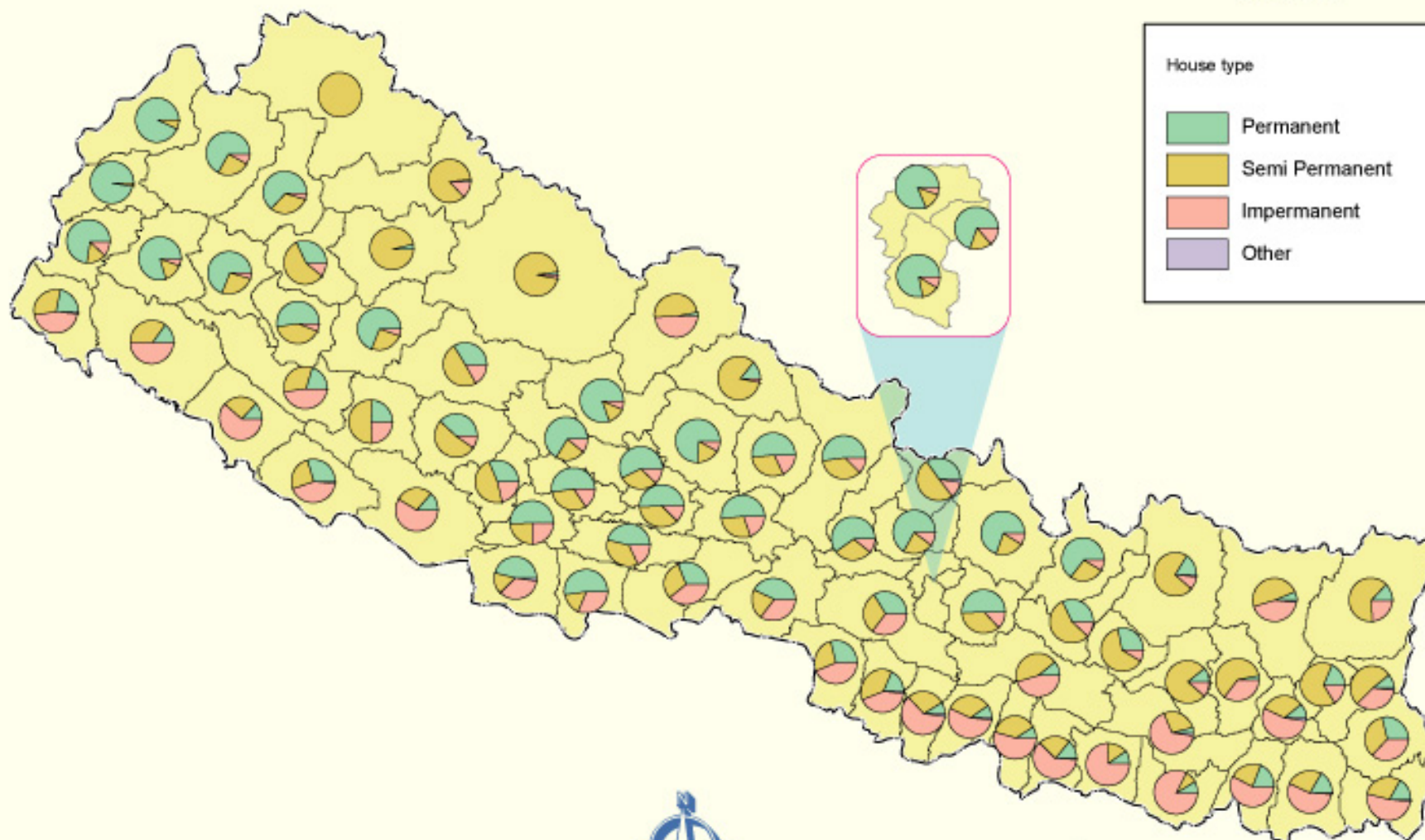
Households Living in Different Types of House

Proportion of households living in a specific house type to total households in percent, 2001

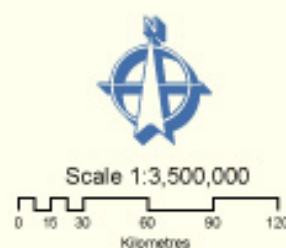
LEGEND

House type

- Permanent
- Semi Permanent
- Impermanent
- Other



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN RESIDENTIAL UNITS WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF TENURE, 2001

The question on home ownership status gave five options: owned housing, rented housing, institutional housing, rent-free housing, and other. A house that is legally owned by the household was defined as an owned house. A house to which a household had no legal rights but for which it is paying a fee (either in cash or in kind) for rent was defined as a rented house. A house owned by the government or some other institution was defined as an institutional house. A rent-free house was defined as one occupied by households living without paying rent either in cash or in kind but with the consent of the owner. The 'other' category included households that did not belong to any of the tenure statuses stated above and also those of 'unidentified' tenure status. The proportion of households living in a specific tenure status was expressed as a percentage of households in all tenure statuses.

In the country as a whole most households (88.26%) lived in owned houses, 8.91% in rented houses, and 2.43% in institutional houses. Only 0.23% of all households lived in rent-free housing and 0.17% in housing designated as having 'other' kinds of ownership. Table C.4 (a) summarises the districts with the highest and lowest proportion of households living with a different type of tenure. Table C.4 (b) gives the district-wise percentage distribution of households living in houses with a different kind of tenure.

Table C.4 (a)

Tenure Status of House	District with Lowest Percentage	District with Highest Percentage
Owned	Kathmandu (48.40)	Jajarkot (98.21)
Rented	Jajarkot (0.75)	Kathmandu (48.44)
Institutional	Jajarkot (0.96)	Mustang (10.11)
Rent-free	Syangja (0.03)	Manang (8.73)
Other	Parbat (0.01)	Bardiya (1.05)

Table C. 4 (b)

District	Owned	Rented	Institutional	Rent free	Other	District	Owned	Rented	Institutional	Rent free	Other
Achham	96.89	1.76	1.27	0.04	0.04	Dolakha*	93.19	3.60	2.32	0.07	0.82
Arghakhanchi	95.90	2.28	1.69	0.09	0.04	Dolpa*	90.51	4.78	4.44	0.11	0.16
Baglung	93.03	4.86	1.87	0.21	0.04	Doti	94.53	1.91	2.68	0.69	0.18
Baitadi	97.43	1.05	1.24	0.25	0.03	Gorkha	93.61	3.86	2.40	0.07	0.06
Bajhang	97.21	1.09	1.57	0.10	0.03	Gulmi	92.67	5.05	1.84	0.38	0.05
Bajura*	95.54	2.41	1.56	0.08	0.41	Humla	96.98	1.27	1.48	0.22	0.06
Banke	88.46	8.10	3.25	0.13	0.06	Ilam	89.98	7.34	2.36	0.23	0.10
Bara	93.23	3.17	3.43	0.09	0.08	Jajarkot	98.21	0.75	0.96	0.06	0.02
Bardiya	92.11	2.65	3.45	0.74	1.05	Jhapa*	84.62	10.44	4.29	0.43	0.22
Bhaktapur	80.06	18.33	1.36	0.16	0.09	Jumla*	94.60	3.39	1.92	0.05	0.04
Bhojpur	93.07	4.04	2.39	0.22	0.28	Kailali	91.60	5.00	3.16	0.15	0.08
Chitawan	84.60	11.96	2.66	0.42	0.37	Kalikot*	81.15	15.70	3.16	0.00	0.00
Dadeldhura	94.71	2.39	2.59	0.27	0.04	Kanchanpur	93.53	3.38	2.89	0.17	0.03
Dailekh	95.69	2.38	1.81	0.07	0.05	Kapilbastu	95.14	2.61	2.04	0.10	0.10
Dang	90.56	7.06	2.02	0.20	0.17	Kaski	69.84	25.23	3.71	0.77	0.46
Darchula	95.49	2.33	1.89	0.23	0.06	Kathmandu	48.40	48.44	2.64	0.35	0.17
Dhading	94.84	3.66	1.33	0.10	0.07	Kabhrepalanchok	93.74	4.37	1.55	0.24	0.10
Dhankuta	87.62	8.66	3.52	0.11	0.09	Khotang	95.53	2.01	1.85	0.23	0.38
Dhanusa	93.52	4.67	1.67	0.05	0.08	Lalitpur	69.13	28.78	1.70	0.27	0.13

Table C. 4 (b) cont

District	Owned	Rented	Institutional	Rent free	Other	District	Owned	Rented	Institutional	Rent free	Other
Lamjung	89.69	6.87	3.15	0.14	0.15	Rolpa	95.22	2.89	1.73	0.10	0.06
Mahottari	96.34	2.10	1.47	0.06	0.02	Rukum	96.93	1.44	1.50	0.10	0.04
Makawanpur	87.89	8.82	2.92	0.20	0.17	Rupandehi	86.74	10.81	2.24	0.08	0.13
Manang	72.07	13.46	4.79	8.73	0.96	Salyan*	93.47	4.09	2.34	0.10	0.00
Morang	84.60	11.51	3.28	0.44	0.17	Sankhuwasabha	90.43	4.97	4.04	0.23	0.33
Mugu*	91.39	4.04	3.95	0.31	0.31	Saptari	93.75	3.74	2.21	0.11	0.19
Mustang	69.66	16.87	10.11	2.31	1.05	Sarlahi	95.06	3.16	1.59	0.10	0.09
Myagdi	88.96	6.51	3.38	0.82	0.32	Sindhuli*	95.36	2.80	1.66	0.11	0.08
Nawalparasi	92.54	5.30	1.95	0.13	0.09	Sindhupalchok*	94.83	3.18	1.69	0.27	0.03
Nuwakot	94.98	2.03	2.63	0.28	0.08	Siraha*	93.92	3.24	2.46	0.17	0.22
Okhaldhunga	95.44	2.41	2.05	0.07	0.03	Solukhumbu	90.77	6.12	2.69	0.18	0.24
Palpa	91.09	6.44	2.22	0.13	0.12	Sunsari	82.66	13.27	3.50	0.25	0.33
Panchthar	90.28	6.42	2.75	0.28	0.26	Surkhet*	91.29	5.50	2.88	0.19	0.14
Parbat	89.48	6.67	3.79	0.05	0.01	Syangja	90.41	7.42	2.00	0.03	0.14
Parsa	86.90	10.42	2.29	0.15	0.24	Tanahu	89.69	7.45	2.58	0.14	0.14
Pyuthan	96.11	2.30	1.47	0.06	0.06	Taplejung	87.37	6.17	4.01	1.48	0.97
Ramechhap	95.87	2.33	1.37	0.23	0.20	Terhathum	89.48	6.93	3.14	0.13	0.32
Rasuwa	88.94	6.72	3.65	0.63	0.07	Udayapur	93.50	3.74	2.04	0.51	0.21
Rautahat	96.36	1.89	1.51	0.10	0.14						

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).






Households Living in Residential Units with Different Types of Tenure

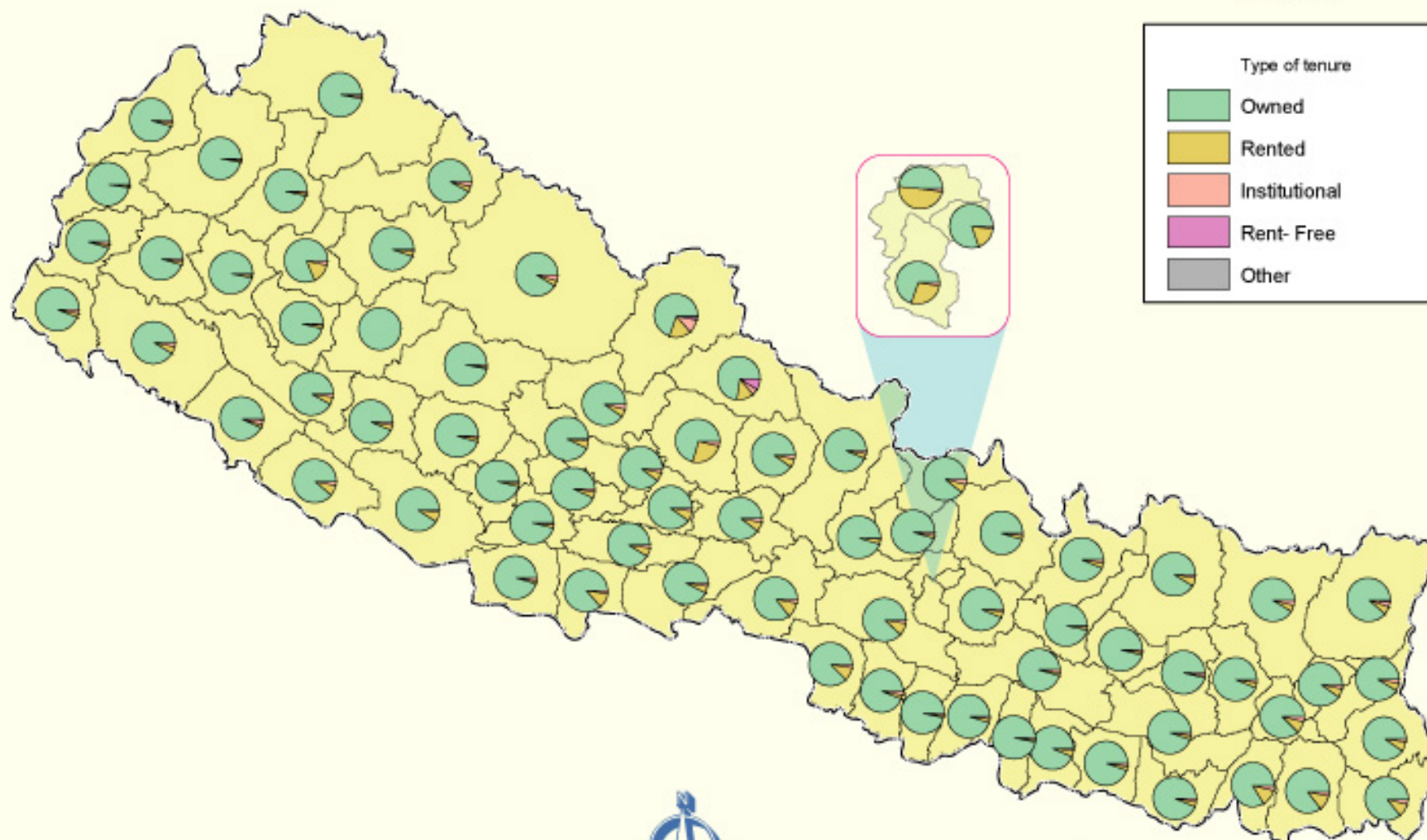
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Proportion of households living in a specific tenure type

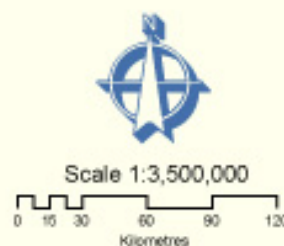
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Type of tenure

-  Owned
-  Rented
-  Institutional
-  Rent- Free
-  Other



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



LIGHTING FACILITIES IN HOUSEHOLDS, 2001^Å

The different sources of energy used for lighting in households indicate residential energy consumption patterns. The 2001 census was the first ever to query respondents on lighting facilities. Sample households were questioned on the lighting they mostly used and were given one of four options: electricity, kerosene, biogas, and other. The 'other' category included wood (diyalo), petro-max generated from LP Gas, candles, and any other mode of lighting not previously mentioned. The results are summarised as the percentage of households using a particular energy source.

Most households (57.16%) used kerosene as their major energy source for lighting, 39.39% used electricity, 0.19% used biogas, and 3.25% used other sources. Table C.5 (a) shows the districts with the highest and lowest percentages of households using the different energy sources for lighting. Table C.5 (b) gives district-wise information on the different sources of energy used for residential lighting.

Table C.5 (a)

Lighting Energy Source	District with Lowest Percentage	District with Highest Percentage
Electricity	Dolpa (0.59)	Bhaktapur (97.38)
Kerosene	Bhaktapur (1.46)	Khotang (92.94)
Biogas	Sankhuwasabha (0.05)*	Terhathum (0.57)
Other	Manang (0.45)	Mugu (89.25)

* No households used biogas in 23 districts

^Å Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Table C.5 (b)

District	Electricity	Kerosene	Biogas	Other	District	Electricity	Kerosene	Biogas	Other
Achham	5.64	81.00	0.00	13.35	Dolakha*	45.59	53.59	0.13	0.70
Arghakhanchi	9.47	87.67	0.28	2.58	Dolpa*	0.59	47.87	0.23	51.31
Baglung	39.68	58.27	0.12	1.93	Doti	29.87	61.22	0.17	8.73
Baitadi	22.04	71.89	0.14	5.93	Gorkha	42.35	55.11	0.22	2.32
Bajhang	5.11	71.90	0.00	22.98	Gulmi	14.99	82.40	0.44	2.18
Bajura*	5.25	75.78	0.00	18.97	Humla	12.17	5.31	0.16	82.37
Banke	48.03	49.49	0.18	2.30	Ilam	42.98	56.04	0.14	0.84
Bara	43.57	54.62	0.22	1.59	Jajarkot	0.67	51.99	0.00	47.34
Bardiya	22.36	75.98	0.24	1.43	Jhapa*	32.56	66.24	0.21	1.00
Bhaktapur	97.38	1.46	0.07	1.08	Jumla*	19.47	10.55	0.00	69.98
Bhojpur	5.39	92.19	0.24	2.18	Kailali	31.30	65.23	0.31	3.16
Chitwan	67.89	30.49	0.16	1.46	Kalikot*	4.94	77.30	0.00	17.77
Dadeldhura	20.83	64.13	0.00	15.05	Kanchanpur	37.56	60.13	0.32	1.99
Dailekh	16.93	71.06	0.00	12.00	Kapilbastu	27.89	69.31	0.42	2.37
Dang	33.18	64.94	0.24	1.64	Kaski	68.14	31.05	0.12	0.70
Darchula	8.32	82.77	0.00	8.91	Kathmandu	96.94	2.14	0.14	0.78
Dhading	13.99	84.53	0.46	1.01	Kabhrepalanchok	63.45	35.10	0.21	1.25
Dhankuta	46.00	52.85	0.21	0.94	Khotang	3.94	92.94	0.00	3.12
Dhanusa	43.82	53.60	0.22	2.36	Lalitpur	87.28	11.53	0.19	1.01

Table C.5 (b) cont.....

District	Electricity	Kerosene	Biogas	Other	District	Electricity	Kerosene	Biogas	Other
Lamjung	31.18	67.14	0.00	1.67	Rolpa	3.84	86.06	0.00	10.09
Mahottari	25.07	73.53	0.20	1.20	Rukum	7.61	74.82	0.00	17.58
Makawanpur	60.72	37.46	0.24	1.58	Rupandehi	61.35	37.30	0.28	1.07
Manang	80.24	19.31	0.00	0.45	Salyan*	15.82	81.62	0.00	2.55
Morang	35.56	63.64	0.15	0.65	Sankhuwasabha	29.99	68.11	0.05	1.85
Mugu*	5.68	4.74	0.33	89.25	Saptari	40.72	57.53	0.26	1.49
Mustang	53.04	42.83	0.00	4.13	Sarlahi	28.49	69.76	0.36	1.39
Myagdi	25.70	70.37	0.00	3.92	Sindhuli*	28.51	69.55	0.26	1.68
Nawalparasi	40.87	58.14	0.23	0.76	Sindhupalchok*	27.22	71.68	0.00	1.10
Nuwakot	51.19	46.86	0.12	1.84	Siraha*	31.74	66.70	0.24	1.32
Okhaldhunga	5.67	92.49	0.00	1.84	Solukhumbu	13.30	84.30	0.00	2.40
Palpa	51.85	46.05	0.28	1.82	Sunsari	42.37	56.61	0.22	0.79
Panchthar	5.10	91.55	0.32	3.02	Surkhet*	47.83	45.25	0.17	6.75
Parbat	25.33	73.37	0.00	1.30	Syangja	53.33	45.64	0.20	0.83
Parsa	45.41	53.02	0.25	1.33	Tanahu	43.02	55.17	0.20	1.61
Pyuthan	16.59	78.63	0.34	4.44	Taplejung	8.10	89.59	0.00	2.31
Ramechhap	6.92	90.80	0.26	2.03	Terhathum	12.54	83.30	0.57	3.59
Rasuwa	32.57	65.04	0.00	2.39	Udayapur	31.97	66.48	0.22	1.33
Rautahat	25.89	72.69	0.15	1.27					

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

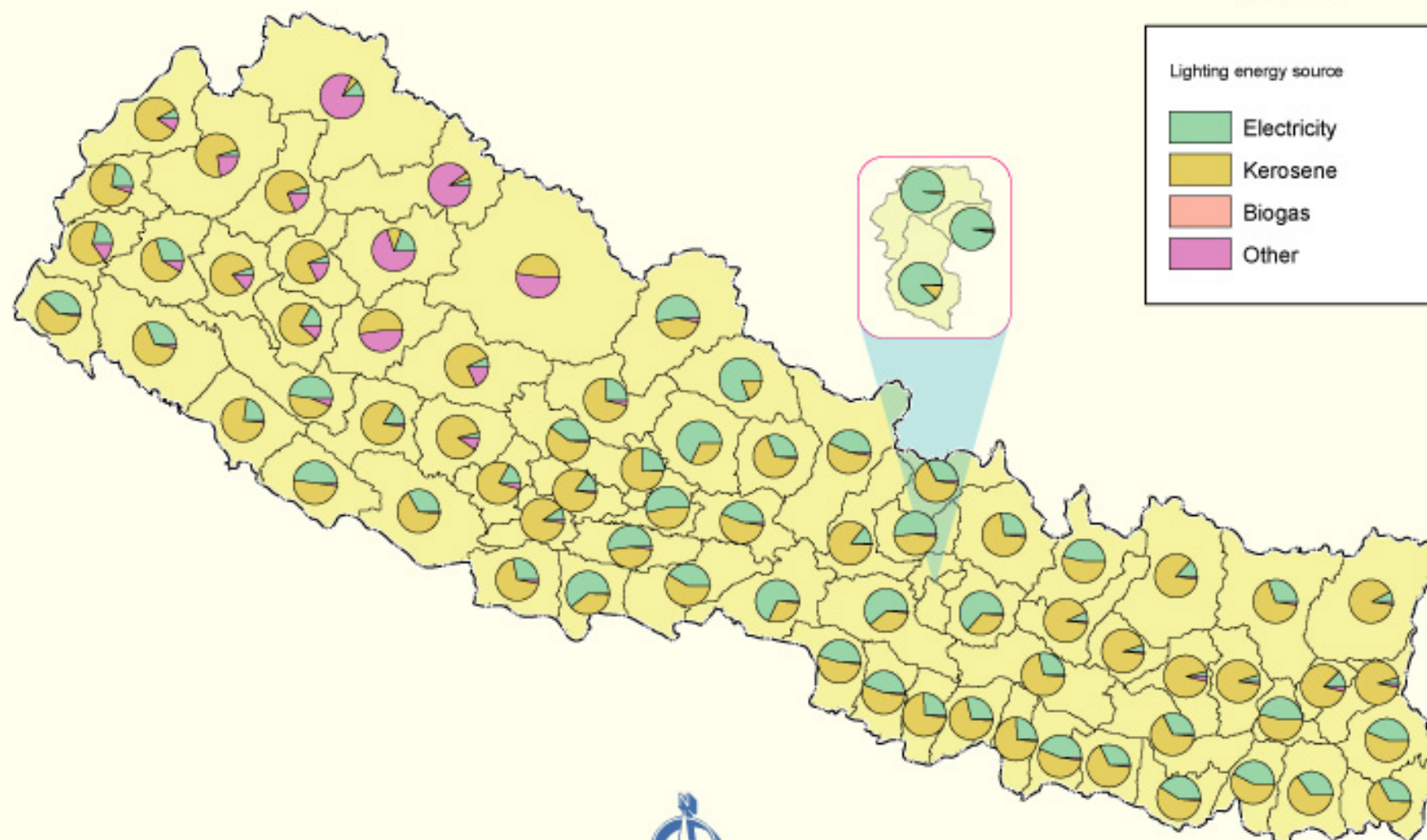
Lighting Facilities in Households

Ratio of households using a particular energy source for lighting to total households in percent, 2001

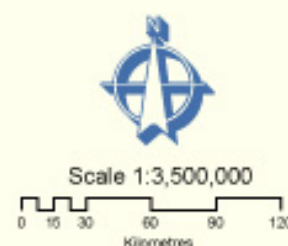
LEGEND

Lighting energy source

- Electricity
- Kerosene
- Biogas
- Other

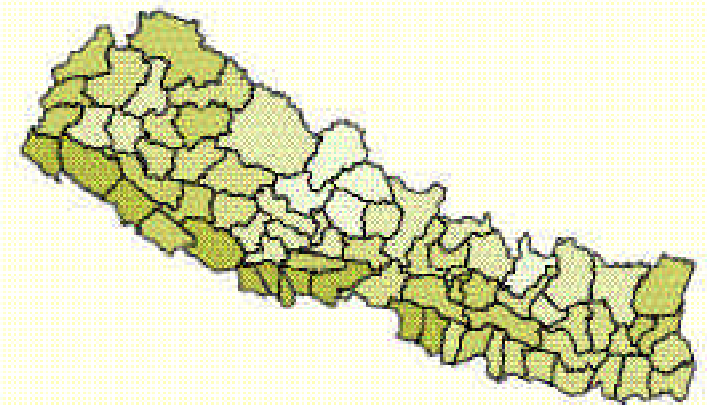


Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



D. HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

1. Health Institutions
2. Population per Health Institution
3. Health Institution per Thousand Population
4. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
5. Households Having Different Types of Toilet Facilities
6. Households Using Different Sources of Drinking Water
7. Households Using Different Types of Cooking-Fuel



HEALTH INSTITUTIONS, 2000/2001

The development of health services is essential for the delivery of health care to the population. Health services in Nepal are largely provided and operated by the government, some are operated by the private sector, and a few are operated by international institutions. The number of health institutions provides some indication of the extent to which basic health services have developed in the country. The data on health institutions shown here is that provided by the Department of Health Services and covers only those institutions operated by the Ministry of Health. In this context 'health institution' includes hospitals, primary health centres (PHC)/ health centres (HC), health posts (HP), and sub-health posts (SHP).

In the year 2000/2001 there were 4,088 health institutions operated by the Ministry of Health in Nepal; district-wise this number varied from 14 (Manang) to 116 (Saptari).

Table D.1

District	Number of Health Institutions	District	Number of Health Institutions	District	Number of Health Institutions	District	Number of Health Institutions	District	Number of Health Institutions
Achham	75	Darchula	42	Kalikot	30	Myagdi	40	Salyan	48
Arghakhanchi	42	Dhading	52	Kanchanpur	22	Nawalparasi	77	Sankhuwasabha	39
Baglung	62	Dhankuta	38	Kapilbastu	78	Nuwakot	67	Saptari	116
Baitadi	68	Dhanusa	103	Kaski	48	Okhaldhunga	56	Sarlahi	100
Bajhang	48	Dolakha	55	Kathmandu	72	Palpa	66	Sindhuli	55
Bajura	28	Dolpa	23	Kabhrepalanchok	94	Panchthar	42	Sindhupalchok	79
Banke	47	Doti	52	Khotang	76	Parbat	55	Siraha	110
Bara	99	Gorkha	69	Lalitpur	43	Parsa	84	Solukhumbu	35
Bardiya	34	Gulmi	81	Lamjung	61	Pyuthan	49	Sunsari	53
Bhaktapur	22	Humla	27	Mahottari	77	Ramechhap	55	Surkhet	52
Bhojpur	64	Ilam	49	Makawanpur	45	Rasuwa	19	Syangja	68
Chitwan	41	Jajarkot	34	Manang	14	Rautahat	98	Tanahu	47
Dadeldhura	26	Jhapa	51	Morang	68	Rolpa	52	Taplejung	54
Dailekh	60	Jumla	30	Mugu	26	Rukum	44	Terhathum	32
Dang	41	Kailali	44	Mustang	17	Rupandehi	71	Udayapur	47

Source: Annual Report, Department of Health Services (DOHS) 2000/2001

Health Institutions

Total number of health institutions operated by the Ministry of Health, 2000/2001

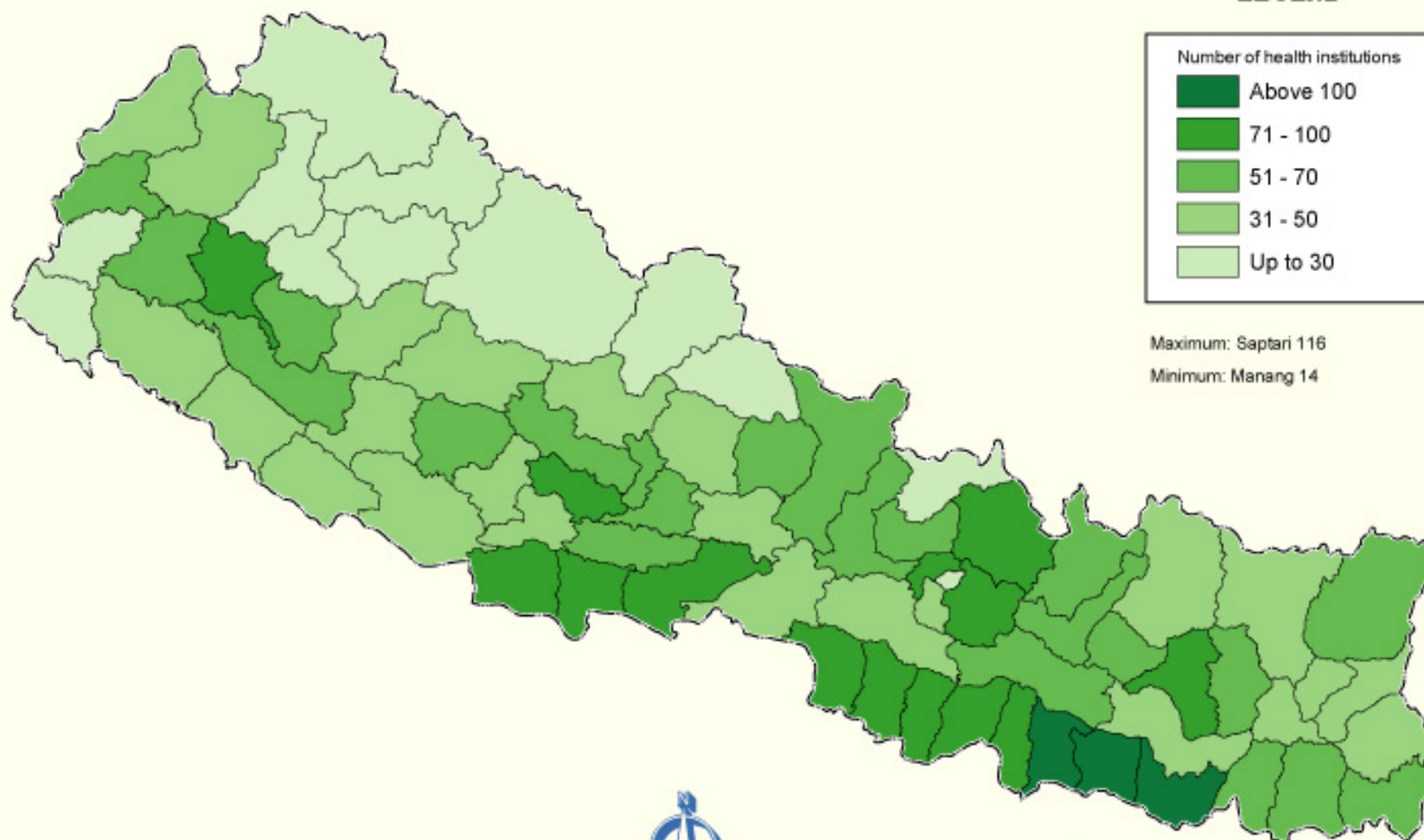
LEGEND

Number of health institutions

- Above 100
- 71 - 100
- 51 - 70
- 31 - 50
- Up to 30

Maximum: Saptari 116

Minimum: Manang 14



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Annual Reports DoHS (2000/2001)



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres



CBS/HMGN



POPULATION PER HEALTH INSTITUTION, 2001

The proportional distribution of health services is as important as the absolute growth of such services. The population per health institution (PHI) is defined as the ratio of the number of persons to the number of health institutions. It is one of the indicators measuring the distribution pattern of health services in relation to the size of population in the country. The data on health institutions hospitals, primary health centres (PHC), health centres (HC), health posts (HP), and sub-health posts were obtained from the Department of Health Services for the fiscal year 2000/2001 (from second half July 2000 to first half July, 2001). Since the census enumeration was also conducted in mid June of 2001, these two different data sets can be used together to compute the indicator.

The (estimated) population per (government) health institution over the country as a whole was 5,663; district-wise it varied from 685 (Manang) to 17,177 (Kanchanpur). The value of the ratio was below the national average in 50 districts and above in 25 districts.

Table D.2

District	Population per Health Institution	District	Population per Health Institution	District	Population per Health Institution	District	Population per Health Institution	District	Population per Health Institution
Achham	3084	Darchula	2905	Kalikot*	3519	Myagdi	2861	Salyan*	4448
Arghakhanchi	4962	Dhading	6513	Kanchanpur	17177	Nawalparasi	7310	Sankhuwasabha	4082
Baglung	4338	Dhankuta	4381	Kapilbastu	6179	Nuwakot	4306	Saptari	4916
Baitadi	3447	Dhanusa	6518	Kaski	7928	Okhaldhunga	2798	Sarlahi	6357
Bajhang	3480	Dolakha*	3713	Kathmandu	15026	Palpa	4069	Sindhuli*	5088
Bajura*	3885	Dolpa*	1285	Kabhrepalanchok	4103	Panchthar	4811	Sindhupalchok*	3872
Banke	8209	Doti	3982	Khotang	3045	Parbat	2870	Siraha*	5204
Bara	5648	Gorkha	4176	Lalitpur	7855	Parsa	5919	Solukhumbu	3077
Bardiya	11254	Gulmi	3662	Lamjung	2904	Pyuthan	4336	Sunsari	11804
Bhaktapur	10248	Humla	1504	Mahottari	7188	Ramechhap	3862	Surkhet*	5549
Bhojpur	3172	Ilam	5772	Makawanpur	8725	Rasuwa	2354	Syangja	4666
Chitwan	11513	Jajarkot	3967	Manang	685	Rautahat	5563	Tanahu	6707
Dadeldhura	4852	Jhapa*	13492	Morang	12400	Rolpa	4039	Taplejung	2494
Dailekh	3753	Jumla*	2981	Mugu*	1690	Rukum	4283	Terhathum	3535
Dang	11278	Kailali	14016	Mustang	881	Rupandehi	9978	Udayapur	6121

Source: National Population Census 2001, and Annual Report, Department of Health Services (DOHS) 2000/2001

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Population per Health Institution

Number of persons per (government) health service institution, 2000/2001

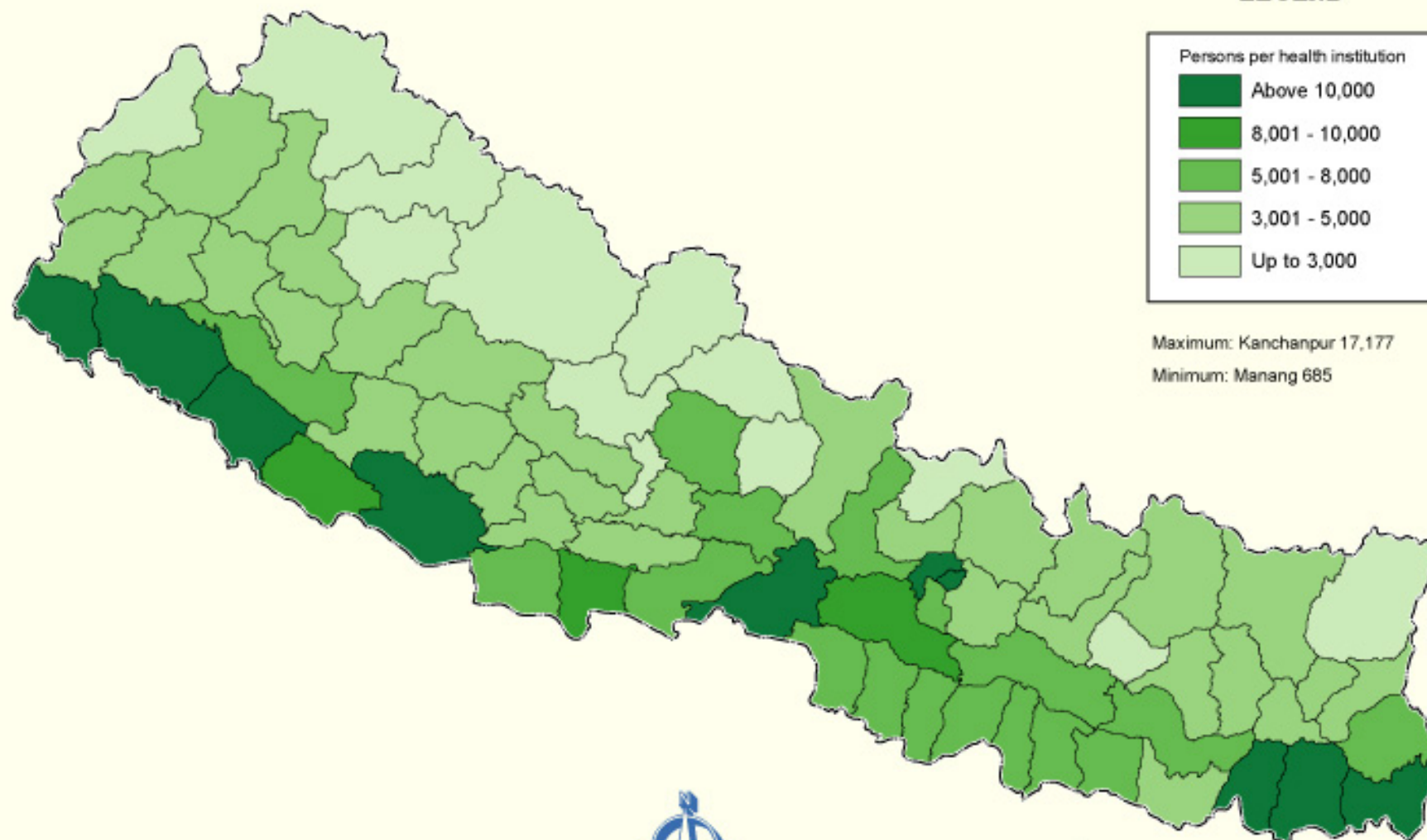
LEGEND

Persons per health institution

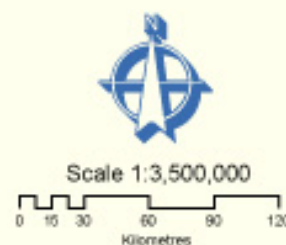
- Above 10,000
- 8,001 - 10,000
- 5,001 - 8,000
- 3,001 - 5,000
- Up to 3,000

Maximum: Kanchanpur 17,177

Minimum: Manang 685



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001
Annual Report DoHS (2000/2001)



HEALTH INSTITUTIONS PER THOUSAND POPULATION, 2001

The accessibility of health services is important when considering the progress of the health system, the equity of care, and sustainable development. To be of full use, however, the accessibility data need to be considered in conjunction with indicators of utilisation of services (actual coverage) and quality of care. The number of health institutions per thousand population is a basic indicator of the progress made in providing health services. Data on health institutions were obtained from the Department of Health Services for the fiscal year 2000/2001 (from second half July 2000 to first half July, 2001). Since the census enumeration was also conducted in mid June of 2001, these two different data sets can be used together to compute the indicator.

The average number of (government) health institutions per thousand population over the country as a whole was 0.18; district-wise varied from 0.06 (Kanchanpur) to 1.46 (Manang). Twenty-five districts had fewer health institutions per thousand than the national average and 47 districts more.

Table D.3

District	Health Institutions per 1000 Population	District	Health Institutions per 1000 Population	District	Health Institutions per 1000 Population	District	Health Institutions per 1000 Population	District	Health Institutions per 1000 Population
Achham	0.32	Darchula	0.34	Kalikot*	0.28	Myagdi	0.35	Salyan*	0.22
Arghakhanchi	0.20	Dhading	0.15	Kanchanpur	0.06	Nawalparasi	0.14	Sankhuwasabha	0.24
Baglung	0.23	Dhankuta	0.23	Kapilbastu	0.16	Nuwakot	0.23	Saptari	0.20
Baitadi	0.29	Dhanusa	0.15	Kaski	0.13	Okhaldhunga	0.36	Sarlahi	0.16
Bajhang	0.29	Dolakha*	0.27	Kathmandu	0.07	Palpa	0.25	Sindhuli*	0.20
Bajura*	0.26	Dolpa*	0.78	Kabhrepalanchok	0.24	Panchthar	0.21	Sindhupalchok*	0.26
Banke	0.12	Doti	0.25	Khotang	0.33	Parbat	0.35	Siraha*	0.19
Bara	0.18	Gorkha	0.24	Lalitpur	0.13	Parsa	0.17	Solukhumbu	0.33
Bardiya	0.09	Gulmi	0.27	Lamjung	0.34	Pyuthan	0.23	Sunsari	0.08
Bhaktapur	0.10	Humla	0.67	Mahottari	0.14	Ramechhap	0.26	Surkhet*	0.18
Bhojpur	0.32	Ilam	0.17	Makawanpur	0.11	Rasuwa	0.42	Syangja	0.21
Chitwan	0.09	Jajarkot	0.25	Manang	1.46	Rautahat	0.18	Tanahu	0.15
Dadeldhura	0.21	Jhapa*	0.07	Morang	0.08	Rolpa	0.25	Taplejung	0.40
Dailekh	0.27	Jumla	0.34	Mugu*	0.59	Rukum	0.23	Terhathum	0.28
Dang	0.09	Kailali	0.07	Mustang	1.13	Rupandehi	0.10	Udayapur	0.16






Source: National Population Census 2001, and Annual Report, Department of Health Services (DOHS) 2000/2001

* These figures are estimates as census enumeration work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Health Institutions per 1000 Population

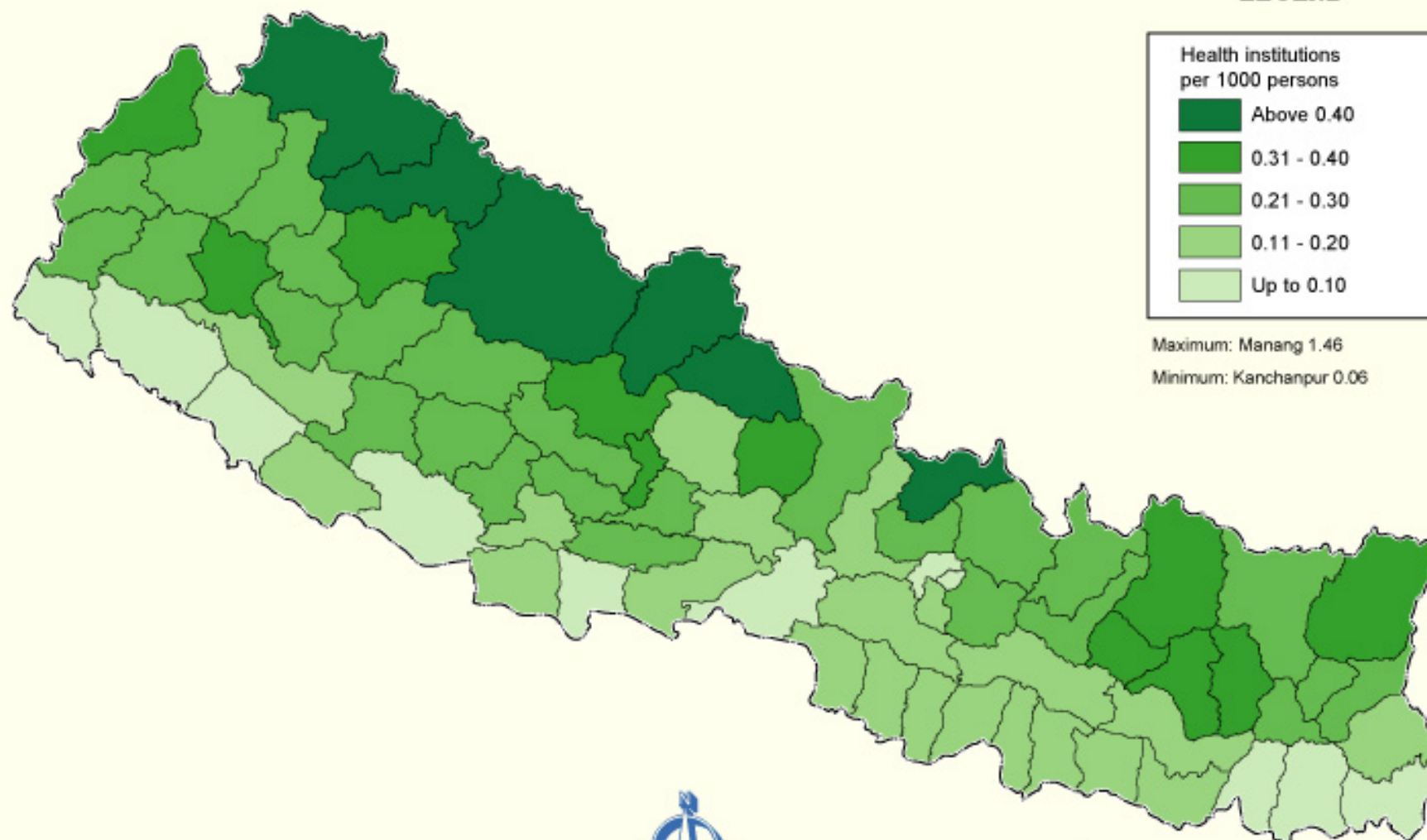
Number of (government) health institutions per 1000 population, 2000/2001

LEGEND

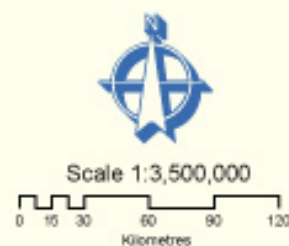
Health institutions per 1000 persons	
	Above 0.40
	0.31 - 0.40
	0.21 - 0.30
	0.11 - 0.20
	Up to 0.10

Maximum: Manang 1.46

Minimum: Kanchanpur 0.06



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001
Annual Report DoHS (2000/2001)



CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE, 2000/2001

Increased prevalence of contraceptive usage is in general the single most important proximate determinant of the differences in fertility among the different districts, and of declining fertility in developing countries in general. Contraceptive prevalence is a direct indicator of a population's conscious efforts to control fertility and an indirect indicator of increased access to reproductive health services. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) is defined as the percentage of married women of reproductive age (15-49 years) using any method of contraception. The data on contraceptive prevalence rates was obtained from the Department of Health Services of Nepal.

The contraceptive prevalence rate for the fiscal year 2000/2001, was 37.59% over the country as a whole; district-wise it ranged from 7.87% (Kalikot) to 77.42% (Kathmandu). Forty-nine districts had contraceptive prevalence rates below, and 26 districts rates above, the national average.

Table D.4

District	CPR	District	CPR	District	CPR	District	CPR	District	CPR
Achham	11.61	Darchula	16.05	Kalikot	7.87	Myagdi	26.63	Salyan	23.84
Arghakhanchi	21.44	Dhading	24.40	Kanchanpur	41.60	Nawalparasi	41.83	Sankhuwasabha	24.68
Baglung	29.52	Dhankuta	45.94	Kapilbastu	21.57	Nuwakot	36.74	Saptari	39.05
Baitadi	18.15	Dhanusa	37.09	Kaski	44.77	Okhaldhunga	28.90	Sarlahi	34.01
Bajhang	12.11	Dolakha	60.27	Kathmandu	77.42	Palpa	44.48	Sindhuli	26.71
Bajura	14.97	Dolpa	12.48	Kabhrepalanchok	55.03	Panchthar	32.37	Sindhupalchok	33.75
Banke	34.63	Doti	23.92	Khotang	11.92	Parbat	24.00	Siraha	34.66
Bara	28.16	Gorkha	34.10	Lalitpur	77.20	Parsa	37.19	Solukhumbu	59.69
Bardiya	40.92	Gulmi	21.49	Lamjung	32.00	Pyuthan	24.19	Sunsari	47.82
Bhaktapur	73.14	Humla	13.86	Mahottari	30.79	Ramechhap	22.45	Surkhet	39.50
Bhojpur	35.59	Ilam	52.06	Makawanpur	39.83	Rasuwa	40.22	Syangja	27.37
Chitwan	59.26	Jajarkot	14.20	Manang	70.09	Rautahat	25.14	Tanahu	28.53
Dadeldhura	17.48	Jhapa	55.88	Morang	60.05	Rolpa	18.61	Taplejung	38.54
Dailekh	19.99	Jumla	18.99	Mugu	10.37	Rukum	20.58	Terhathum	30.65
Dang	41.89	Kailali	41.56	Mustang	49.30	Rupandehi	35.54	Udayapur	27.68

Source: Annual Report, Department of Health Services (DOHS), 2000/2001

* CPR = contraceptive prevalence rate

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

Percentage of married women of reproductive age (15-49 years) using any method of contraception, 2000/2001

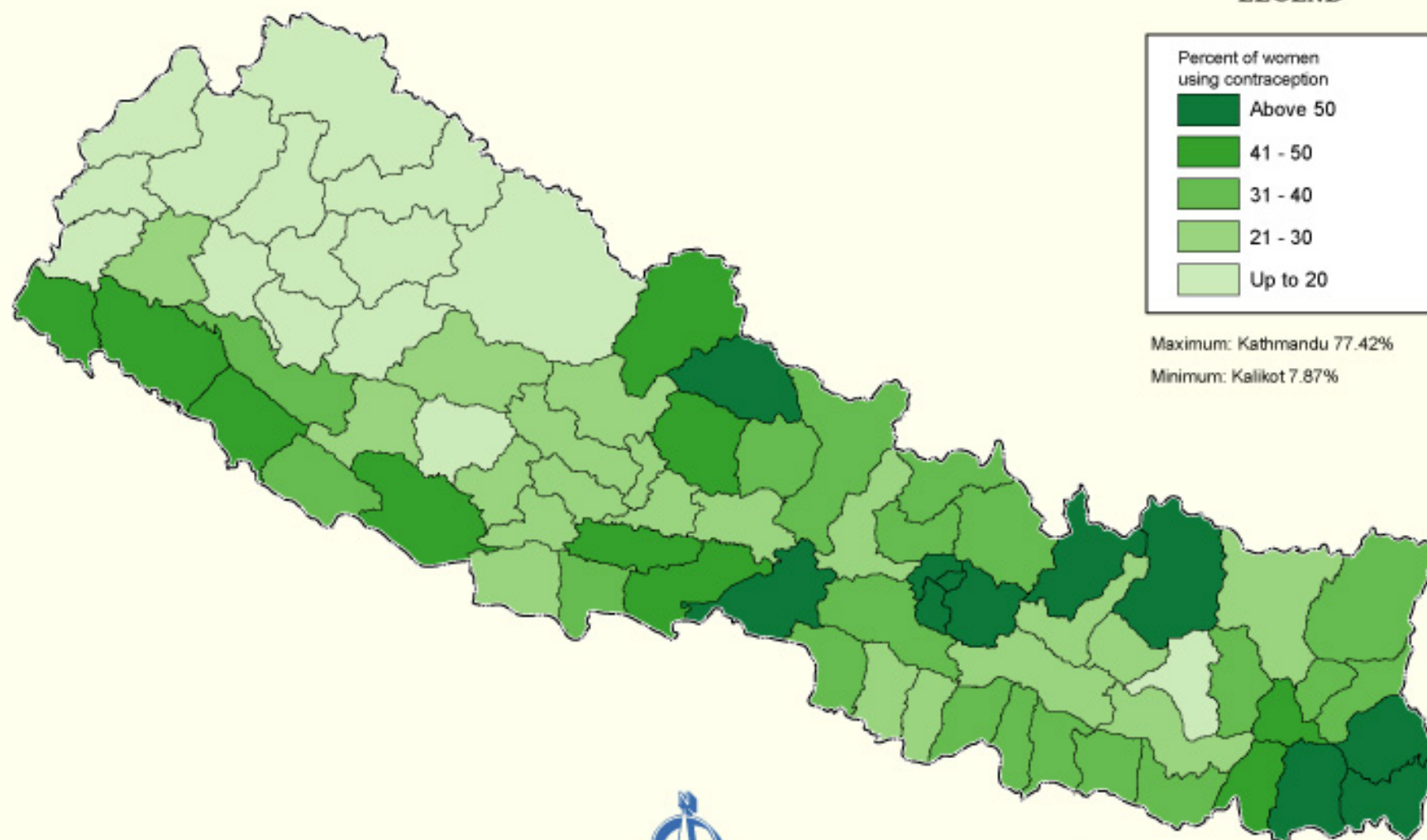
LEGEND

Percent of women
using contraception

- Above 50
- 41 - 50
- 31 - 40
- 21 - 30
- Up to 20

Maximum: Kathmandu 77.42%

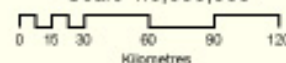
Minimum: Kalikot 7.87%



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Annual Report DoHS (2000/2001)



Scale 1:3,500,000



CBS/HMGN



HOUSEHOLDS HAVING DIFFERENT TYPES OF TOILET FACILITIES, 2001^Å

Disposal facilities for human waste are a first line of defence against diseases that are transmitted by contact with faeces. The proportion of households using different kinds of toilet facilities is an indicator of basic access to sanitation and a good indicator of human development, since toilets not only contribute to the general hygiene and quality of life but also often corroborate other socioeconomic indicators such as education and income. This indicator also provides evidence of inequities among the districts, eco-belts, and development regions of Nepal. The present census was the first time that Nepal collected census data on the accessibility or use of toilet facilities; this data was collected from sample households. The census question on toilets offered three options: modern flush toilet, ordinary toilet, and no toilet. Modern flush toilets were defined as those which flush either by machine or by hand (i.e. bucket) or any other means, and which are linked to either the sewerage system or a septic tank. Ordinary toilets do not have a flushing system. The category 'no toilet' included the use of either forest areas or open places and use of public toilets. The proportion of households using different kinds of toilets is expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.

The (blown-up) results indicate that in Nepal as a whole a total of 946,923 households (22.68%) had access to modern toilets, 978,829 households (23.45%) to ordinary toilet facilities, and 2,191,325 households (52.49%) had no access to any kind of toilet facilities. Table D.5 (a) gives the districts with the highest and lowest percentage of households with different types of toilet facilities. Table D.5 (b) provides district-wise information on the different toilet facilities.

Table D.5 (a)

Type of Toilet Facility	District with Lowest Percentage	District with Highest Percentage
Modern toilet with flush	Mugu (0.50)	Kathmandu (75.79)
Ordinary Toilet	Kapilvastu (5.10)	Sankhuwasabha (54.48)
No Toilet	Kathmandu (6.75)	Rolpa (88.83)
Not Stated	Panchthar (0.4)	Kalikot (7.4)

^Å Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Table D.5 (b)

District	Modern toilet with flush	Ordinary Toilet	No Toilet	Not stated	District	Modern toilet with flush	Ordinary Toilet	No Toilet	Not stated
Achham	1.99	12.96	82.52	2.52	Dolakha*	21.20	43.99	33.91	0.90
Arghakhanchi	5.11	40.37	53.45	1.07	Dolpa*	2.13	11.53	84.37	1.97
Baglung	23.56	45.96	29.58	0.91	Doti	5.55	25.61	66.37	2.47
Baitadi	12.76	10.32	75.11	1.81	Gorkha	12.44	41.51	44.99	1.06
Bajhang	1.93	8.75	87.79	1.54	Gulmi	11.65	47.47	39.38	1.50
Bajura*	1.32	18.44	78.30	1.94	Humla	2.95	15.17	80.89	0.99
Banke	33.83	16.54	47.13	2.50	Ilam	26.16	49.78	23.48	0.58
Bara	12.82	9.34	76.16	1.69	Jajarkot	0.70	17.85	79.94	1.50
Bardiya	8.32	19.12	70.91	1.64	Jhapa*	29.72	33.01	36.66	0.66
Bhaktapur	57.42	32.92	8.46	1.20	Jumla	20.62	31.11	47.04	1.23
Bhojpur	2.44	46.22	50.71	0.63	Kailali	21.92	17.17	58.96	1.96
Chitwan	54.21	24.85	19.35	1.59	Kalikot*	1.63	37.61	53.31	7.45
Dadeldhura	11.11	24.84	62.86	1.18	Kanchanpur	19.42	15.10	63.11	2.38
Dailekh	5.21	12.89	80.20	1.71	Kapilbastu	13.13	5.10	79.71	2.05
Dang	28.53	10.11	60.19	1.17	Kaski	49.25	31.04	18.82	0.89
Darchula	7.58	6.76	84.99	0.67	Kathmandu	75.79	16.62	6.75	0.84
Dhading	7.79	35.21	56.41	0.59	Kabhrepalanchok	35.52	27.81	35.89	0.78
Dhankuta	25.26	38.93	34.99	0.82	Khotang	2.55	33.63	62.80	1.02
Dhanusa	15.02	25.91	56.25	2.81	Lalitpur	39.89	40.96	18.14	1.01

Table D.5 (b) cont.....

District	Modern toilet with flush	Ordinary Toilet	No Toilet	Not stated	District	Modern toilet with flush	Ordinary Toilet	No Toilet	Not stated
Lamjung	16.46	37.90	44.52	1.11	Rolpa	0.79	8.66	88.83	1.72
Mahottari	8.12	9.69	80.17	2.02	Rukum	1.45	14.46	82.48	1.62
Makawanpur	49.65	17.06	31.97	1.32	Rupandehi	49.39	9.74	39.79	1.07
Manang	13.12	22.58	63.63	0.68	Salyan*	5.40	23.40	69.24	1.95
Morang	15.26	26.40	57.61	0.75	Sankhuwasabha	4.65	54.48	40.07	0.80
Mugu*	0.50	13.72	84.55	1.21	Saptari	12.15	13.65	72.30	1.90
Mustang	18.81	21.58	58.65	0.96	Sarlahi	10.24	8.21	79.54	2.01
Myagdi	20.15	30.80	47.35	1.69	Sindhuli*	10.95	16.08	71.79	1.18
Nawalparasi	17.99	12.70	68.23	1.07	Sindhupalchok*	7.99	36.68	54.33	1.00
Nuwakot	22.43	24.93	50.91	1.72	Siraha*	13.38	5.59	79.25	1.79
Okhaldhunga	2.77	53.90	42.61	0.72	Solukhumbu	2.99	47.73	48.61	0.66
Palpa	38.16	30.14	30.15	1.54	Sunsari	24.56	28.32	46.18	0.94
Panchthar	5.92	50.91	42.77	0.41	Surkhet*	32.96	18.72	47.20	1.12
Parbat	19.55	47.50	31.93	1.02	Syangja	28.08	33.10	37.91	0.92
Parsa	10.12	13.09	74.96	1.82	Tanahu	29.30	26.96	42.19	1.54
Pyuthan	4.64	16.53	77.36	1.47	Taplejung	3.53	43.96	51.87	0.64
Ramechhap	3.65	30.71	64.12	1.52	Terhathum	10.14	42.93	45.18	1.76
Rasuwa	9.79	21.72	67.39	1.10	Udayapur	9.61	14.52	74.77	1.09
Rautahat	7.17	10.02	80.74	2.08					

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

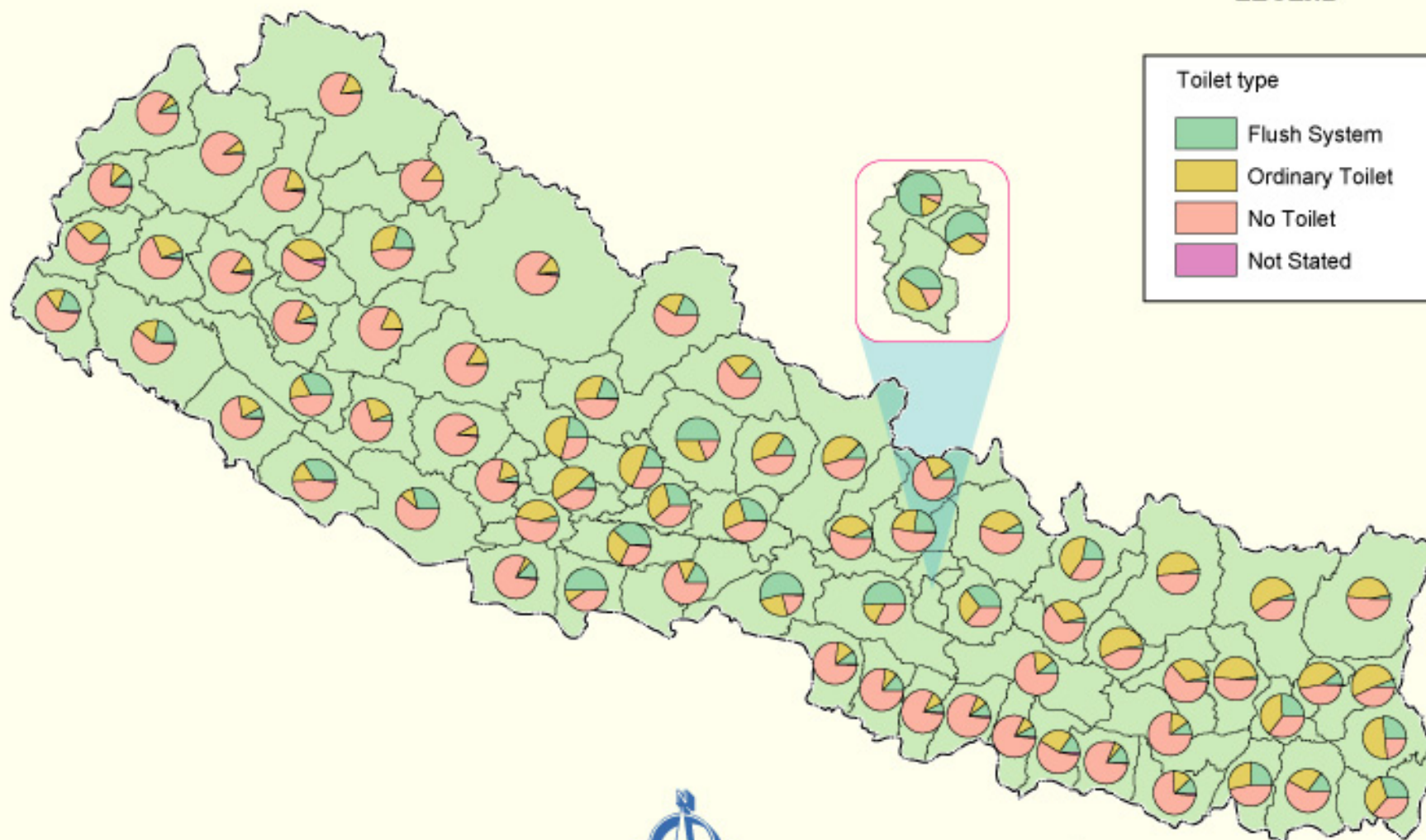
Toilet Facilities

Percentage of houses with different types of toilet facilities

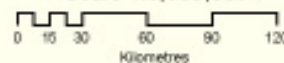
LEGEND

Toilet type

-  Flush System
-  Ordinary Toilet
-  No Toilet
-  Not Stated



Scale 1:3,500,000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



HOUSEHOLDS USING DIFFERENT SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER, 2001^A

Accessibility to safe drinking water is fundamental for lowering the risk of incurring water born diseases. The proportion of households with access to different sources of drinking water is defined as the ratio of households with access to a specific type of drinking water source to the total number of households and is expressed as a percentage. The data was collected from sample households. This ratio is the basic indicator of access to safe drinking water in the country. Information was collected on the source of drinking water most commonly used by the household; the questionnaire allowed for the following choice of water sources (1) tap[#] (piped), (2) well, (3) tube-well, (4) spout water, (5) river/stream, and (6) other. For the present analysis these sources were regrouped as (1) tap/piped water, (2) well and tube-well, (3) water spouts, river/stream, and 'other', and (4) source 'not stated'.

A (blown-up) total of 2,209,760 households (52.94%) had access to tap or piped drinking water; 1,561,397 households (37.41%) had access to wells and tube-wells; 365,812 households (8.76%) were served by spout, river, spring or 'other' water sources, and 0.90% did not respond. Table D.6 (a) summarises the districts with the highest and lowest percentage of households using different drinking water sources. Table D.6 (b) gives the district-wise information on different drinking water sources.

Table D.6 (a)

Drinking Water Sources	Districts with Lowest Percentage	Districts with Highest Percentage
Tap/piped water	Saptari (7.22)	Manang (93.36)
Well and tubewell	Humla (0.10)*	Saptari (90.72)
Spout, river, spring, and 'others'	Saptari (0.83)	Dolpa (58.44)
Not stated	Manang (0.17)	Kalikot (5.37)

* No households used wells or tubewells in Kalikot and Manang

^A Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

[#] The category tap (piped) water included households using centrally distributed & pretreated water, as well as those using piped water directly acquired from the source.

Table D.6 (b)

District	Tap/piped	Well and Tube-well	Spout, River, Spring, Other	Not Stated	District	Tap/piped	Well and Tubewell	Spout, River, Spring, Other	Not Stated
Achham	43.89	12.98	41.69	1.43	Dolakha*	82.26	2.57	14.68	0.49
Arghakhanchi	66.41	23.36	9.69	0.54	Dolpa*	36.18	4.06	58.44	1.31
Baglung	87.99	4.00	7.53	0.48	Doti	49.35	8.36	40.73	1.51
Baitadi	59.40	18.57	21.12	0.94	Gorkha	63.91	8.54	26.92	0.63
Bajhang	43.51	14.15	41.34	0.99	Gulmi	79.27	11.79	8.11	0.83
Bajura*	64.59	4.28	29.82	1.32	Humla	64.20	0.10	35.18	0.52
Banke	40.98	54.82	2.27	1.92	Ilam	75.56	12.42	11.61	0.41
Bara	24.61	73.06	1.32	1.01	Jajarkot	48.91	2.94	47.14	1.00
Bardiya	23.81	73.34	1.47	1.39	Jhapa*	25.19	70.90	3.44	0.52
Bhaktapur	74.55	18.96	5.67	0.82	Jumla	73.93	0.34	24.91	0.82
Bhojpur	57.27	20.84	21.51	0.38	Kailali	42.90	50.96	4.86	1.38
Chitwan	30.61	66.85	1.34	1.20	Kalikot*	45.46	0.00	49.17	5.37
Dadeldhura	64.78	13.59	20.84	0.77	Kanchanpur	23.45	66.19	8.41	2.06
Dailekh	36.59	18.93	43.27	1.21	Kapilbastu	42.52	48.79	7.24	1.45
Dang	53.55	33.37	12.30	0.78	Kaski	86.86	7.76	4.98	0.39
Darchula	71.26	4.46	24.03	0.27	Kathmandu	84.05	11.96	3.40	0.59
Dhading	79.24	8.79	11.76	0.21	Kabhrepalanchok	79.97	11.30	8.22	0.51
Dhankuta	80.73	13.51	5.26	0.51	Khotang	64.21	18.63	16.36	0.80
Dhanusa	30.01	66.66	0.99	2.34	Lalitpur	83.05	10.98	5.35	0.62

Table D6 (b) cont.....

District	Tap/piped	Well and Tubewell	Spout, River, Spring, Other	Not Stated	District	Tap/piped	Well and Tubewell	Spout, River, Spring, Other	Not Stated
Lamjung	84.30	6.89	8.07	0.74	Rolpa	62.01	13.50	23.28	1.20
Mahottari	34.52	58.56	5.83	1.09	Rukum	63.13	5.08	30.90	0.88
Makawanpur	77.11	18.57	3.47	0.85	Rupandehi	62.77	34.36	2.23	0.64
Manang	93.36	0.00	6.49	0.17	Salyan*	65.41	13.73	20.33	0.53
Morang	13.89	84.52	1.38	0.51	Sankhuwasabha	62.44	13.06	24.23	0.27
Mugu*	55.07	0.92	43.50	0.50	Saptari	7.22	90.72	0.83	1.23
Mustang	84.27	0.71	14.56	0.46	Sarlahi	28.85	68.45	1.57	1.13
Myagdi	83.84	4.85	10.01	1.30	Sindhuli*	55.38	35.34	8.54	0.74
Nawalparasi	35.35	59.77	4.28	0.60	Sindhupalchok*	81.44	6.50	11.34	0.72
Nuwakot	84.97	5.62	8.29	1.12	Siraha*	15.86	81.05	1.82	1.27
Okhaldhunga	70.14	11.18	18.23	0.45	Solukhumbu	76.50	9.64	13.56	0.30
Palpa	84.74	7.05	7.02	1.18	Sunsari	19.94	77.26	2.32	0.65
Panchthar	69.09	17.11	13.57	0.24	Surkhet*	69.12	13.10	16.98	0.80
Parbat	84.01	7.95	7.45	0.60	Syangja	81.44	11.75	6.23	0.58
Parsa	42.37	55.79	0.86	0.97	Tanahu	68.90	22.32	7.90	0.88
Pyuthan	67.13	13.91	16.23	1.07	Taplejung	90.30	3.28	5.94	0.48
Ramechhap	72.00	17.14	10.00	0.86	Terhathum	72.70	14.37	11.63	1.30
Rasuwa	84.77	1.45	13.3	0.47	Udayapur	26.91	66.27	6.19	0.63
Rautahat	34.68	62.80	1.37	1.15					

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

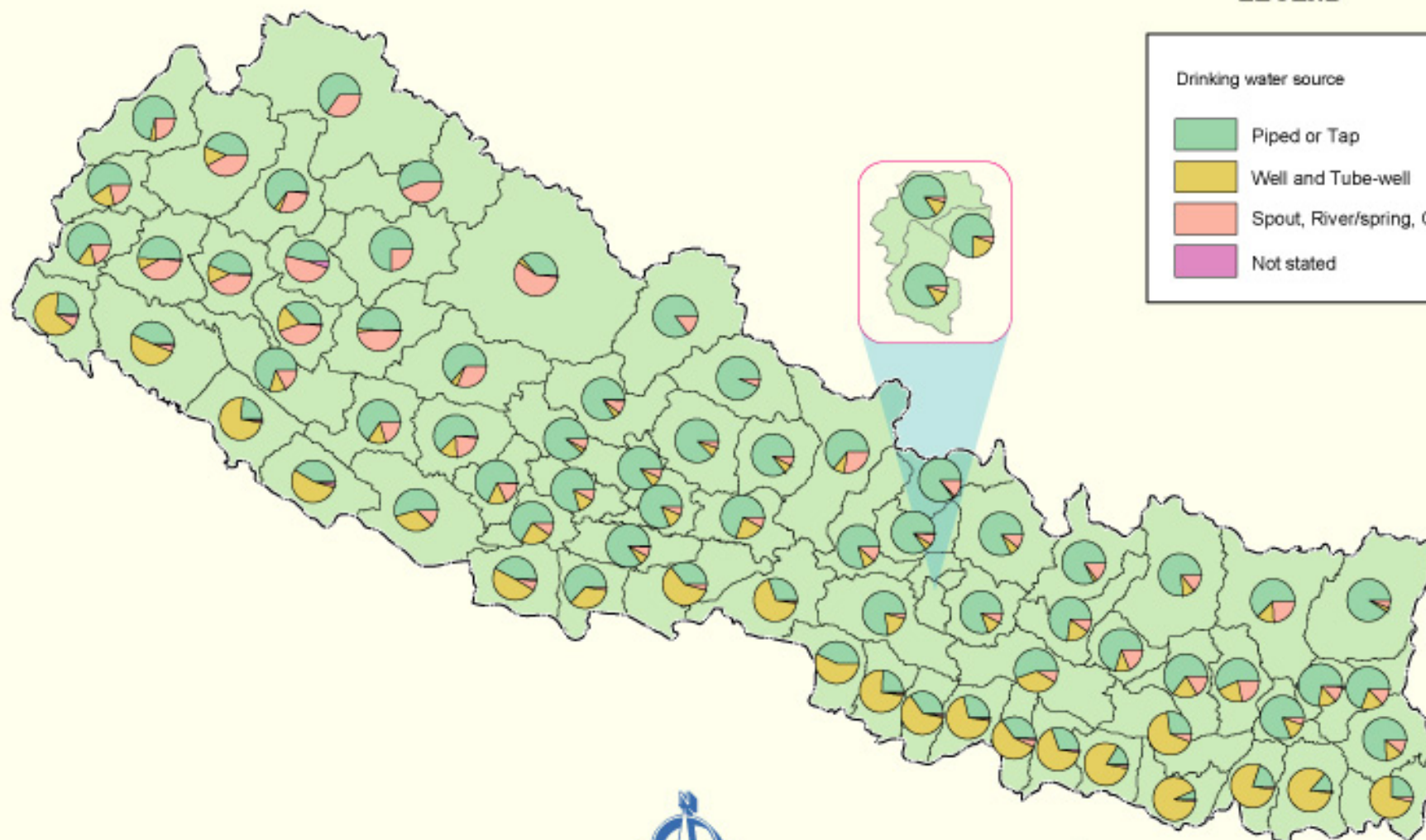
Households Using Different Sources of Drinking Water

Proportion of total households using a certain type of source for drinking water, 2001

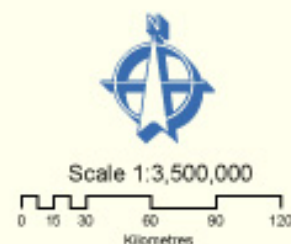
LEGEND

Drinking water source

- Piped or Tap
- Well and Tube-well
- Spout, River/spring, Other
- Not stated



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



HOUSEHOLDS USING DIFFERENT TYPES OF COOKING-FUEL, 2001^Å

For the first time the census queried sample households as to their most commonly used cooking fuel. The proportion of households using different kinds of cooking fuel is a measure of the extent to which different natural resources are exploited. The options for answers were firewood, kerosene, gas, biogas, guitha/sanathi (dried cow dung), and other. The item 'other' included the use of straw, thatch, crop residues, and so on. Here, for convenience, the different cooking fuels are grouped as (1) firewood, (2) kerosene and LP gas, (3) biogas, (4) guitha/sanathi and 'other', and (5) 'not stated'. The responses are expressed in percentage of total households.

The (blown-up) results indicate that firewood was the primary cooking fuel used by of 2,737,905 households (65.59%); kerosene and LP gas by 885,190 households (21.20%); guitha/sanathi or 'other' by 444,935 households (10.66%); biogas by 1.66% of households; and 0.89% did not reply. Table D.7 (a) summarises the information on the districts with the highest and lowest percentage of households using different types of cooking fuel. Table D.7 (b) gives district-wise information on the use of different fuel sources for cooking purposes.

Table D.7 (a)

Cooking Fuel Energy	Districts with Lowest Percentage	Districts with Highest Percentage
Firewood	Kathmandu (18.96)	Manang (99.15)
Kerosene and LP Gas	Mugu (0.12)	Kathmandu (78.51)
Biogas	Bhaktapur (0.12) ⁺	Kaski (11.53)
Guitha/sanathi, and 'other'	Rukum (0.05) [◇]	Saptari (49.18)
Not stated	Manang (0.17)	Kalikot (6.20)

⁺ No households used biogas in 24 districts

[◇] No households used guitha or 'other' in 18 districts

^Å Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Table D.7 (b)

District	Firewood	Kerosene, LP gas	Biogas	Guitha, and 'other'	Not Stated	District	Firewood	Kerosene, LP gas	Biogas	Guitha, and 'other'	Not Stated
Achham	96.99	1.60	0.00	0.00	1.41	Dolakha*	88.49	10.73	0.23	0.05	0.49
Arghakhanchi	96.02	2.83	0.59	0.00	0.55	Dolpa*	77.51	0.50	0.00	20.63	1.36
Baglung	76.32	22.39	0.23	0.57	0.49	Doti	87.51	10.95	0.00	0.07	1.47
Baitadi	96.07	2.68	0.14	0.16	0.95	Gorkha	80.60	15.38	2.92	0.45	0.66
Bajhang	98.04	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.99	Gulmi	92.80	5.50	0.79	0.08	0.83
Bajura*	97.84	0.75	0.00	0.00	1.41	Humla	96.88	0.17	0.00	2.42	0.53
Banke	54.10	39.55	0.47	3.94	1.95	Ilam	78.43	20.07	0.32	0.80	0.39
Bara	60.73	12.21	0.40	25.64	1.03	Jajarkot	97.96	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.97
Bardiya	88.21	6.88	2.03	1.67	1.22	Jhapa*	65.97	25.35	2.66	5.52	0.50
Bhaktapur	25.07	62.58	0.12	11.29	0.95	Jumla	98.98	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.82
Bhojpur	97.80	1.60	0.00	0.16	0.44	Kailali	82.51	12.56	2.97	0.66	1.30
Chitwan	46.89	44.10	6.92	0.85	1.24	Kalikot*	88.43	5.37	0.00	0.00	6.20
Dadeldhura	92.54	6.18	0.00	0.53	0.75	Kanchanpur	82.56	11.12	4.46	0.41	1.46
Dailekh	93.15	5.61	0.00	0.00	1.25	Kapilbastu	47.03	13.48	0.78	37.20	1.51
Dang	60.62	28.82	2.56	7.18	0.82	Kaski	47.39	40.19	11.53	0.45	0.44
Darchula	96.80	2.81	0.00	0.20	0.20	Kathmandu	18.96	78.51	0.22	1.67	0.64
Dhading	93.05	5.73	0.92	0.08	0.22	Kabhrepalanchok	71.30	26.65	0.95	0.52	0.58
Dhankuta	74.40	23.28	1.48	0.28	0.55	Khotang	98.35	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.74
Dhanusa	34.58	27.93	0.34	35.03	2.12	Lalitpur	33.98	62.84	0.14	2.39	0.64

Table D.7 (b) cont.....

District	Firewood	Kerosene, LP gas	Biogas	Guitha, and 'other'	Not Stated	District	Firewood	kerosene, LP gas	Biogas	Guitha, and 'other'	Not Stated
Lamjung	82.22	9.23	7.74	0.07	0.74	Rolpa	96.97	1.64	0.00	0.10	1.29
Mahottari	56.24	6.41	0.46	35.85	1.04	Rukum	97.15	1.96	0.00	0.05	0.83
Makawanpur	51.63	41.43	3.59	2.45	0.91	Rupandehi	26.55	53.65	1.22	17.91	0.67
Manang	99.15	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.17	Salyan*	94.15	5.33	0.00	0.00	0.53
Morang	50.81	17.04	2.11	29.53	0.52	Sankhuwasabha	96.89	2.43	0.19	0.22	0.27
Mugu*	99.02	0.12	0.31	0.00	0.55	Saptari	34.81	14.41	0.38	49.18	1.22
Mustang	63.07	10.96	0.00	25.48	0.49	Sarlahi	66.63	6.66	0.91	24.65	1.15
Myagdi	90.36	7.42	0.83	0.10	1.30	Sindhuli*	88.79	6.18	3.78	0.47	0.78
Nawalparasi	67.21	12.18	2.22	17.78	0.61	Sindhupalchok*	94.50	4.40	0.21	0.14	0.75
Nuwakot	80.74	13.36	3.13	1.63	1.14	Siraha*	39.32	10.58	0.20	48.85	1.06
Okhaldhunga	97.68	1.65	0.00	0.19	0.48	Solukhumbu	97.78	0.66	0.00	1.26	0.30
Palpa	62.63	33.16	2.61	0.35	1.25	Sunsari	51.54	25.06	1.82	20.93	0.66
Panchthar	95.71	4.07	0.00	0.00	0.21	Surkhet*	69.73	27.10	1.95	0.40	0.82
Parbat	90.83	7.80	0.77	0.00	0.60	Syangja	71.44	22.80	4.83	0.37	0.55
Parsa	55.41	17.98	0.21	25.35	1.06	Tanahu	65.75	25.36	7.60	0.31	0.98
Pyuthan	94.41	3.50	1.09	0.00	1.01	Taplejung	97.59	1.93	0.00	0.00	0.48
Ramechhap	96.15	2.69	0.28	0.00	0.88	Terhathum	95.77	1.87	1.03	0.00	1.33
Rasuwa	90.69	8.68	0.00	0.13	0.51	Udayapur	91.22	4.00	3.21	0.94	0.62
Rautahat	63.50	7.69	0.42	27.36	1.04						

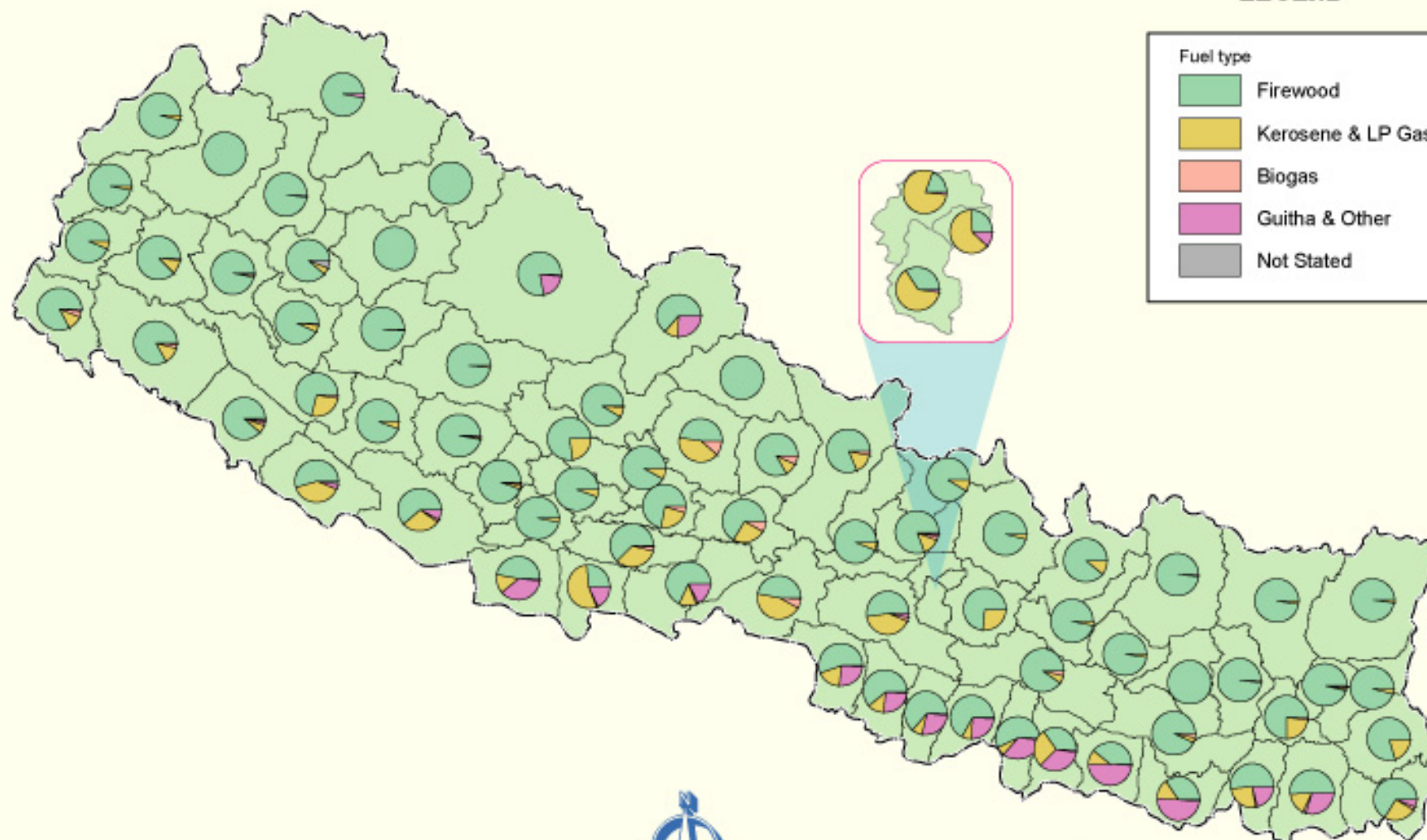
Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Cooking Fuel

Proportion of households using a certain type of fuel energy for cooking, 2001

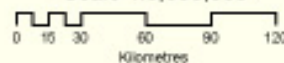
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Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



Scale 1:3,500,000

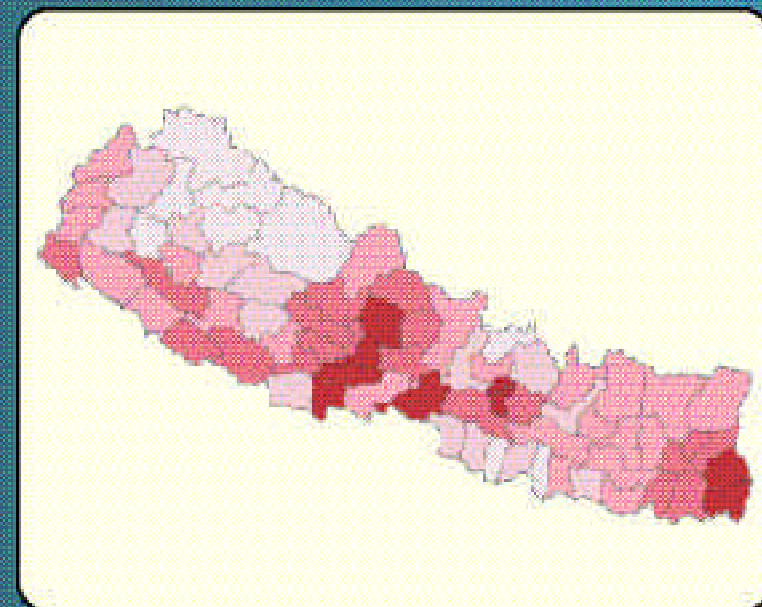
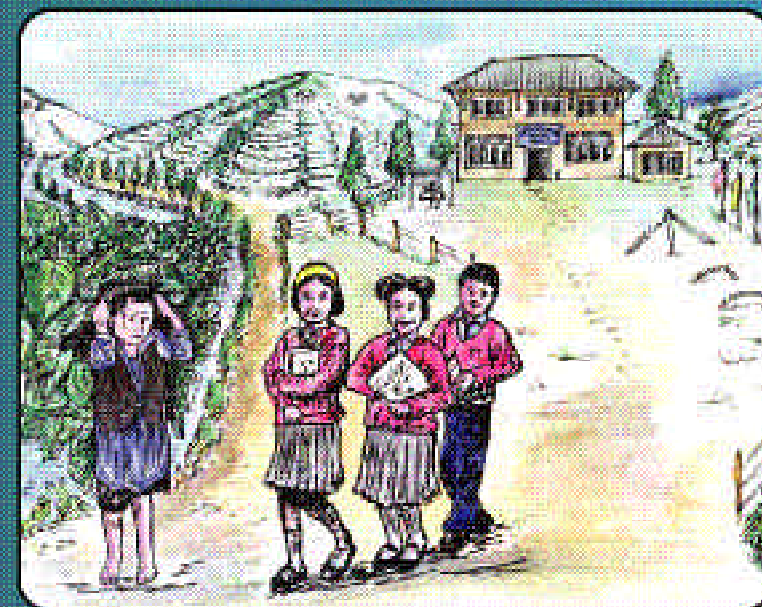


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E. EDUCATION

1. Total Literacy Rate
2. Male Literacy Rate
3. Female Literacy Rate
4. Adult Literacy Rate
5. Male Adult Literacy Rate
6. Female Adult Literacy Rate
7. Ratio of Literate Female to Males of Prime Age
8. Literacy with Different Completed Levels of Education
9. Distribution of Schools
10. Total Number of Schools per Thousand Population
11. Number of Primary Schools per Thousand Population
12. Number of Lower Secondary Schools per Thousand Population
13. Number of Secondary Schools per Thousand Population
14. Total Enrollment in Schools
15. Total Enrollment in Primary Schools
16. Total Enrollment in Lower Secondary Schools
17. Total Enrollment in Secondary Schools
18. Teacher-School Ratio
19. Teacher-School Ratio at Primary Level
20. Teacher-School Ratio at Lower Secondary Level
21. Teacher-School Ratio at Secondary Level
22. Student-Teacher Ratio (All Schools)
23. Student-Teacher Ratio at Primary Level
24. Student-Teacher Ratio at Lower Secondary Level
25. Student-Teacher Ratio at Secondary Level
26. Disadvantaged Castes Students at Primary Level
27. Girl's Enrollment at All Levels of School
28. Girl's Enrollment at Primary Level



TOTAL LITERACY RATE, 2001^A

A literate person is defined as a person (aged 6 years and above) who can read and write and perform simple mathematical calculations independently. This definition was used in the present and in all previous censuses in Nepal. The literacy rate is the ratio of the literate population (aged 6 years and above) to the total population (aged 6 years and above) and is expressed as a percentage.

In 2001, the national literacy rate was 54.1%; it varied district-wise from 27.1% (Humla) to 77.2% (Kathmandu). Thirty-two districts had literacy rates above, and 43 districts rates below, the national figure.

Table E.1

District	Literacy Rate (%)	District	Literacy Rate (%)	District	Literacy Rate (%)	District	Literacy Rate (%)	District	Literacy Rate (%)
Achham	33.8	Darchula	49.5	Kalikot*	38.5	Myagdi	56.0	Salyan*	48.5
Arghakhanchi	56.1	Dhading	43.7	Kanchanpur	60.1	Nawalparasi	53.3	Sankhuwasabha	54.2
Baglung	61.7	Dhankuta	64.3	Kapilbastu	41.8	Nuwakot	51.4	Saptari	49.6
Baitadi	51.9	Dhanusa	48.7	Kaski	72.1	Okhaldhunga	49.3	Sarlahi	36.5
Bajhang	35.5	Dolakha*	51.1	Kathmandu	77.2	Palpa	66.2	Sindhuli*	50.5
Bajura*	34.1	Dolpa*	35.0	Kabhrepalanchok	64.0	Panchthar	55.4	Sindhupalchok*	40.6
Banke	57.8	Doti	43.7	Khotang	50.2	Parbat	57.0	Siraha*	40.7
Bara	42.7	Gorkha	54.3	Lalitpur	70.9	Parsa	42.6	Solukhumbu	45.9
Bardiya	45.7	Gulmi	57.8	Lamjung	56.9	Pyuthan	46.9	Sunsari	60.6
Bhaktapur	70.6	Humla	27.1	Mahottari	34.7	Ramechhap	39.4	Surkhet*	62.7
Bhojpur	54.8	Ilam	66.5	Makawanpur	63.4	Rasuwa	34.3	Syangja	66.7
Chitwan	71.1	Jajarkot	39.5	Manang	60.4	Rautahat	32.7	Tanahu	62.0
Dadeldhura	51.9	Jhapa*	67.1	Morang	57.0	Rolpa	37.5	Taplejung	52.6
Dailekh	48.0	Jumla*	32.5	Mugu*	28.0	Rukum	40.3	Terhathum	59.3
Dang	58.0	Kailali	52.6	Mustang	52.1	Rupandehi	66.2	Udayapur	53.6

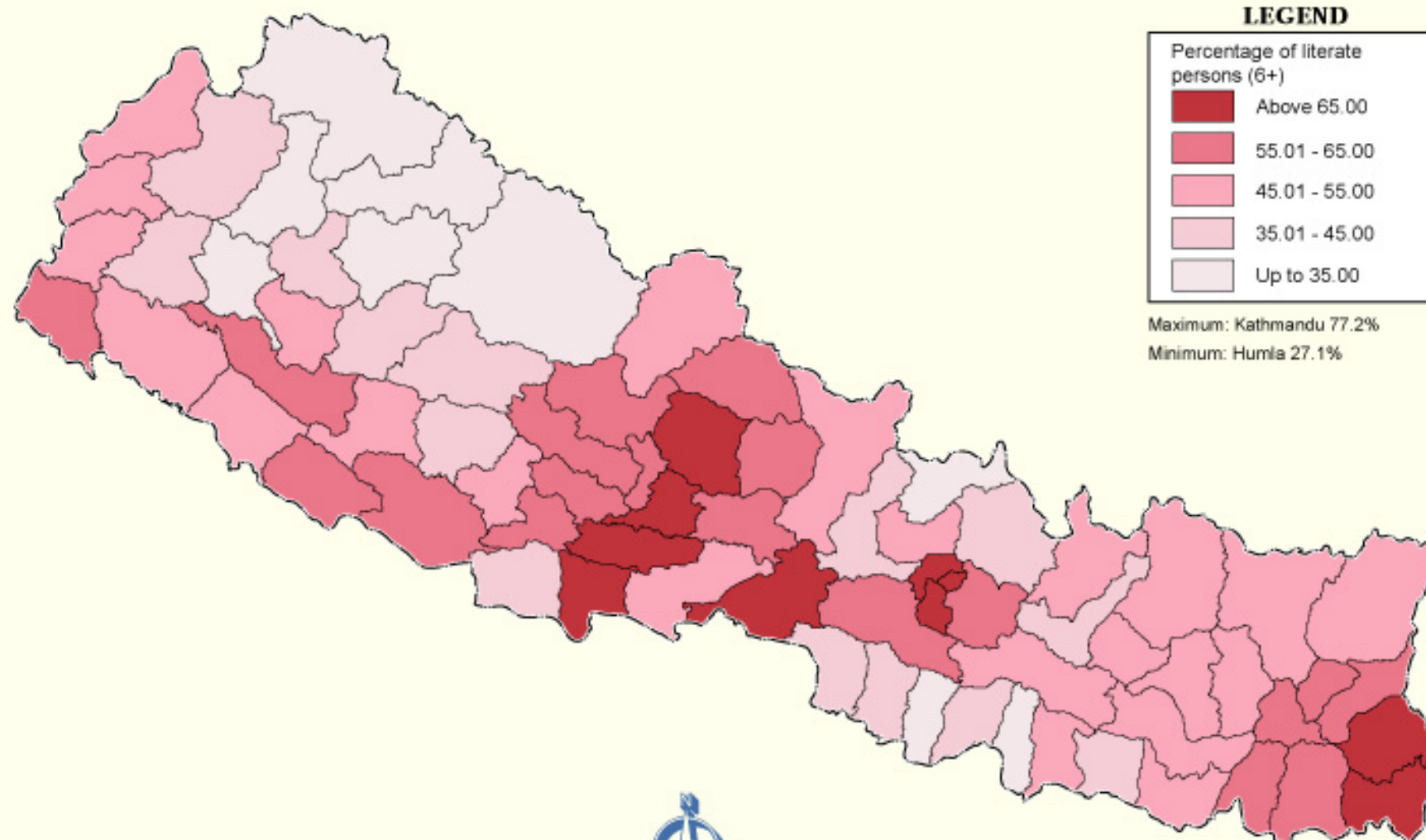
Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

^A Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Total Literacy Rate

Ratio of literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of the same age group in percent, 2001



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres



CBS/HMGN



MALE LITERACY RATE, 2001^Å

The male literacy rate is the ratio of the total literate male population aged 6 years and above to the total male population in the same age group and is expressed as a percentage. The national male literacy rate was 65.5%; it varied district-wise from 86.5% (Kathmandu) to 41.3% (Humla). Thirty-four districts had male literacy rates above and 41 districts rates below, the national figure.

Table E.2

District	Male Literacy Rate (%)	District	Male Literacy Rate (%)	District	Male Literacy Rate (%)	District	Male Literacy Rate (%)	District	Male Literacy Rate (%)
Achham	54.1	Darchula	67.4	Kalikot*	54.2	Myagdi	67.9	Salyan*	60.2
Arghakhanchi	67.2	Dhading	53.9	Kanchanpur	72.8	Nawalparasi	66.0	Sankhuwasabha	63.7
Baglung	73.1	Dhankuta	74.5	Kapilbastu	53.3	Nuwakot	62.4	Saptari	63.2
Baitadi	71.5	Dhanusa	60.1	Kaski	83.2	Okhaldhunga	63.6	Sarlahi	46.9
Bajhang	57.6	Dolakha*	64.0	Kathmandu	86.5	Palpa	76.2	Sindhuli*	62.6
Bajura*	51.2	Dolpa*	49.6	Kabhrepalanchok	75.7	Panchthar	65.7	Sindhupalchok*	51.8
Banke	66.0	Doti	61.2	Khotang	62.3	Parbat	68.2	Siraha*	53.6
Bara	55.2	Gorkha	64.4	Lalitpur	81.0	Parsa	55.5	Solukhumbu	56.7
Bardiya	55.5	Gulmi	70.1	Lamjung	69.0	Pyuthan	62.4	Sunsari	70.9
Bhaktapur	81.1	Humla	41.3	Mahottari	45.9	Ramechhap	53.8	Surkhet*	73.9
Bhojpur	66.1	Ilam	74.4	Makawanpur	72.6	Rasuwa	42.8	Syangja	77.9
Chitwan	79.3	Jajarkot	49.4	Manang	67.3	Rautahat	42.9	Tanahu	72.6
Dadeldhura	72.2	Jhapa*	75.6	Morang	67.1	Rolpa	53.1	Taplejung	62.9
Dailekh	64.7	Jumla*	47.0	Mugu*	45.4	Rukum	51.0	Terhathum	71.3
Dang	69.3	Kailali	64.0	Mustang	61.1	Rupandehi	76.2	Udayapur	64.8

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

^Å Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Male Literacy Rate

Ratio of literate male population aged 6 years and above to the total male population in the same age group in percent, 2001

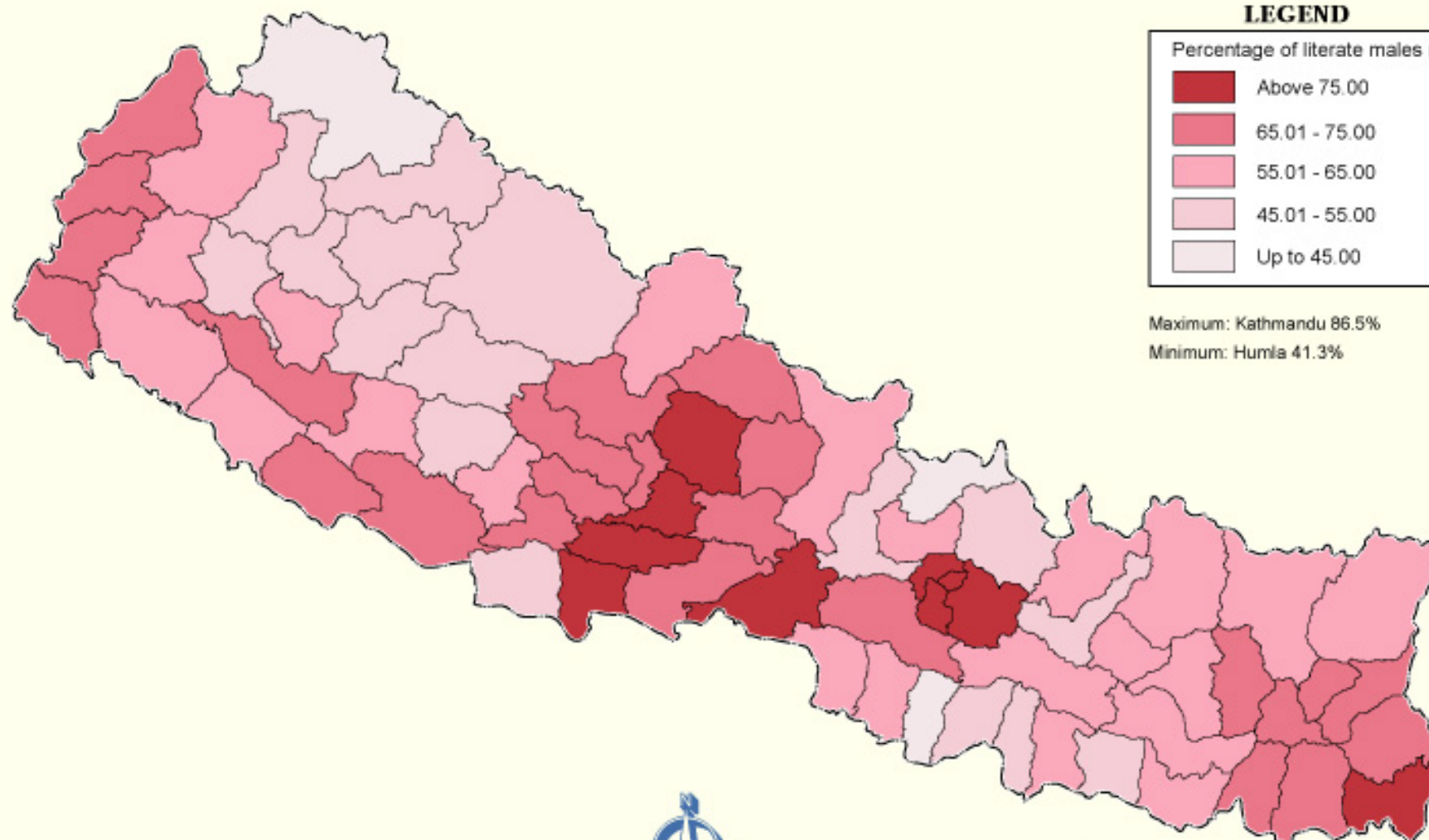
LEGEND

Percentage of literate males (6+)

- Above 75.00
- 65.01 - 75.00
- 55.01 - 65.00
- 45.01 - 55.00
- Up to 45.00

Maximum: Kathmandu 86.5%

Minimum: Humla 41.3%



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres

Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



CBS/HMGN



FEMALE LITERACY RATE, 2001^A

The female literacy rate is the ratio of the total literate female population aged 6 years and above to the total female population in the same age group and is expressed as a percentage. The national female literacy rate was 42.8%; it varied district-wise from 9.3% (Mugu) to 66.6% (Kathmandu). Thirty-two districts had female literacy rates above, and 42 districts rates below, the national figure.

Table E.3

District	Female Literacy Rate (%)	District	Female Literacy Rate (%)	District	Female Literacy Rate (%)	District	Female Literacy Rate (%)	District	Female Literacy Rate (%)
Achham	16.0	Darchula	32.5	Kalikot*	17.8	Myagdi	45.9	Salyan*	36.2
Arghakhanchi	46.9	Dhading	34.0	Kanchanpur	47.2	Nawalparasi	40.9	Sankhuwasabha	45.1
Baglung	52.3	Dhankuta	54.5	Kapilbastu	29.5	Nuwakot	40.7	Saptari	35.5
Baitadi	33.8	Dhanusa	36.3	Kaski	61.8	Okhaldhunga	36.3	Sarlahi	25.4
Bajhang	15.2	Dolakha*	38.8	Kathmandu	66.6	Palpa	57.8	Sindhuli*	38.5
Bajura*	17.3	Dolpa*	19.8	Kabhrepalanchok	52.8	Panchthar	45.6	Sindhupalchok*	29.5
Banke	49.2	Doti	26.0	Khotang	38.8	Parbat	47.7	Siraha*	27.1
Bara	29.1	Gorkha	45.7	Lalitpur	60.4	Parsa	28.2	Solukhumbu	35.5
Bardiya	35.9	Gulmi	48.1	Lamjung	46.3	Pyuthan	34.0	Sunsari	50.3
Bhaktapur	59.6	Humla	11.8	Mahottari	22.4	Ramechhap	26.6	Surkhet*	51.7
Bhojpur	44.4	Ilam	58.6	Makawanpur	53.9	Rasuwa	24.8	Syangja	57.7
Chitwan	63.0	Jajarkot	29.1	Manang	52.7	Rautahat	21.7	Tanahu	53.0
Dadeldhura	33.3	Jhapa*	58.8	Morang	46.8	Rolpa	23.1	Taplejung	42.8
Dailekh	32.3	Jumla*	16.8	Mugu*	9.3	Rukum	29.0	Terhathum	48.2
Dang	46.9	Kailali	41.0	Mustang	41.1	Rupandehi	55.9	Udayapur	42.5

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

^A Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Female Literacy Rate

Ratio of literate female population aged 6 years and above to the total female population in the same age group in percent, 2001

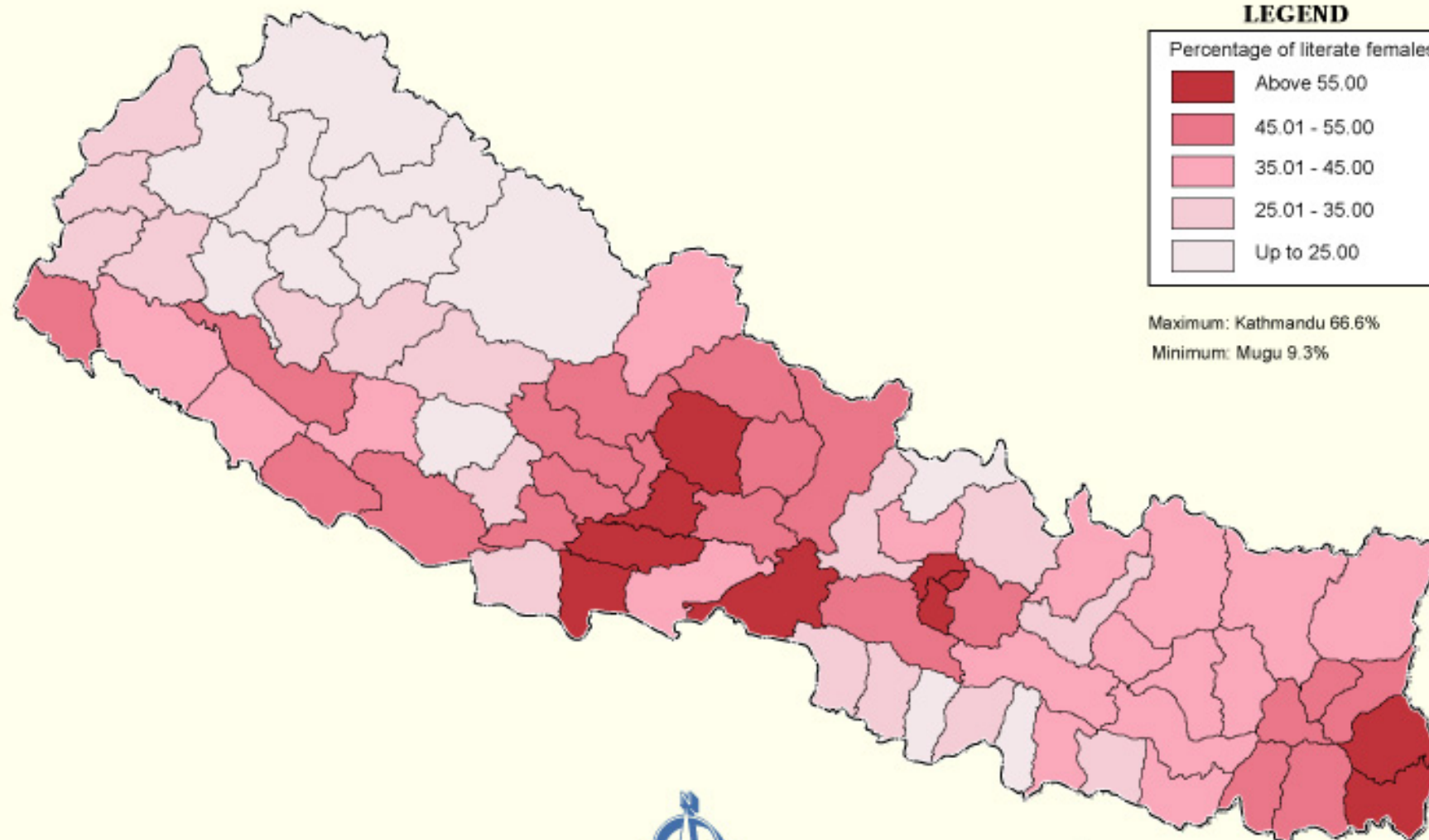
LEGEND

Percentage of literate females (6+)

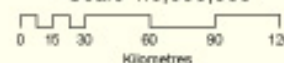
- Above 55.00
- 45.01 - 55.00
- 35.01 - 45.00
- 25.01 - 35.00
- Up to 25.00

Maximum: Kathmandu 66.6%

Minimum: Mugu 9.3%



Scale 1:3,500,000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



CBS/HMGN



ADULT LITERACY RATE, 2001^A

The adult literacy rate is the basic indicator of the number of adult persons that are literate in the country. It is the ratio of the total literate population aged 15 years and above to the total population in the same age group and is expressed as a percentage. The national adult literacy rate was 48.6%; it varied district-wise from 20.1% (Humla) to 73.6% (Kathmandu). Twenty-eight districts had adult literacy rates above, and 47 districts rates below, the national figure.

Table E.4

District	Adult Literacy Rate (%)	District	Adult Literacy Rate (%)	District	Adult Literacy Rate (%)	District	Adult Literacy Rate (%)	District	Adult Literacy Rate (%)
Achham	26.3	Darchula	41.6	Kalikot*	34.0	Myagdi	49.3	Salyan*	40.9
Arghakhanchi	47.9	Dhading	34.5	Kanchanpur	54.2	Nawalparasi	47.2	Sankhuwasabha	48.0
Baglung	55.4	Dhankuta	59.0	Kapilbastu	36.2	Nuwakot	42.8	Saptari	44.5
Baitadi	45.4	Dhanusa	45.2	Kaski	67.1	Okhaldhunga	41.9	Sarlahi	30.7
Bajhang	29.5	Dolakha*	42.8	Kathmandu	73.6	Palpa	61.1	Sindhuli*	42.8
Bajura*	27.6	Dolpa*	29.4	Kabhrepalanchok	56.3	Panchthar	50.1	Sindhupalchok*	31.5
Banke	54.1	Doti	36.8	Khotang	43.4	Parbat	51.4	Siraha*	35.3
Bara	37.0	Gorkha	45.5	Lalitpur	67.1	Parsa	38.1	Solukhumbu	39.1
Bardiya	39.8	Gulmi	50.9	Lamjung	49.5	Pyuthan	38.2	Sunsari	56.5
Bhaktapur	64.3	Humla	20.1	Mahottari	30.5	Ramechhap	31.6	Surkhet*	56.6
Bhojpur	47.1	Ilam	61.9	Makawanpur	58.3	Rasuwa	25.7	Syangja	58.0
Chitwan	65.8	Jajarkot	28.3	Manang	52.8	Rautahat	28.4	Tanahu	54.8
Dadeldhura	43.8	Jhapa*	62.4	Morang	52.6	Rolpa	31.5	Taplejung	47.8
Dailekh	40.7	Jumla*	26.7	Mugu*	24.4	Rukum	30.6	Terhathum	54.3
Dang	52.5	Kailali	47.2	Mustang	48.2	Rupandehi	62.6	Udayapur	47.7

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

^A Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Adult Literacy Rate

Ratio of total literate population aged 15 years and above to the total population in the same age group in percent, 2001

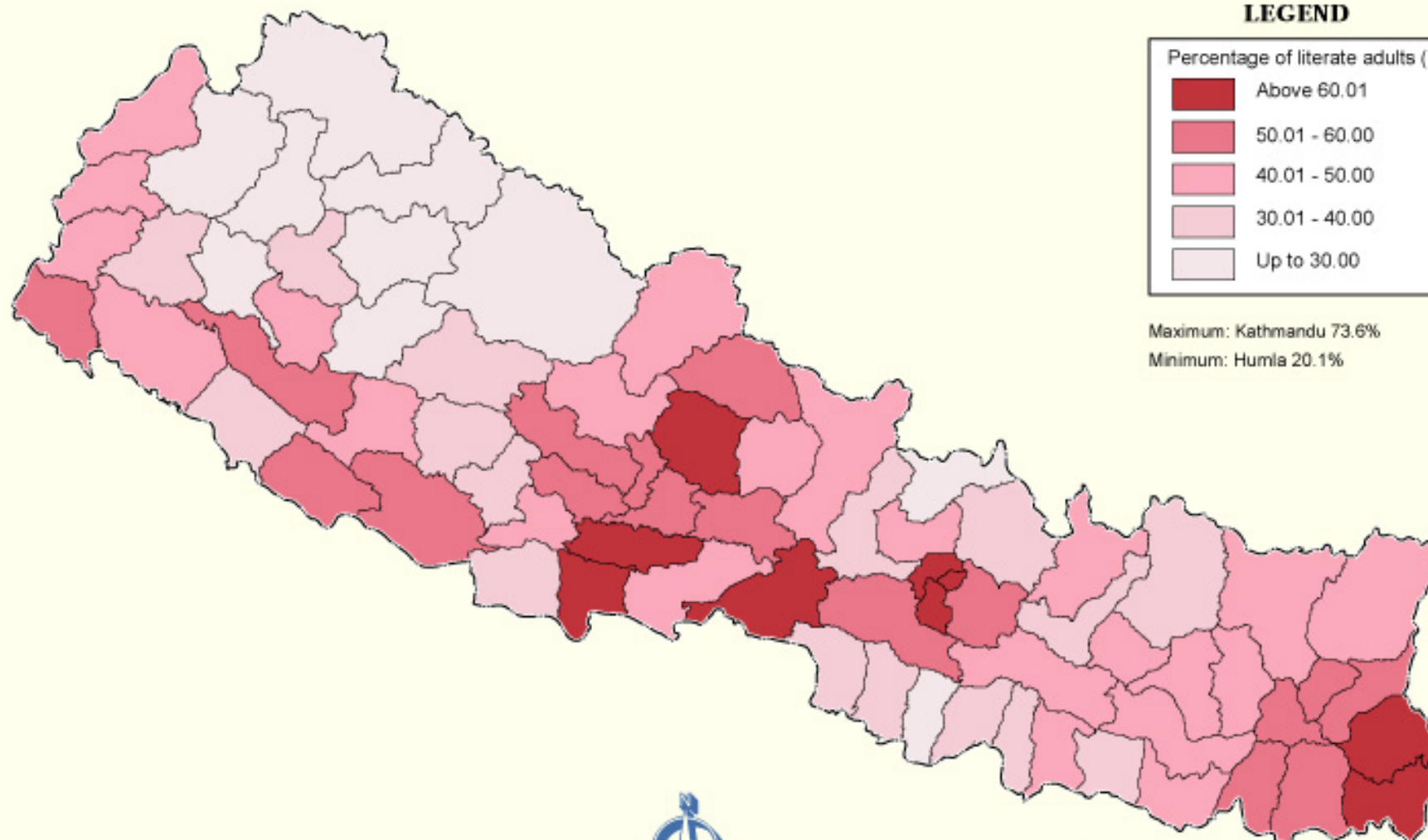
LEGEND

Percentage of literate adults (15+)

- Above 60.01
- 50.01 - 60.00
- 40.01 - 50.00
- 30.01 - 40.00
- Up to 30.00

Maximum: Kathmandu 73.6%

Minimum: Humla 20.1%



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres

Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



CBS/HMGN



MALE ADULT LITERACY RATE, 2001^A

The male adult literacy rate is the ratio of the total literate male population aged 15 years and above to the total male population in the same age group and is expressed as a percentage. The national male adult literacy rate was 62.7%; it ranged district-wise from 85.1% (Kathmandu) to 34.2% (Humla). Thirty-two districts had adult male literacy rates above, and 43 districts rates below, the national figure.

Table E.5

District	Male Adult Literacy Rate (%)	District	Male Adult Literacy Rate (%)	District	Male Adult Literacy Rate (%)	District	Male Adult Literacy Rate (%)	District	Male Adult Literacy Rate (%)
Achham	49.2	Darchula	64.4	Kalikot*	50.7	Myagdi	64.5	Salyan*	56.2
Arghakhanchi	62.8	Dhading	47.0	Kanchanpur	70.7	Nawalparasi	62.9	Sankhuwasabha	60.1
Baglung	70.5	Dhankuta	72.3	Kapilbastu	49.4	Nuwakot	57.0	Saptari	60.5
Baitadi	69.9	Dhanusa	58.8	Kaski	81.6	Okhaldhunga	60.1	Sarlahi	42.8
Bajhang	54.4	Dolakha*	58.8	Kathmandu	85.1	Palpa	74.4	Sindhuli*	57.9
Bajura*	46.9	Dolpa*	45.9	Kabhrepalanchok	71.9	Panchthar	64.4	Sindhupalchok*	44.4
Banke	64.3	Doti	57.7	Khotang	59.0	Parbat	66.6	Siraha*	50.4
Bara	51.6	Gorkha	58.1	Lalitpur	79.5	Parsa	52.7	Solukhumbu	52.9
Bardiya	51.3	Gulmi	67.2	Lamjung	65.5	Pyuthan	58.2	Sunsari	69.4
Bhaktapur	77.9	Humla	34.2	Mahottari	43.1	Ramechhap	48.8	Surkhet*	71.5
Bhojpur	61.9	Ilam	72.5	Makawanpur	70.5	Rasuwa	35.5	Syangja	72.7
Chitwan	76.6	Jajarkot	40.5	Manang	61.8	Rautahat	39.9	Tanahu	68.9
Dadeldhura	70.1	Jhapa*	73.3	Morang	65.3	Rolpa	49.7	Taplejung	61.6
Dailekh	61.3	Jumla*	42.6	Mugu*	42.0	Rukum	44.0	Terhathum	70.2
Dang	67.1	Kailali	61.7	Mustang	59.2	Rupandehi	75.0	Udayapur	62.2

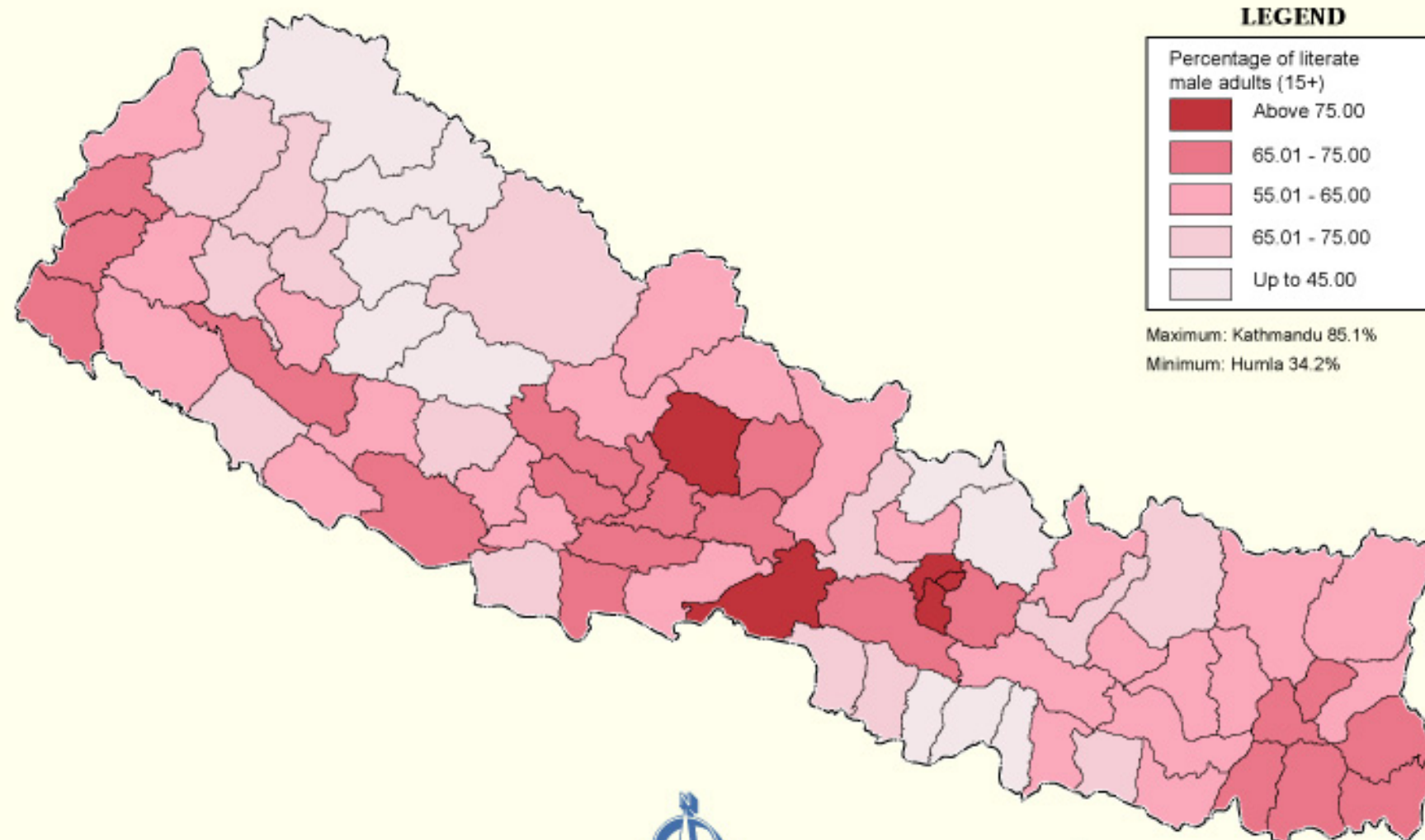
Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

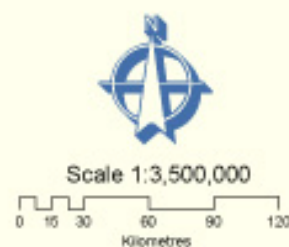
^A Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Male Adult Literacy Rate

Ratio of male literate population aged 15 years and above to the total male population in the same age group in percent, 2001



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



FEMALE ADULT LITERACY RATE, 2001^Å

The female adult literacy rate is the ratio of the literate female population aged 15 years and above to the total female population in the same age group and is expressed as a percentage. The national female adult literacy rate was 34.9%; it ranged district-wise from 60.3% (Kathmandu) to 5.0% (Humla). Thirty-two districts had female adult literacy rates above, and 43 districts rates below, the national figure.

Table E.6

District	Female Adult Literacy Rate (%)	District	Female Adult Literacy Rate (%)	District	Female Adult Literacy Rate (%)	District	Female Adult Literacy Rate (%)	District	Female Adult Literacy Rate (%)
Achham	7.8	Darchula	20.4	Kalikot*	11.2	Myagdi	37.1	Salyan*	24.7
Arghakhanchi	36.6	Dhading	22.9	Kanchanpur	37.5	Nawalparasi	32.5	Sankhuwasabha	36.8
Baglung	44.0	Dhankuta	46.4	Kapilbastu	22.3	Nuwakot	29.1	Saptari	27.9
Baitadi	23.6	Dhanusa	30.5	Kaski	53.9	Okhaldhunga	26.2	Sarlahi	17.8
Bajhang	7.9	Dolakha*	27.6	Kathmandu	60.3	Palpa	50.8	Sindhuli*	28.0
Bajura*	9.2	Dolpa*	11.8	Kabhrepalanchok	42.0	Panchthar	36.9	Sindhupalchok*	18.9
Banke	43.3	Doti	15.9	Khotang	29.3	Parbat	39.9	Siraha*	19.5
Bara	21.5	Gorkha	35.3	Lalitpur	54.1	Parsa	21.8	Solukhumbu	26.0
Bardiya	28.3	Gulmi	39.4	Lamjung	36.4	Pyuthan	23.1	Sunsari	43.7
Bhaktapur	50.4	Humla	5.0	Mahottari	16.9	Ramechhap	17.2	Surkhet*	42.3
Bhojpur	34.1	Ilam	51.2	Makawanpur	45.7	Rasuwa	14.5	Syangja	47.4
Chitwan	55.4	Jajarkot	15.3	Manang	42.2	Rautahat	16.1	Tanahu	43.7
Dadeldhura	20.8	Jhapa*	52.0	Morang	40.1	Rolpa	15.1	Taplejung	34.8
Dailekh	21.9	Jumla*	9.3	Mugu*	5.2	Rukum	16.7	Terhathum	40.0
Dang	38.6	Kailali	32.7	Mustang	33.8	Rupandehi	49.9	Udayapur	33.4

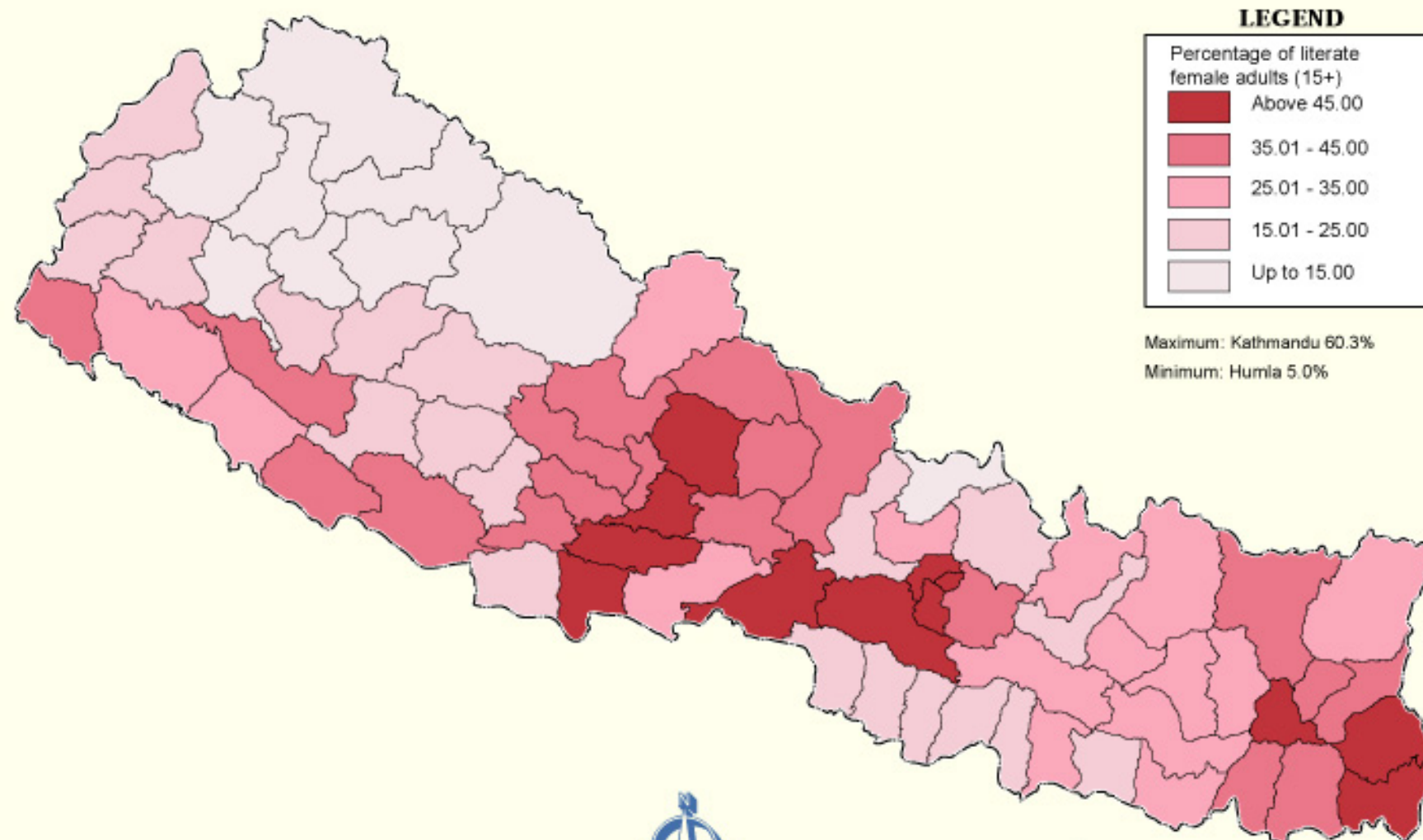
Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

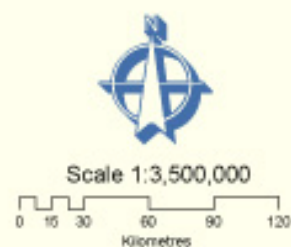
^Å Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Female Adult Literacy Rate

Ratio of female literate population aged 15 years and above to the total female population in the same age group in percent, 2001



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



RATIO OF LITERATE FEMALES TO MALES OF PRIME AGE, 2001^A

The ratio of the number of literate females per 100 literate males in the same age group is an indicator of gender disparity in literacy. In the country as a whole, the ratio of literate females to males of prime age (aged 15-24 years) was 0.75, i.e. there were 75 literate females for every 100 literate males. The ratio ranged from 0.17 (Mugu) to 0.95 (Manang). Thirty-two districts had ratios above, and 43 districts ratios below, the national figure.

Table E.7

District	Female-Male Literacy Ratio	District	Female-Male Literacy Ratio	District	Female-Male Literacy Ratio	District	Female-Male Literacy Ratio	District	Female-Male Literacy Ratio
Achham	0.24	Darchula	0.50	Kalikot*	0.35	Myagdi	0.83	Salyan*	0.61
Arghakhanchi	0.84	Dhading	0.68	Kanchanpur	0.74	Nawalparasi	0.70	Sankhuwasabha	0.85
Baglung	0.86	Dhankuta	0.87	Kapilbastu	0.56	Nuwakot	0.72	Saptari	0.59
Baitadi	0.54	Dhanusa	0.64	Kaski	0.93	Okhaldhunga	0.67	Sarlahi	0.56
Bajhang	0.22	Dolakha*	0.70	Kathmandu	0.90	Palpa	0.89	Sindhuli*	0.67
Bajura*	0.30	Dolpa*	0.38	Kabhrepalanchok	0.83	Panchthar	0.84	Sindhupalchok*	0.60
Banke	0.82	Doti	0.37	Khotang	0.73	Parbat	0.88	Siraha*	0.53
Bara	0.54	Gorkha	0.84	Lalitpur	0.87	Parsa	0.52	Solukhumbu	0.72
Bardiya	0.70	Gulmi	0.87	Lamjung	0.84	Pyuthan	0.59	Sunsari	0.81
Bhaktapur	0.89	Humla	0.21	Mahottari	0.51	Ramechhap	0.57	Surkhet*	0.79
Bhojpur	0.81	Ilam	0.93	Makwanpur	0.85	Rasuwa	0.56	Syangja	0.92
Chitwan	0.92	Jajarkot	0.51	Manang	0.95	Rautahat	0.49	Tanahu	0.87
Dadeldhura	0.49	Jhapa*	0.89	Morang	0.81	Rolpa	0.44	Taplejung	0.85
Dailekh	0.52	Jumla*	0.33	Mugu*	0.17	Rukum	0.50	Terhathum	0.89
Dang	0.74	Kailali	0.69	Mustang	0.86	Rupandehi	0.82	Udayapur	0.74

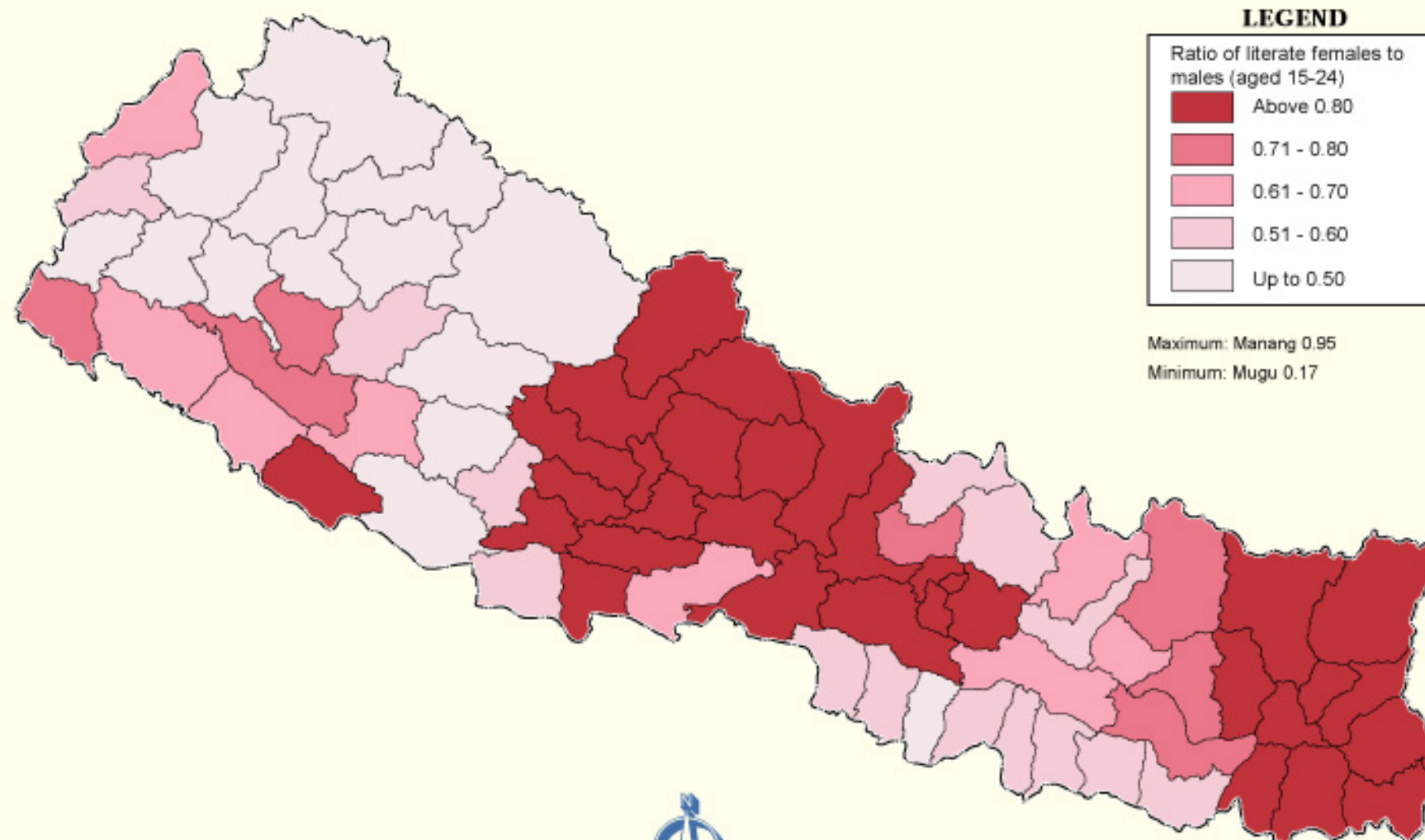
Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

^A Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Ratio of Literate Females to Males of Prime Age

Ratio of literate female population aged 15-24 years to the literate male population in the same age group, 2001



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001

Scale 1:3,500,000
0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres

CBS/HMGN

ICIMOD
MENRIS 2003

COMPLETED LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF LITERATE POPULATION, 2001^A

The educational structure in Nepal consists broadly of primary, lower secondary, secondary, and higher education (beyond School Leaving Certificate or SLC). The total literate population is classified here into five categories of successfully completed level of education: primary (grades 1 to 5); lower secondary and secondary (grades 6 to 10); SLC and equivalent; certificate and above; 'no schooling' (includes literate persons with non-formal education) and 'other' level (includes literate persons completing an education level other than mentioned above, but not including those who did not state their level attainment. The proportion of the literate population with different levels of educational attainment is derived as the ratio of the literate population with a particular completed level of education to the total literate population, expressed as a percentage. Here, completed level of education means the highest level of education passed by the individual.

In 2001, a (blown-up) total of 10,243,855 literate people reported their successfully completed level of education. Of these, 42.31% had completed primary level, 30.90% lower secondary and secondary level, 9.09% SLC and equivalent level, and 8.63% certificate and above level, 9.07% had no schooling or an 'other' level. Table E.8 (a) shows the districts with the highest and the lowest proportion of literate population who had completed different levels of education. Table E.8 (b) shows the district-wise proportions of literate population with different completed levels of education.

Table E.8 (a)

Educational Attainment (Level Passed)	District with Lowest Percentage	District with Highest Percentage
Primary (1-5)	Kathmandu (24.98)	Rolpa (66.49)
Lower Secondary and Secondary (6-10)	Rolpa (18.20)	Syangja (36.96)
S.L.C. and Equivalent	Rolpa (2.47)	Mahottari (13.95)
Certificate and Above	Rolpa (1.10)	Kathmandu (23.89)
No Schooling and 'Other'	Dang (3.81)	Okhaldhunga (20.43)

* SLC is the national exam offered at the end of Grade 10, and represents successful completion of this grade.

^A Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Table E.8 (b)

District	Completed Level of Education					District	Completed Level of Education				
	Primary	Lower Secondary & Secondary	S.L.C. and Equivalent	Certificate and Above	No Schooling and Other		Primary	Lower Secondary & Secondary	S.L.C. and Equivalent	Certificate and Above	No Schooling and Other
Achham	59.63	25.00	4.92	2.03	8.41	Dolakha*	48.81	30.01	8.88	4.32	7.98
Arghakhanchi	45.44	32.28	7.98	3.16	11.15	Dolpa*	51.51	20.47	10.24	3.47	14.31
Baglung	43.46	28.34	8.80	5.72	13.67	Doti	54.62	28.34	6.10	4.72	6.22
Baitadi	50.89	33.81	4.03	5.09	6.18	Gorkha	48.28	29.79	7.79	4.87	9.26
Bajhang	61.43	24.62	4.77	2.83	6.34	Gulmi	49.76	29.11	6.39	2.89	11.85
Bajura*	58.23	26.65	7.08	2.32	5.72	Humla	57.40	29.14	5.93	2.26	5.27
Banke	40.18	31.43	8.32	13.92	6.14	Ilam	46.57	31.04	8.05	7.59	6.74
Bara	44.84	29.92	11.17	7.52	6.55	Jajarkot	58.96	29.91	3.19	1.13	6.81
Bardiya	50.63	28.22	4.94	4.22	11.99	Jhapa*	36.37	35.64	9.55	7.92	10.53
Bhaktapur	31.64	33.98	11.41	11.67	11.30	Jumla*	54.82	29.20	5.79	3.04	7.16
Bhojpur	54.27	28.17	5.85	2.01	9.69	Kailali	44.14	28.98	7.53	8.02	11.33
Chitwan	34.11	29.97	11.30	11.81	12.80	Kalikot*	39.98	28.78	10.30	4.37	16.58
Dadeldhura	51.03	36.00	3.02	4.93	5.03	Kanchanpur	43.18	33.42	6.87	8.56	7.97
Dailekh	45.78	30.39	8.43	7.30	8.10	Kapilbastu	48.33	31.80	6.34	7.23	6.31
Dang	52.26	34.60	4.73	4.60	3.81	Kaski	35.53	36.56	9.42	8.75	9.74
Darchula	57.24	27.32	5.65	2.11	7.68	Kathmandu	24.98	29.44	13.44	23.89	8.26
Dhading	36.58	28.21	11.52	8.09	15.60	Kabhrepalanchok	39.93	29.52	9.70	5.81	15.03
Dhankuta	35.16	29.85	13.66	15.83	5.50	Khotang	50.52	30.41	7.76	2.52	8.79
Dhanusa	51.12	30.64	7.15	2.80	8.30	Lalitpur	27.47	32.34	10.33	19.64	10.22

Table E.8 (b) cont.....

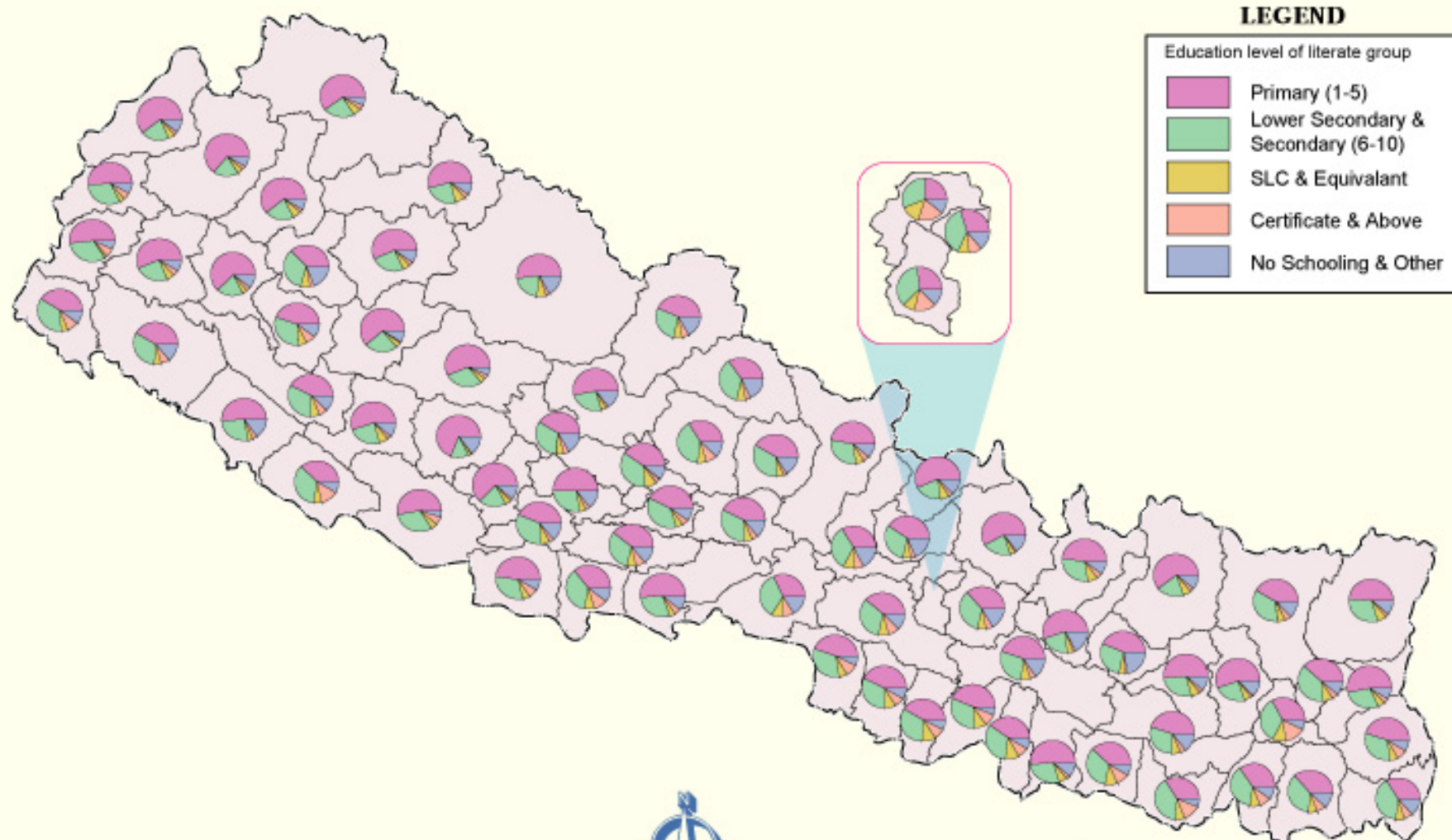
District	Completed Level of Education					District	Completed Level of Education				
	Primary	Lower Secondary & Secondary	S.L.C. and Equivalent	Certificate and Above	No Schooling and Other		Primary	Lower Secondary & Secondary	S.L.C. and Equivalent	Certificate and Above	No Schooling and Other
Lamjung	44.34	31.40	7.05	3.38	13.83	Rolpa	66.49	18.20	2.47	1.10	11.74
Mahottari	41.84	30.26	13.95	8.04	5.91	Rukum	55.14	32.89	4.44	2.46	5.07
Makawanpur	41.24	29.16	10.61	9.22	9.78	Rupandehi	38.09	32.75	9.97	11.28	7.91
Manang	37.30	32.57	9.04	5.43	15.66	Salyan*	53.91	26.80	8.01	3.30	7.98
Morang	39.67	33.19	9.41	8.14	9.60	Sankhuwasabha	43.54	32.73	8.54	4.91	10.28
Mugu*	52.36	28.52	8.88	3.09	7.16	Saptari	36.30	36.60	9.96	13.01	4.13
Mustang	44.94	25.04	8.92	6.77	14.33	Sarlahi	45.29	30.74	11.15	7.85	4.97
Myagdi	52.69	28.52	4.86	1.88	12.05	Sindhuli*	45.88	26.74	10.33	4.43	12.63
Nawalparasi	51.13	30.45	5.07	4.92	8.44	Sindhupalchok*	55.78	25.45	4.86	1.65	12.27
Nuwakot	42.74	27.68	8.09	4.77	16.71	Siraha*	40.53	30.22	13.15	9.62	6.48
Okhaldhunga	45.37	24.95	6.44	2.82	20.43	Solukhumbu	57.68	24.99	6.20	3.12	8.01
Palpa	41.92	28.36	9.94	8.56	11.22	Sunsari	38.31	33.01	11.27	9.33	8.08
Panchthar	52.61	31.77	5.83	2.91	6.89	Surkhet*	44.57	30.67	8.87	6.59	9.29
Parbat	42.66	34.41	10.87	3.85	8.22	Syangja	44.57	36.95	6.50	4.61	7.38
Parsa	45.79	32.58	7.62	8.79	5.22	Tanahu	44.46	31.32	7.66	5.42	11.14
Pyuthan	60.38	25.14	4.03	2.16	8.29	Taplejung	48.90	32.19	8.11	2.35	8.46
Ramechhap	53.54	23.60	6.03	2.08	14.76	Terhathum	40.94	36.22	9.84	4.30	8.70
Rasuwa	54.46	23.33	8.82	3.53	9.85	Udayapur	46.18	28.89	8.52	4.45	11.96
Rautahat	43.22	30.82	12.92	8.14	4.90						

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Completed Level of Education of Literate Population

Proportion of literate population aged 6 years and above having attained a certain level of education to the total literate population in the same age group, 2001



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001

Scale 1:3,500,000
0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres

CBS/HMGN

ICIMOD
MENRIS 2003

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS, 2000

The Department of Education is the main source of information on the school system and the development of education. For 2000, the Department lists the total number of schools (primary, lower secondary, and secondary, both government and private) as 37,566. District-wise the total number of schools varied from 45 in Manang (0.12% of all schools) to 2014 in Kathmandu (5.36%).

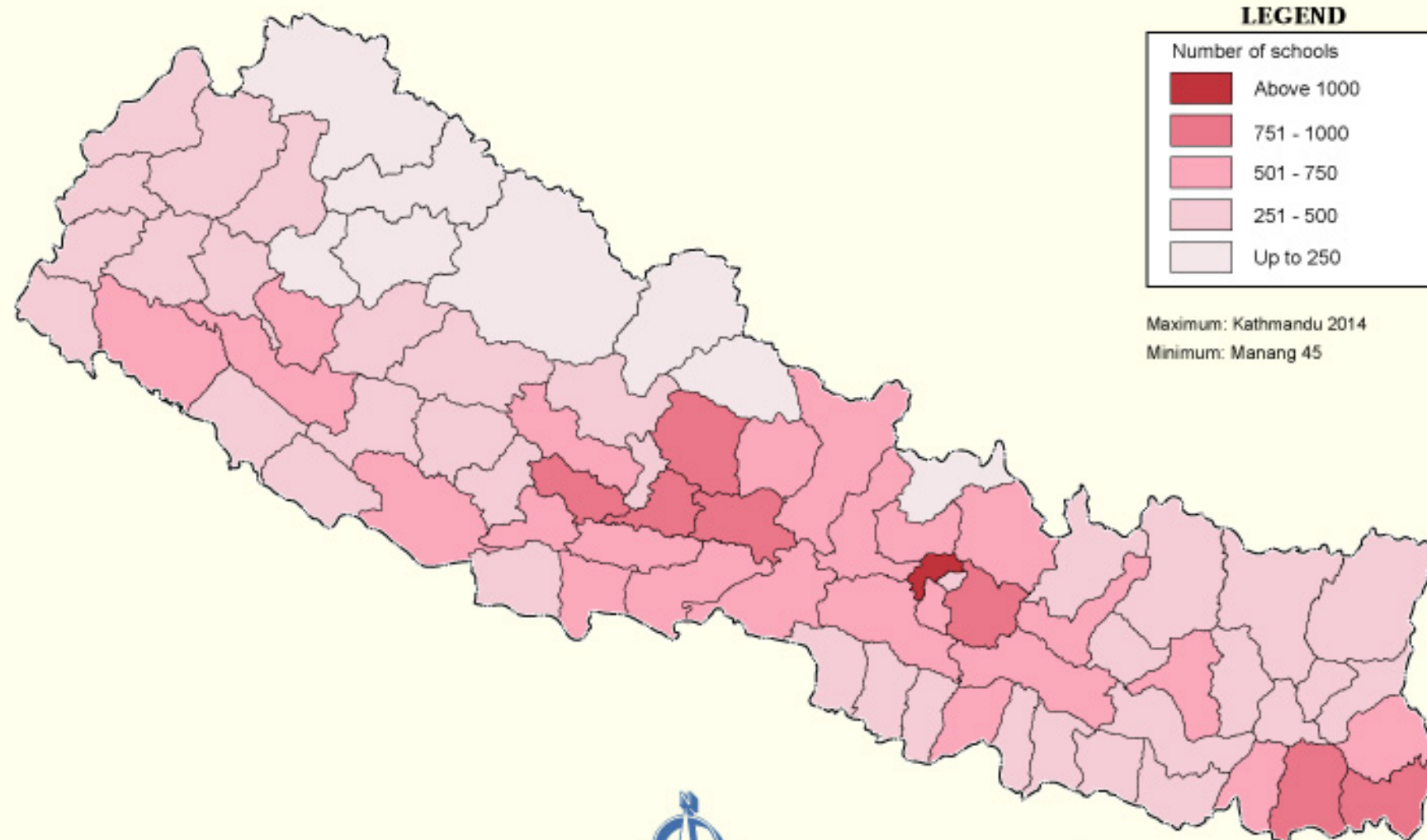
Table E.9

District	Number of Schools	District	Number of Schools	District	Number of Schools	District	Number of Schools	District	Number of Schools
Achham	408	Darchula	387	Kalikot	218	Myagdi	313	Salyan	420
Arghakhanchi	530	Dhading	638	Kanchanpur	426	Nawalparasi	686	Sankhuwasabha	449
Baglung	707	Dhankuta	438	Kapilbastu	451	Nuwakot	637	Saptari	433
Baitadi	497	Dhanusa	500	Kaski	863	Okhaldhunga	393	Sarlahi	502
Bajhang	368	Dolakha	458	Kathmandu	2014	Palpa	660	Sindhuli	703
Bajura	269	Dolpa	124	Kabhrpalanchok	846	Panchthar	476	Sindhupalchok	623
Banke	338	Doti	408	Khotang	630	Parbat	496	Siraha	495
Bara	413	Gorkha	672	Lalitpur	657	Parsa	396	Solukhumbu	327
Bardiya	354	Gulmi	786	Lamjung	614	Pyuthan	399	Sunsari	603
Bhaktapur	428	Humla	129	Mahottari	363	Ramechhap	511	Surkhet	616
Bhojpur	471	Ilam	515	Makawanpur	530	Rasuwa	131	Syangja	808
Chitwan	700	Jajarkot	320	Manang	45	Rautahat	349	Tanahu	768
Dadeldhura	306	Jhapa	840	Morang	971	Rolpa	375	Taplejung	377
Dailekh	703	Jumla	163	Mugu	160	Rukum	315	Terhathum	332
Dang	560	Kailali	544	Mustang	90	Rupandehi	687	Udayapur	434

Source: *Vidyalayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshhik Tathyan 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Distribution of Schools

Total number of schools at all levels, 2000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Department of Education, 2000

Scale 1:3,500,000
0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres



TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS PER THOUSAND POPULATION, 2000

The ratio of the total number of schools to the total population (expressed per thousand capita) shows the distribution of schools relative to the population. Data on the number of schools by district was obtained from the Dept. of Education for 2000, and the population for that year was estimated based on data from the 2001 census. On average 1.66 schools were available for every thousand persons in the country; district-wise the ratio ranged from 6.85 (Manang) to 0.67 (Mahottari). Fifty-two districts had ratios above, and 23 districts ratios below, the national figure.

Table E.10

District	Number of Schools per 1000 Population	District	Number of Schools per 1000 Population	District	Number of Schools per 1000 Population	District	Number of Schools per 1000 Population	District	Number of Schools per 1000 Population
Achham	1.68	Darchula	3.11	Kalikot	2.01	Myagdi	2.54	Salyan	1.89
Arghakhanchi	2.39	Dhading	1.87	Kanchanpur	1.35	Nawalparasi	1.28	Sankhuwasabha	2.58
Baglung	2.48	Dhankuta	2.44	Kapilbastu	0.99	Nuwakot	2.12	Saptari	0.76
Baitadi	2.02	Dhanusa	0.75	Kaski	2.41	Okhaldhunga	2.30	Sarlahi	0.83
Bajhang	2.16	Dolakha	2.16	Kathmandu	2.44	Palpa	2.28	Sindhuli	2.56
Bajura	2.39	Dolpa	4.05	Kabhyepalanchok	2.13	Panchthar	2.22	Sindhupalchok	1.95
Banke	0.97	Doti	1.99	Khotang	2.38	Parbat	2.82	Siraha	0.88
Bara	0.81	Gorkha	2.17	Lalitpur	2.09	Parsa	0.87	Solukhumbu	2.75
Bardiya	1.00	Gulmi	2.41	Lamjung	3.26	Pyuthan	1.86	Sunsari	1.06
Bhaktapur	2.02	Humla	3.06	Mahottari	0.67	Ramechhap	2.22	Surkhet	2.23
Bhojpur	1.94	Ilam	1.84	Makawanpur	1.38	Rasuwa	2.91	Syangja	2.25
Chitwan	1.61	Jajarkot	2.29	Manang	6.85	Rautahat	0.69	Tanahu	2.34
Dadeldhura	2.39	Jhapa	1.16	Morang	1.18	Rolpa	1.71	Taplejung	2.99
Dailekh	3.06	Jumla	1.75	Mugu	3.59	Rukum	1.65	Terhathum	1.23
Dang	1.29	Kailali	1.06	Mustang	5.14	Rupandehi	1.07	Udayapur	2.95






Source: CBS (estimated population for 2000) and *Vidyayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshik Tathyan 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Total Number of Schools per 1000 Population

Number of schools of all levels per thousand population, 2000

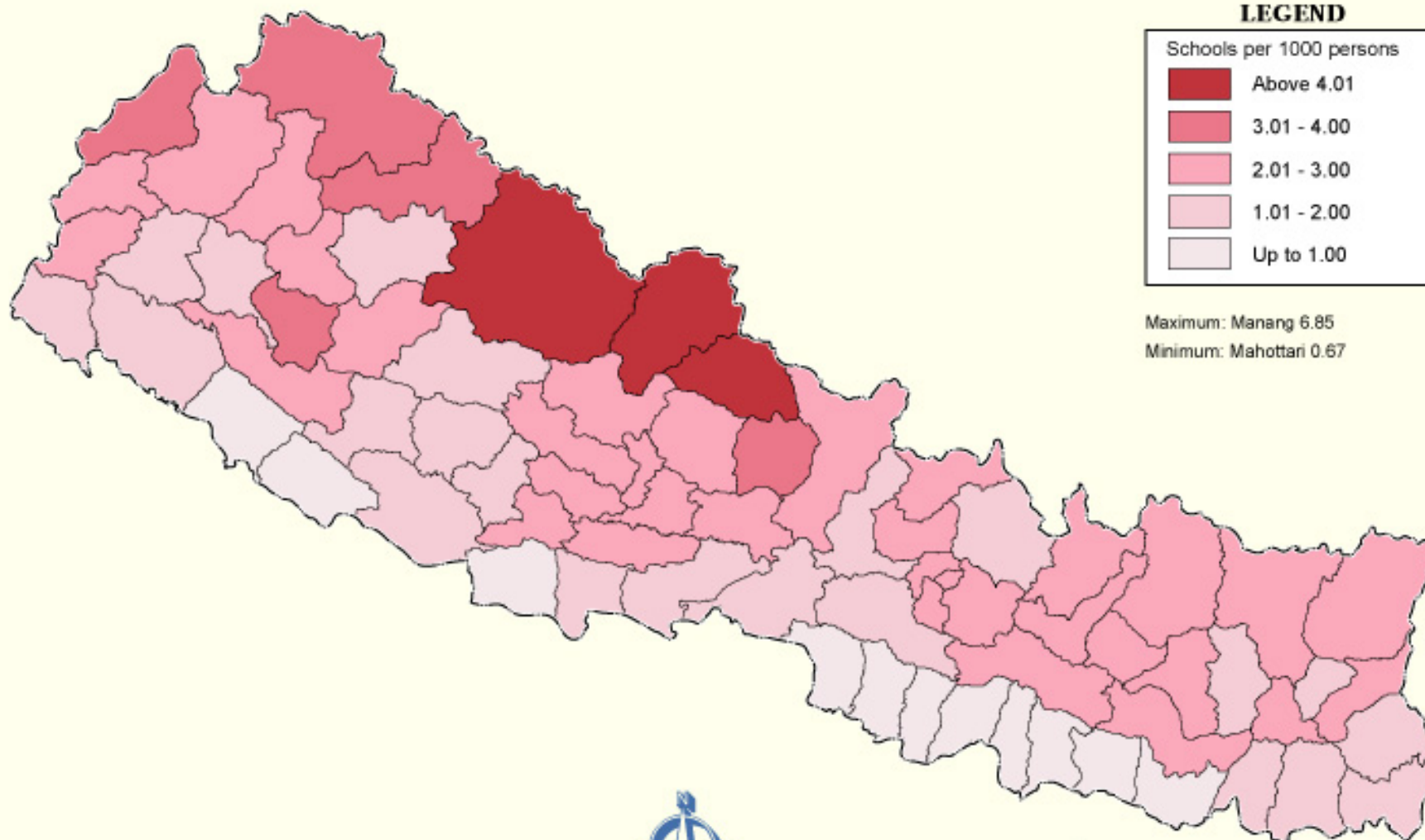
LEGEND

Schools per 1000 persons

	Above 4.01
	3.01 - 4.00
	2.01 - 3.00
	1.01 - 2.00
	Up to 1.00

Maximum: Manang 6.85

Minimum: Mahottari 0.67



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres

Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001
Department of Education, 2000



CBS/HMG/N



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NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS PER THOUSAND POPULATION, 2000

The number of primary schools (grades 1 to 5) per thousand population indicates the extent of provision of basic educational facilities. On average there were 1.15 primary schools available for one thousand people in the country as a whole; district-wise the value ranged from 0.47 (Mahottari) to 4.57 (Manang). Fifty-one districts had ratios above, and 24 districts ratios below, the national figure.

Table E.11

District	Primary Schools per 1000 pop.	District	Primary Schools per 1000 pop.	District	Primary Schools per 1000 pop.	District	Primary Schools per 1000 pop.	District	Primary Schools per 1000 pop.
Achham	1.24	Darchula	2.33	Kalikot	1.50	Myagdi	1.71	Salyan	1.53
Arghakhanchi	1.72	Dhading	1.43	Kanchanpur	0.81	Nawalparasi	0.96	Sankhuwasabha	1.96
Baglung	1.80	Dhankuta	1.70	Kapilbastu	0.74	Nuwakot	1.60	Saptari	0.50
Baitadi	1.43	Dhanusa	0.49	Kaski	1.56	Okhaldhunga	1.70	Sarlahi	0.60
Bajhang	1.55	Dolakha	1.66	Kathmandu	1.23	Palpa	1.60	Sindhuli	1.85
Bajura	1.71	Dolpa	3.43	Kabhrepalanchok	1.46	Panchthar	1.67	Sindhupalchok	1.47
Banke	0.63	Doti	1.49	Khotang	1.74	Parbat	1.97	Siraha	0.64
Bara	0.60	Gorkha	1.55	Lalitpur	1.06	Parsa	0.57	Solukhumbu	1.93
Bardiya	0.68	Gulmi	1.71	Lamjung	2.34	Pyuthan	1.46	Sunsari	0.66
Bhaktapur	1.19	Humla	2.47	Mahottari	0.47	Ramechhap	1.67	Surkhet	1.66
Bhojpur	1.42	Ilam	1.34	Makawanpur	1.03	Rasuwa	2.27	Syangja	1.58
Chitwan	1.04	Jajarkot	1.75	Manang	4.57	Rautahat	0.49	Tanahu	1.71
Dadeldhura	1.71	Jhapa	0.65	Morang	0.74	Rolpa	1.35	Taplejung	2.19
Dailekh	1.78	Jumla	1.34	Mugu	2.74	Rukum	1.12	Terhathum	0.86
Dang	0.87	Kailali	0.75	Mustang	3.72	Rupandehi	0.66	Udayapur	2.05






Source: CBS (estimated population for 2000) and *Vidyalayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshhik Tathayank 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Number of Primary Schools per 1000 Population

Number of primary schools (grades 1 to 5) per thousand population, 2000

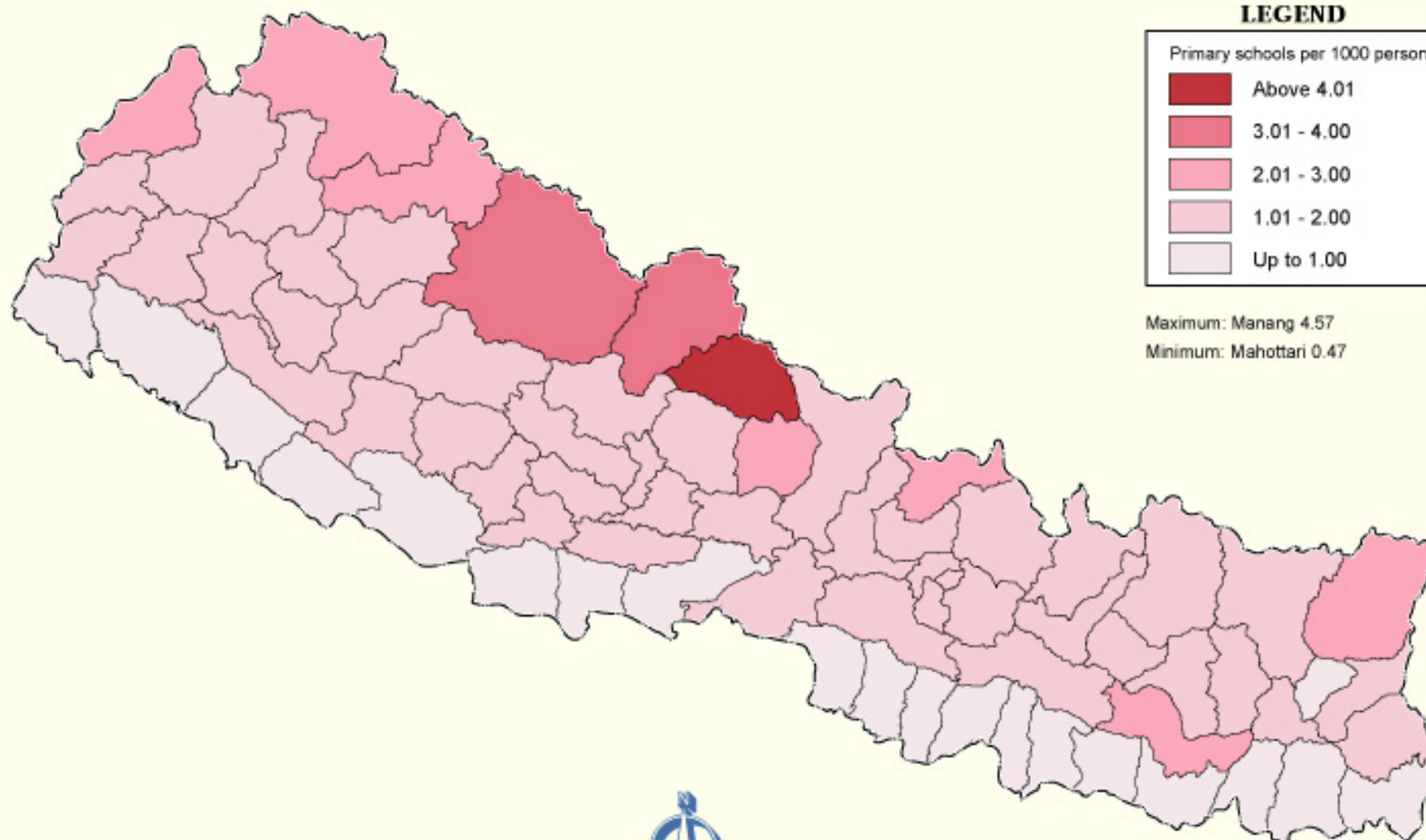
LEGEND

Primary schools per 1000 persons

	Above 4.01
	3.01 - 4.00
	2.01 - 3.00
	1.01 - 2.00
	Up to 1.00

Maximum: Manang 4.57

Minimum: Mahottari 0.47



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres

Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001
Department of Education, 2000



CBS/HMGN



NUMBER OF LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOLS PER THOUSAND POPULATION, 2000

In the country as a whole there were 0.32 lower secondary schools (grades 6 to 8) available for every thousand people; district-wise the value ranged from 0.12 (Rautahat) to 1.83. (Manang). Forty-six districts had ratios above, and 27 districts ratios below, the national figure.

Table E.12

District	Lower Secondary Schools per 1000 Population	District	Lower Secondary Schools per 1000 Population	District	Lower Secondary Schools per 1000 Population	District	Lower Secondary Schools per 1000 Population	District	Lower Secondary Schools per 1000 Population
Achham	0.30	Darchula	0.53	Kalikot	0.33	Myagdi	0.54	Salyan	0.24
Arghakhanchi	0.45	Dhading	0.29	Kanchanpur	0.37	Nawalparasi	0.21	Sankhuwasabha	0.43
Baglung	0.42	Dhankuta	0.45	Kapilbastu	0.15	Nuwakot	0.32	Saptari	0.17
Baitadi	0.39	Dhanusa	0.16	Kaski	0.49	Okhaldhunga	0.37	Sarlahi	0.15
Bajhang	0.39	Dolakha	0.33	Kathmandu	0.71	Palpa	0.44	Sindhuli	0.51
Bajura	0.44	Dolpa	0.49	Kabhrepalanchok	0.49	Panchthar	0.35	Sindhupalchok	0.32
Banke	0.21	Doti	0.35	Khotang	0.43	Parbat	0.51	Siraha	0.15
Bara	0.13	Gorkha	0.39	Lalitpur	0.56	Parsa	0.17	Solukhumbu	0.50
Bardiya	0.21	Gulmi	0.41	Lamjung	0.54	Pyuthan	0.27	Sunsari	0.24
Bhaktapur	0.49	Humla	0.45	Mahottari	0.14	Ramechhap	0.35	Surkhet	0.34
Bhojpur	0.34	Ilam	0.30	Makawanpur	0.23	Rasuwa	0.40	Syangja	0.40
Chitwan	0.33	Jajarkot	0.34	Manang	1.83	Rautahat	0.12	Tanahu	0.39
Dadeldhura	0.44	Jhapa	0.30	Morang	0.29	Rolpa	0.27	Taplejung	0.55
Dailekh	0.74	Jumla	0.29	Mugu	0.58	Rukum	0.34	Terhathum	0.24
Dang	0.26	Kailali	0.20	Mustang	1.09	Rupandehi	0.23	Udayapur	0.58

Source: CBS (estimated population for 2000) and *Vidyalayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshhik Tathyan 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Number of Lower Secondary Schools per 1000 Population

Number of lower secondary schools (grades 6-8) per thousand population

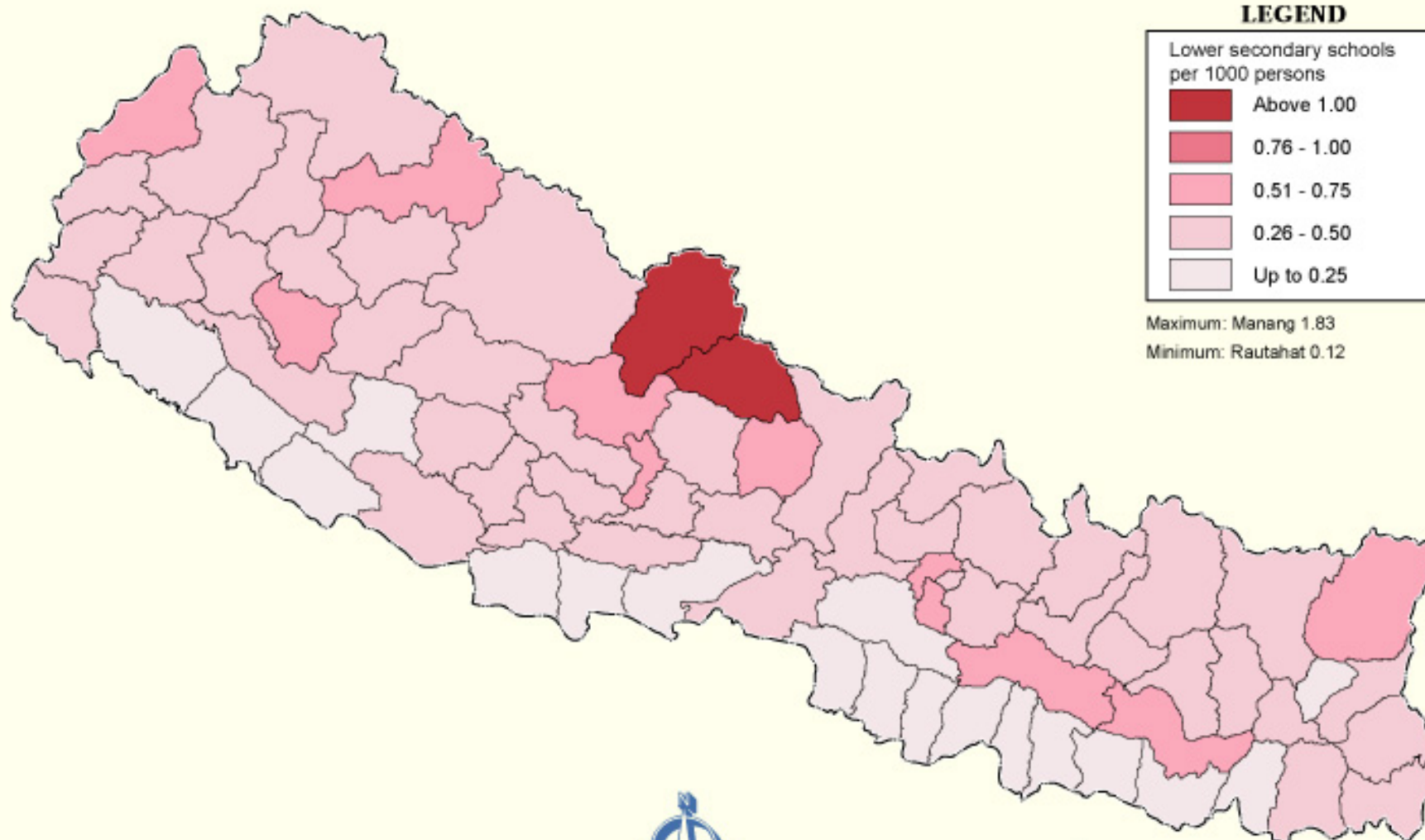
LEGEND

Lower secondary schools
per 1000 persons

- Above 1.00
- 0.76 - 1.00
- 0.51 - 0.75
- 0.26 - 0.50
- Up to 0.25

Maximum: Manang 1.83

Minimum: Rautahat 0.12



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001
Department of Education, 2000



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres



CBS/HMGN



NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS PER THOUSAND POPULATION, 2000

In the country as a whole there were 0.19 secondary schools (grades 9 to 10) available for every thousand people; district-wise the value ranged from 0.07 (Mahottari) to 0.55 (Dailekh). Thirty-nine districts had ratios above, and 33 districts ratios below, the national figure.

Table E.13

District	Secondary Schools per 1000 Population	District	Secondary Schools per 1000 Population	District	Secondary Schools per 1000 Population	District	Secondary Schools per 1000 Population	District	Secondary Schools per 1000 Population
Achham	0.14	Darchula	0.25	Kalikot	0.17	Myagdi	0.30	Salyan	0.12
Arghakhanchi	0.23	Dhading	0.15	Kanchanpur	0.16	Nawalparasi	0.12	Sankhuwasabha	0.20
Baglung	0.26	Dhankuta	0.30	Kapilbastu	0.11	Nuwakot	0.20	Saptari	0.09
Baitadi	0.20	Dhanusa	0.10	Kaski	0.35	Okhaldhunga	0.23	Sarlahi	0.08
Bajhang	0.22	Dolakha	0.17	Kathmandu	0.50	Palpa	0.24	Sindhuli	0.21
Bajura	0.24	Dolpa	0.13	Kabhrepalanchok	0.18	Panchthar	0.19	Sindhupalchok	0.16
Banke	0.12	Doti	0.16	Khotang	0.20	Parbat	0.34	Siraha	0.09
Bara	0.08	Gorkha	0.24	Lalitpur	0.47	Parsa	0.12	Solukhumbu	0.31
Bardiya	0.11	Gulmi	0.29	Lamjung	0.38	Pyuthan	0.13	Sunsari	0.16
Bhaktapur	0.34	Humla	0.14	Mahottari	0.07	Ramechhap	0.20	Surkhet	0.23
Bhojpur	0.17	Ilam	0.20	Makawanpur	0.12	Rasuwa	0.24	Syangja	0.27
Chitwan	0.25	Jajarkot	0.20	Manang	0.46	Rautahat	0.08	Tanahu	0.24
Dadeldhura	0.24	Jhapa	0.21	Morang	0.15	Rolpa	0.09	Taplejung	0.25
Dailekh	0.55	Jumla	0.12	Mugu	0.27	Rukum	0.19	Terhathum	0.13
Dang	0.16	Kailali	0.11	Mustang	0.34	Rupandehi	0.19	Udayapur	0.33

Source: CBS (estimated population for 2000) and *Vidyalayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshik Tathyan 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)






Number of Secondary Schools per 1000 Population

B

Number of secondary schools (grades 9 to 10) per one thousand population, 2000

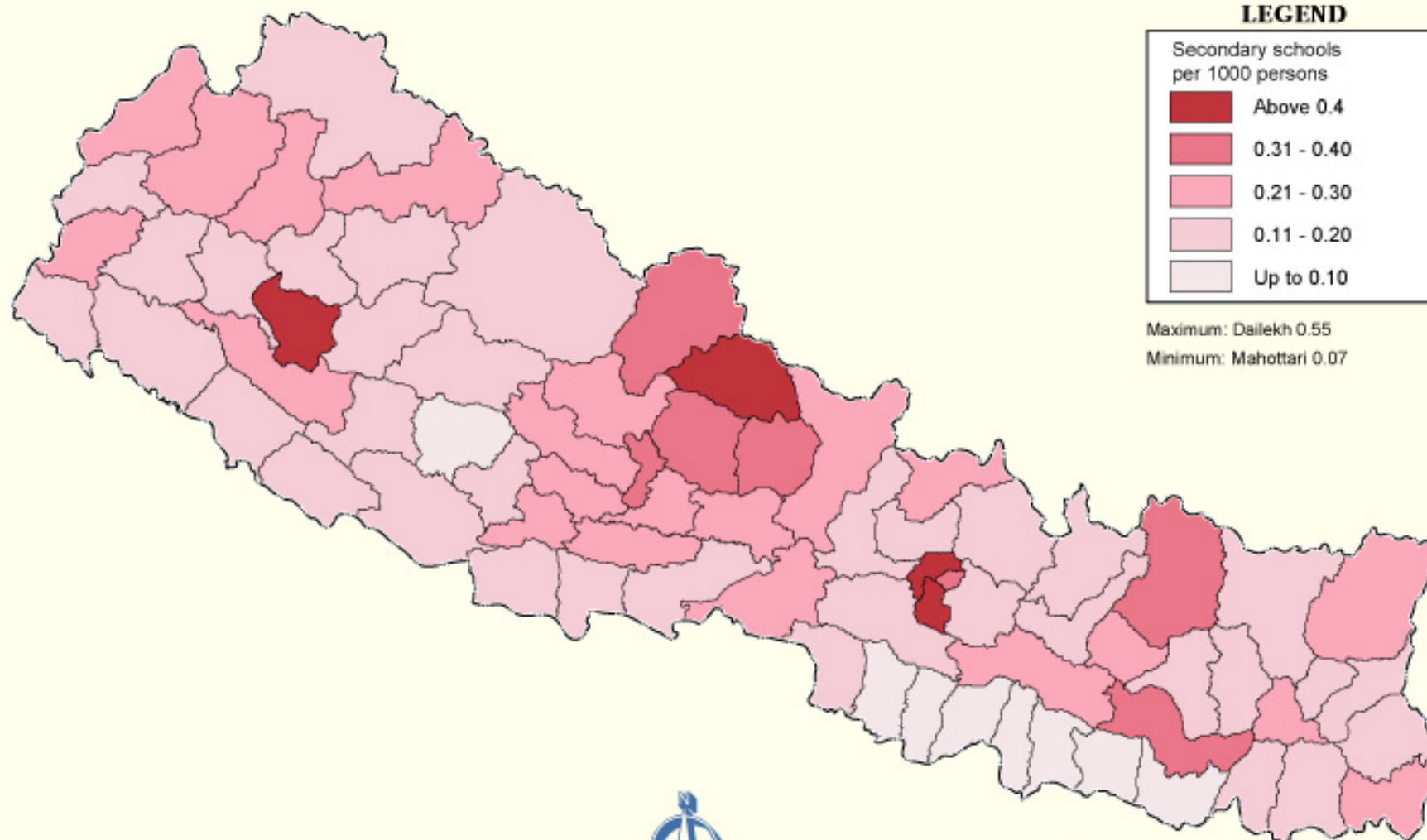
LEGEND

Secondary schools
per 1000 persons

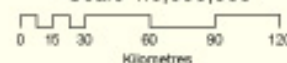
	Above 0.4
	0.31 - 0.40
	0.21 - 0.30
	0.11 - 0.20
	Up to 0.10

Maximum: Dailekh 0.55

Minimum: Mahottari 0.07



Scale 1:3,500,000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001
Department of Education, 2000



CBS/HMGN



TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS, 2000

Total enrollment refers to the total number of students who are attending school (government and private) at all levels. The Department of Education estimated the total enrollment at all levels of school in 2000 to be 4,953,510. At district level, the total enrollment ranged from 1,223 in Manang (0.03% of the total enrollment) to 204,308 in Kathmandu (4.12% of the total enrollment).

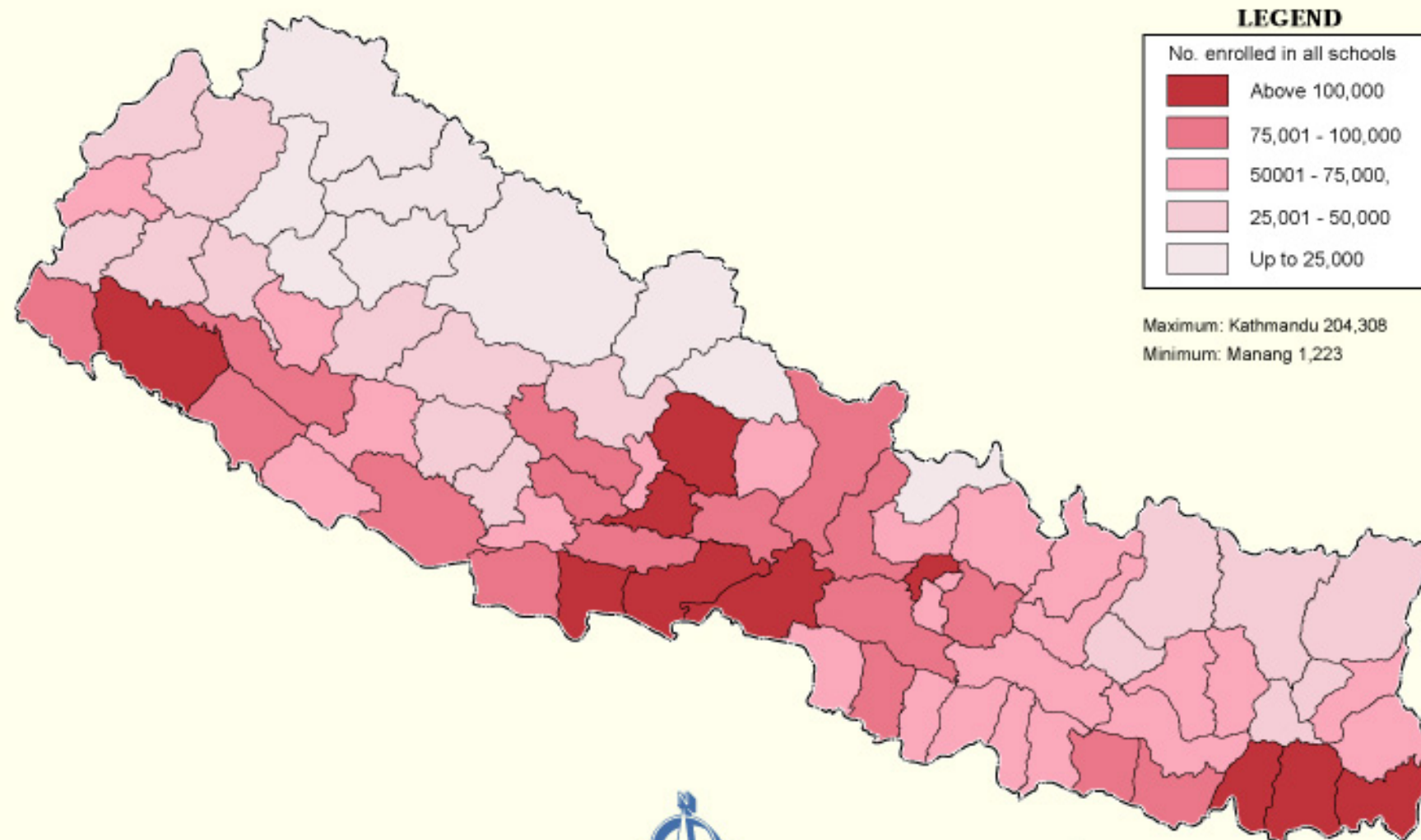
Table E.14

District	Total Enrollment	District	Total Enrollment	District	Total Enrollment	District	Total Enrollment	District	Total Enrollment
Achham	45089	Darchula	32209	Kalikot	19340	Myagdi	30378	Salyan	57172
Arghakhanchi	70613	Dhading	82746	Kanchanpur	83372	Nawalparasi	129285	Sankhuwasabha	43324
Baglung	88297	Dhankuta	47051	Kapilbastu	75734	Nuwakot	74818	Saptari	82894
Baitadi	50633	Dhanusa	54687	Kaski	113045	Okhaldhunga	42230	Sarlahi	74829
Bajhang	31872	Dolakha	57876	Kathmandu	204308	Palpa	89761	Sindhuli	64656
Bajura	22522	Dolpa	7010	Kabhrepalanchok	97135	Panchthar	65444	Sindhupalchok	67924
Banke	54190	Doti	40301	Khotang	72522	Parbat	55890	Siraha	86264
Bara	82684	Gorkha	88454	Lalitpur	70931	Parsa	66829	Solukhumbu	30221
Bardiya	83330	Gulmi	92286	Lamjung	60867	Pyuthan	48512	Sunsari	116590
Bhaktapur	52094	Humla	6629	Mahottari	74453	Ramechhap	54457	Surkhet	79287
Bhojpur	61980	Ilam	64184	Makawanpur	81777	Rasuwa	11486	Syangja	102753
Chitwan	126454	Jajarkot	29588	Manang	1223	Rautahat	68788	Tanahu	93819
Dadeldhura	31523	Jhapa	167179	Morang	176482	Rolpa	42709	Taplejung	45815
Dailekh	51778	Jumla	15327	Mugu	7072	Rukum	36556	Terhathum	38782
Dang	96611	Kailali	103326	Mustang	2588	Rupandehi	114643	Udayapur	58022

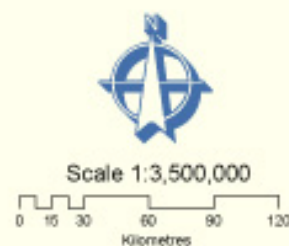
Source: *Vidyayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshhik Tathyan 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Total Enrollment in Schools of All Levels

Total number of students enrolled at all levels of school, 2000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Department of Education, 2000



TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS, 2000

The Department of Education estimated total enrollment in primary schools (grades 1 to 5) in 2000 to be 3,623,150, or 73.15% of the total enrollment at all levels. District-wise the total enrollment in primary schools ranged from 883 (Manang) to 117,197 (Kathmandu).

Table E.15

District	Primary School Enrollment	District	Primary School Enrollment	District	Primary School Enrollment	District	Primary School Enrollment	District	Primary School Enrollment
Achham	37034	Darchula	23934	Kalikot	16047	Myagdi	22317	Salyan	46790
Arghakhanchi	50303	Dhading	64824	Kanchanpur	60266	Nawalparasi	95908	Sankhuwasabha	32930
Baglung	64327	Dhankuta	31703	Kapilbastu	58705	Nuwakot	57126	Saptari	62489
Baitadi	38448	Dhanusa	41182	Kaski	73793	Okhaldhunga	31646	Sarlahi	56864
Bajhang	25983	Dolakha	45158	Kathmandu	117197	Palpa	67153	Sindhuli	50879
Bajura	18385	Dolpa	6215	Kabhrepalanchok	71646	Panchthar	48078	Sindhupalchok	53881
Banke	41129	Doti	33422	Khotang	53311	Parbat	39106	Siraha	67421
Bara	64840	Gorkha	65937	Lalitpur	44282	Parsa	51947	Solukhumbu	22402
Bardiya	65166	Gulmi	66390	Lamjung	43178	Pyuthan	39374	Sunsari	80036
Bhaktapur	32062	Humla	5351	Mahottari	58777	Ramechhap	41704	Surkhet	60431
Bhojpur	46559	Ilam	46675	Makawanpur	63211	Rasuwa	9082	Syangja	70599
Chitwan	86435	Jajarkot	24457	Manang	883	Rautahat	52955	Tanahu	65704
Dadeldhura	23512	Jhapa	107050	Morang	116229	Rolpa	37059	Taplejung	34449
Dailekh	40417	Jumla	12456	Mugu	5843	Rukum	29997	Terhathum	27478
Dang	72603	Kailali	75675	Mustang	2049	Rupandehi	83192	Udayapur	41104

Source: *Vidyayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshhik Tathyan 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Total Enrollment in Primary Schools

Total number of students enrolled at primary level in schools, 2000

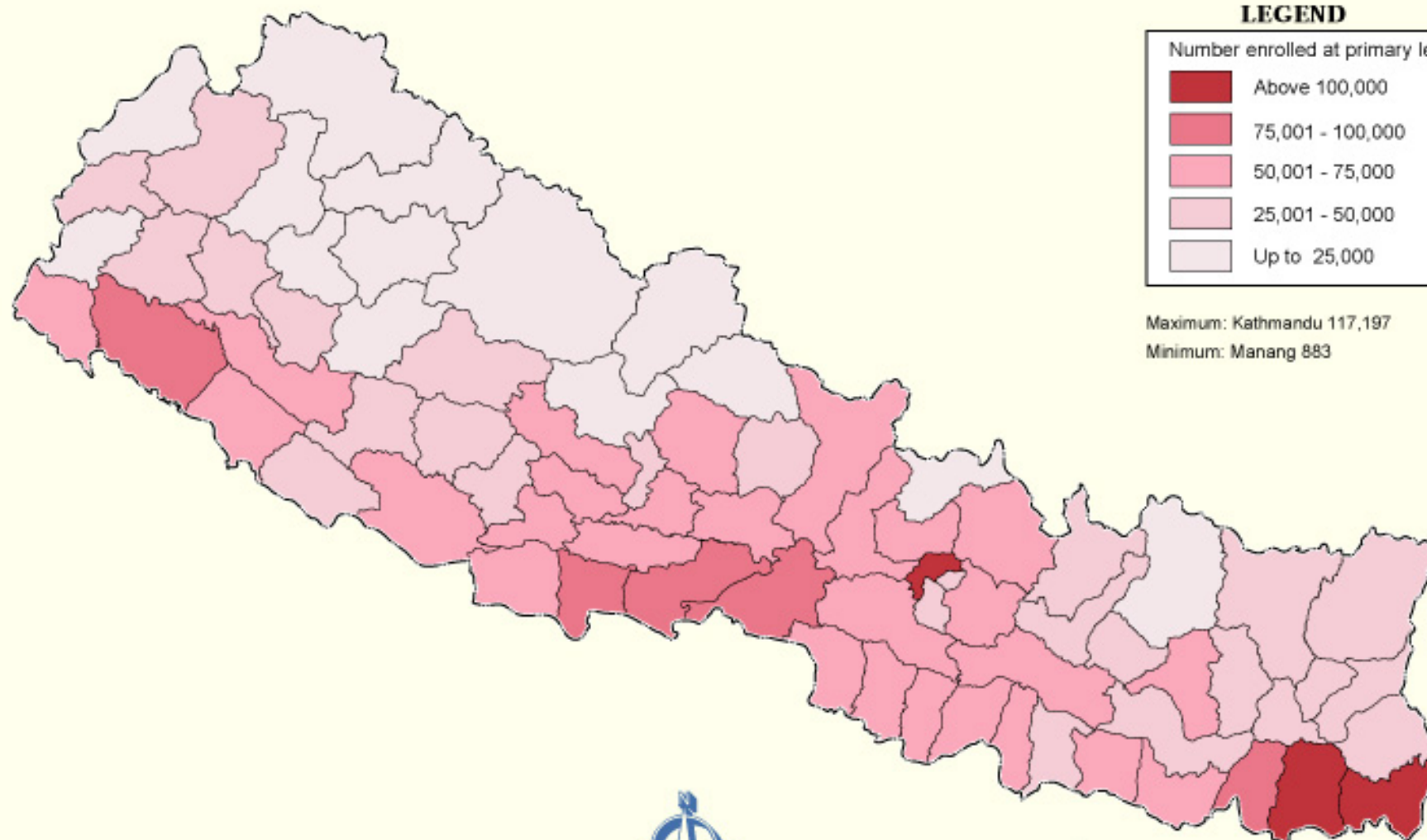
LEGEND

Number enrolled at primary level

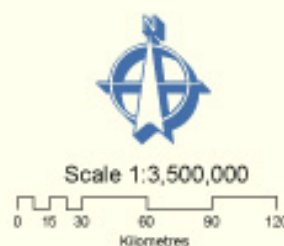
- Above 100,000
- 75,001 - 100,000
- 50,001 - 75,000
- 25,001 - 50,000
- Up to 25,000

Maximum: Kathmandu 117,197

Minimum: Manang 883



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Department of Education, 2000



TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 2000

The Department of Education estimated the total enrollment in lower secondary schools (grades 6 to 8) to be 957,446, 19.33% of the total enrollment at all levels. District-wise the total enrollment in lower secondary schools ranged from 239 in Manang (0.02% of total lower secondary school enrolment) to 60,216 in Kathmandu (6.29% of total lower secondary school enrolment).

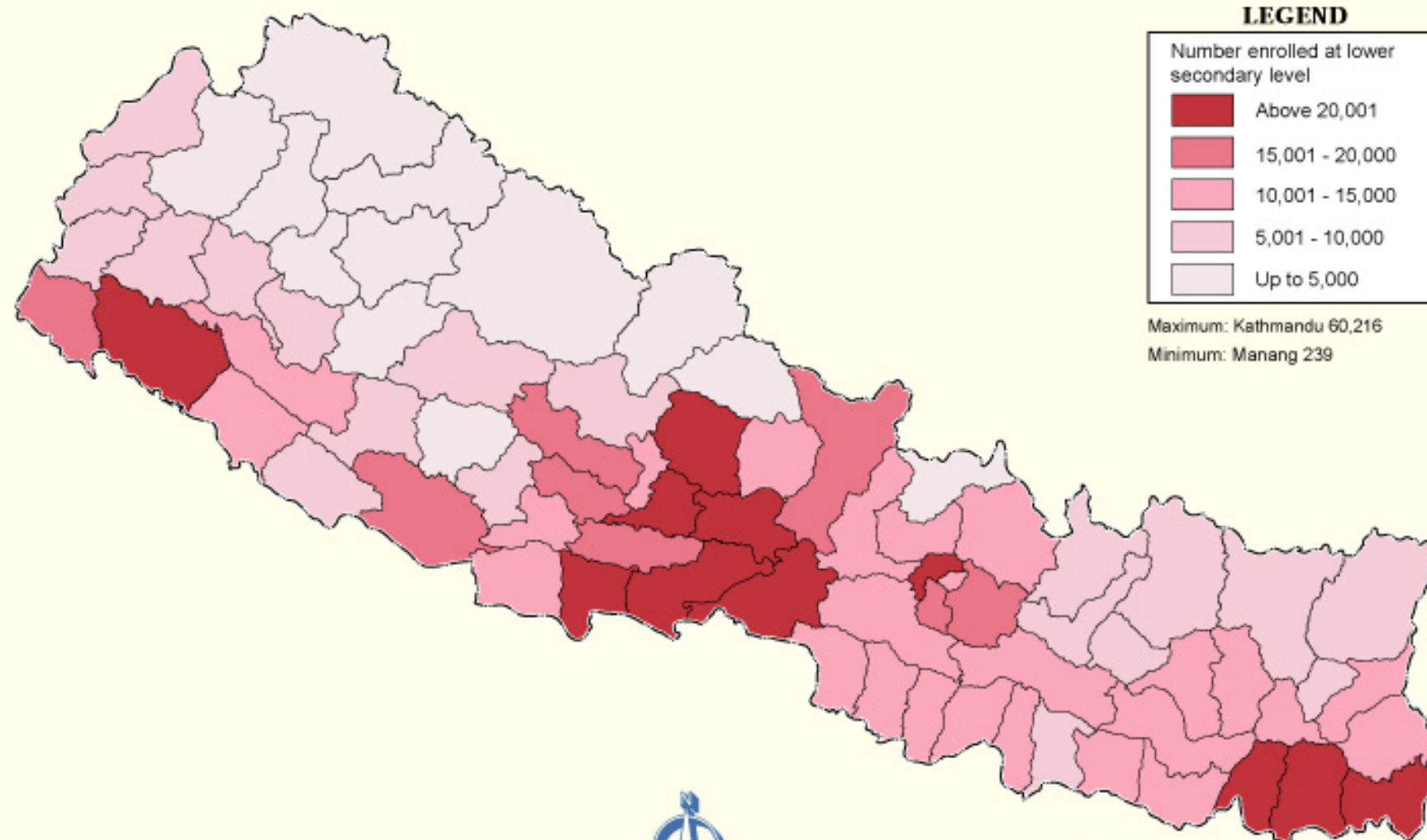
Table E.16

District	Lower Secondary School Enrollment	District	Lower Secondary School Enrollment	District	Lower Secondary School Enrollment	District	Lower Secondary School Enrollment	District	Lower Secondary School Enrollment
Achham	6055	Darchula	5829	Kalikot	2453	Myagdi	6009	Salyan	7565
Arghakhanchi	14406	Dhading	13111	Kanchanpur	17064	Nawalparasi	25045	Sankhuwasabha	7712
Baglung	17785	Dhankuta	10882	Kapilbastu	12581	Nuwakot	12618	Saptari	13588
Baitadi	9198	Dhanusa	9083	Kaski	28059	Okhaldhunga	7385	Sarlahi	12986
Bajhang	4380	Dolakha	9623	Kathmandu	60216	Palpa	16418	Sindhuli	10010
Bajura	3018	Dolpa	568	Kabhrepalanchok	18119	Panchthar	12717	Sindhupalchok	10228
Banke	9671	Doti	5183	Khotang	13173	Parbat	11576	Siraha	12951
Bara	12405	Gorkha	16710	Lalitpur	17776	Parsa	10701	Solukhumbu	5593
Bardiya	13852	Gulmi	18597	Lamjung	12473	Pyuthan	7211	Sunsari	25030
Bhaktapur	13531	Humla	918	Mahottari	10776	Ramechhap	9247	Surkhet	14037
Bhojpur	11003	Ilam	13506	Makawanpur	14022	Rasuwa	1571	Syangja	23642
Chitwan	28636	Jajarkot	3830	Manang	239	Rautahat	10529	Tanahu	20503
Dadeldhura	6054	Jhapa	41667	Morang	44361	Rolpa	4644	Taplejung	8218
Dailekh	8246	Jumla	2067	Mugu	877	Rukum	5002	Terhathum	8077
Dang	18387	Kailali	20396	Mustang	386	Rupandehi	22704	Udayapur	12757

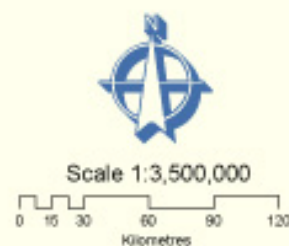
Source: *Vidyayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshik Tathyan 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Total Enrollment in Lower Secondary Schools

Total number of students enrolled at lower secondary level, 2000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Department of Education, 2000



CBS/HMGN



TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 2000

The Department of Education estimated the total enrollment in secondary schools (grades 9 & 10) to be 372,914, 7.53% of the total enrollment at all levels. District-wise the total enrollment in secondary schools ranged from 101 in Manang (0.02% of total secondary school enrollment) to 26,895 in Kathmandu (7.21% of total secondary school enrollment).

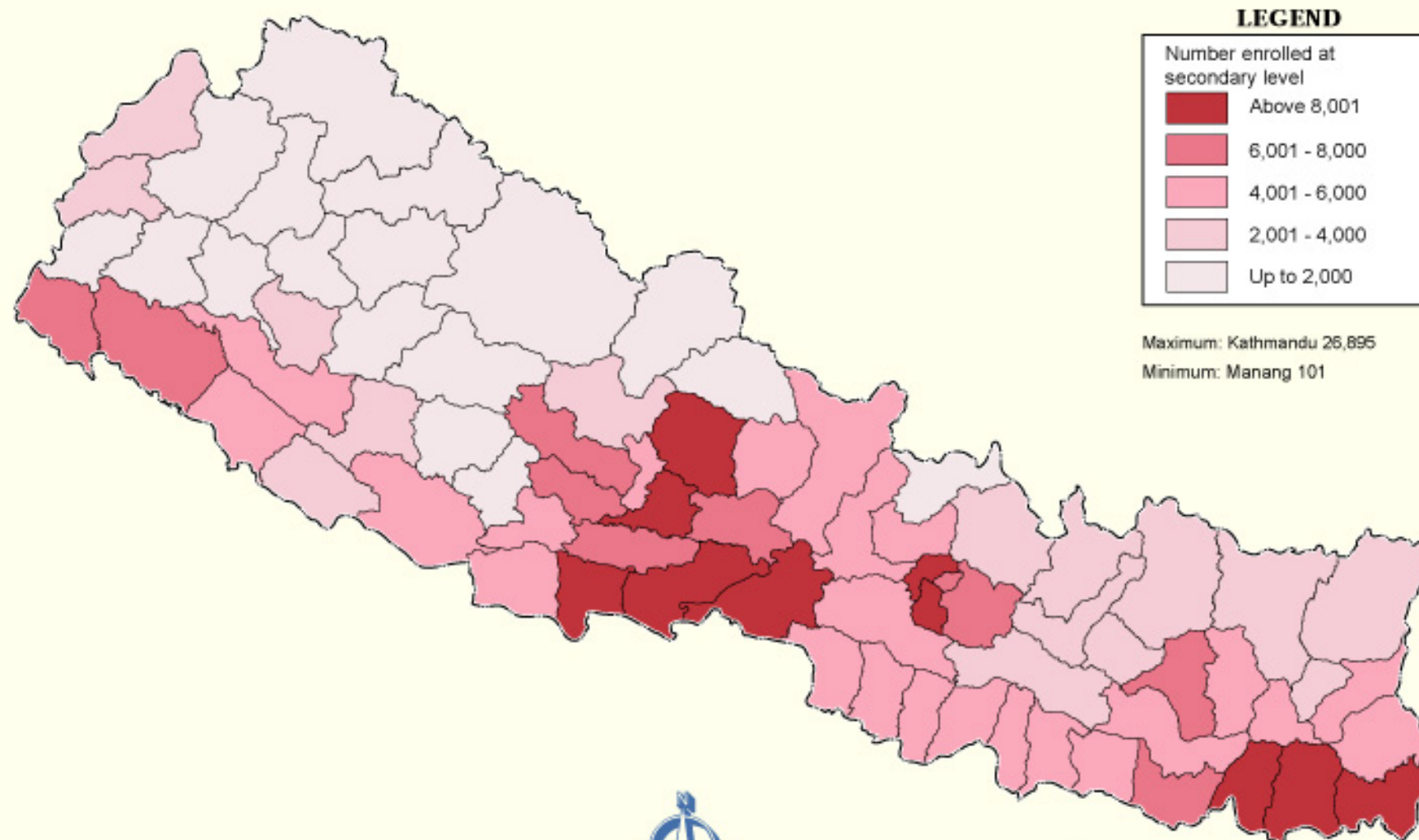
Table E.17

District	Secondary School Enrollment	District	Secondary School Enrollment	District	Secondary School Enrollment	District	Secondary School Enrollment	District	Secondary School Enrollment
Achham	2000	Darchula	2446	Kalikot	840	Myagdi	2052	Salyan	2817
Arghakhanchi	5904	Dhading	4811	Kanchanpur	6042	Nawalparasi	8332	Sankhuwasabha	2682
Baglung	6185	Dhankuta	4466	Kapilbastu	4448	Nuwakot	5074	Saptari	6817
Baitadi	2987	Dhanusa	4422	Kaski	11193	Okhaldhunga	3199	Sarlahi	4979
Bajhang	1509	Dolakha	3095	Kathmandu	26895	Palpa	6190	Sindhuli	3767
Bajura	1119	Dolpa	227	Kabhrepalanchok	7370	Panchthar	4649	Sindhupalchok	3815
Banke	3390	Doti	1696	Khotang	6038	Parbat	5208	Siraha	5892
Bara	5439	Gorkha	5807	Lalitpur	8873	Parsa	4181	Solukhumbu	2226
Bardiya	4312	Gulmi	7299	Lamjung	5216	Pyuthan	1927	Sunsari	11524
Bhaktapur	6501	Humla	360	Mahottari	4900	Ramechhap	3506	Surkhet	4819
Bhojpur	4418	Ilam	4003	Makawanpur	4544	Rasuwa	833	Syangja	8512
Chitwan	11383	Jajarkot	1301	Manang	101	Rautahat	5304	Tanahu	7612
Dadeldhura	1957	Jhapa	18462	Morang	15892	Rolpa	1006	Taplejung	3148
Dailekh	3115	Jumla	804	Mugu	352	Rukum	1557	Terhathum	3227
Dang	5621	Kailali	7255	Mustang	153	Rupandehi	8747	Udayapur	4161

Source: *Vidyayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshik Tathyan 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Total Enrollment in Secondary Schools

Total number of students enrolled at secondary level (grades 9 and 10), 2000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Department of Education, 2000



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres



CBS/HMGN



TEACHER-SCHOOL RATIO, 2000

The ratio of the total number of teachers* to the total number of schools at all levels provides an indication of the average number of teachers available to each school. The Department of Education estimated that on average there were 3.80 teachers per school in 2000; district-wise the ratio varied from 1.97 (Dailekh) to 5.93 (Jhapa). Forty-six districts had a teacher-school ratio below, and 29 districts a ratio above, the national figure.

* It is not clear whether the number includes posts that are temporarily unfilled.

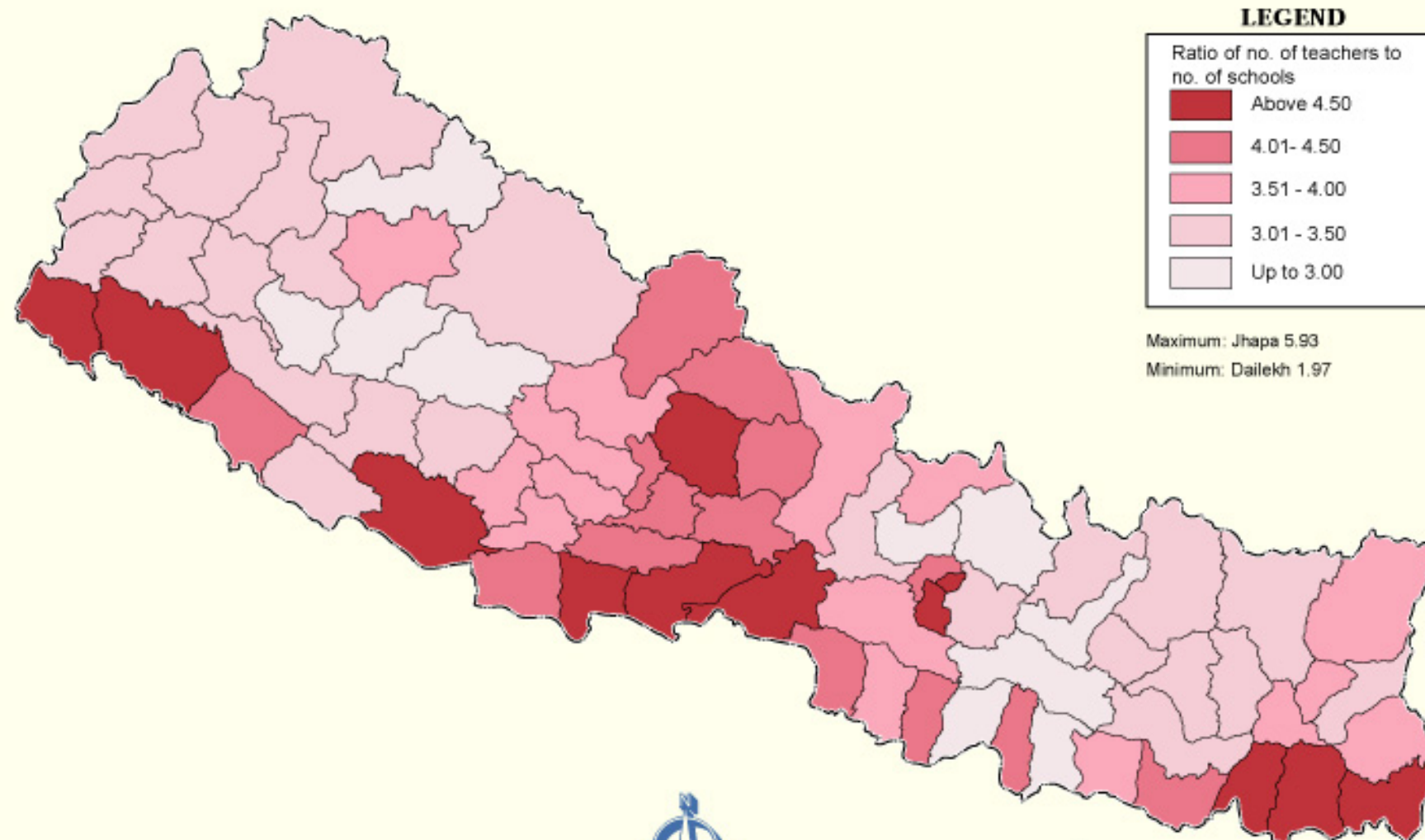
Table E.18

District	Teacher-School Ratio	District	Teacher- School Ratio	District	Teacher- School Ratio	District	Teacher-School Ratio	District	Teacher- School Ratio
Achham	3.17	Darchula	3.22	Kalikot	3.14	Myagdi	3.55	Salyan	3.06
Arghakhanchi	3.69	Dhading	3.24	Kanchanpur	4.68	Nawalparasi	4.72	Sankhuwasabha	3.09
Baglung	3.82	Dhankuta	3.58	Kapilbastu	4.09	Nuwakot	2.91	Saptari	4.12
Baitadi	3.20	Dhanusa	2.62	Kaski	5.49	Okhaldhunga	3.05	Sarlahi	3.00
Bajhang	3.20	Dolakha	3.20	Kathmandu	4.37	Palpa	4.17	Sindhuli	2.15
Bajura	3.10	Dolpa	3.47	Kabhrepalanchok	3.13	Panchthar	3.14	Sindhupalchok	2.80
Banke	3.20	Doti	3.18	Khotang	3.11	Parbat	4.15	Siraha	3.82
Bara	3.92	Gorkha	3.61	Lalitpur	4.84	Parsa	4.05	Solukhumbu	3.27
Bardiya	4.34	Gulmi	3.66	Lamjung	4.11	Pyuthan	3.53	Sunsari	4.82
Bhaktapur	5.15	Humla	3.28	Mahottari	4.21	Ramechhap	2.76	Surkhet	3.39
Bhojpur	3.38	Ilam	3.64	Makawanpur	3.59	Rasuwa	3.63	Syangja	4.22
Chitwan	5.37	Jajarkot	2.64	Manang	4.16	Rautahat	4.32	Tanahu	4.29
Dadeldhura	3.39	Jhapa	5.93	Morang	4.62	Rolpa	3.16	Taplejung	3.65
Dailekh	1.97	Jumla	3.53	Mugu	2.90	Rukum	3.00	Terhathum	3.55
Dang	4.52	Kailali	4.53	Mustang	4.21	Rupandehi	4.62	Udayapur	3.32

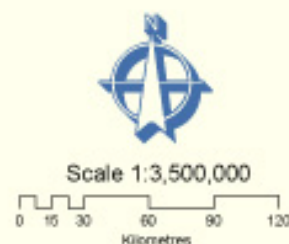
Source: *Vidyalayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshhik Tathyank 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Teacher-School Ratio

Ratio of total number of teachers at all levels to the total number of schools at all levels, 2000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Department of Education, 2000



TEACHER-SCHOOL RATIO AT PRIMARY LEVEL, 2000

The Department of Education estimated that on average there were 3.78 teachers available per primary school in 2000; district-wise the ratio varied from 2.17 (Sindhuli) to 6.95 (Jhapa). Forty six districts had a teacher-school ratio above, and 29 districts a ratio below, the national figure.

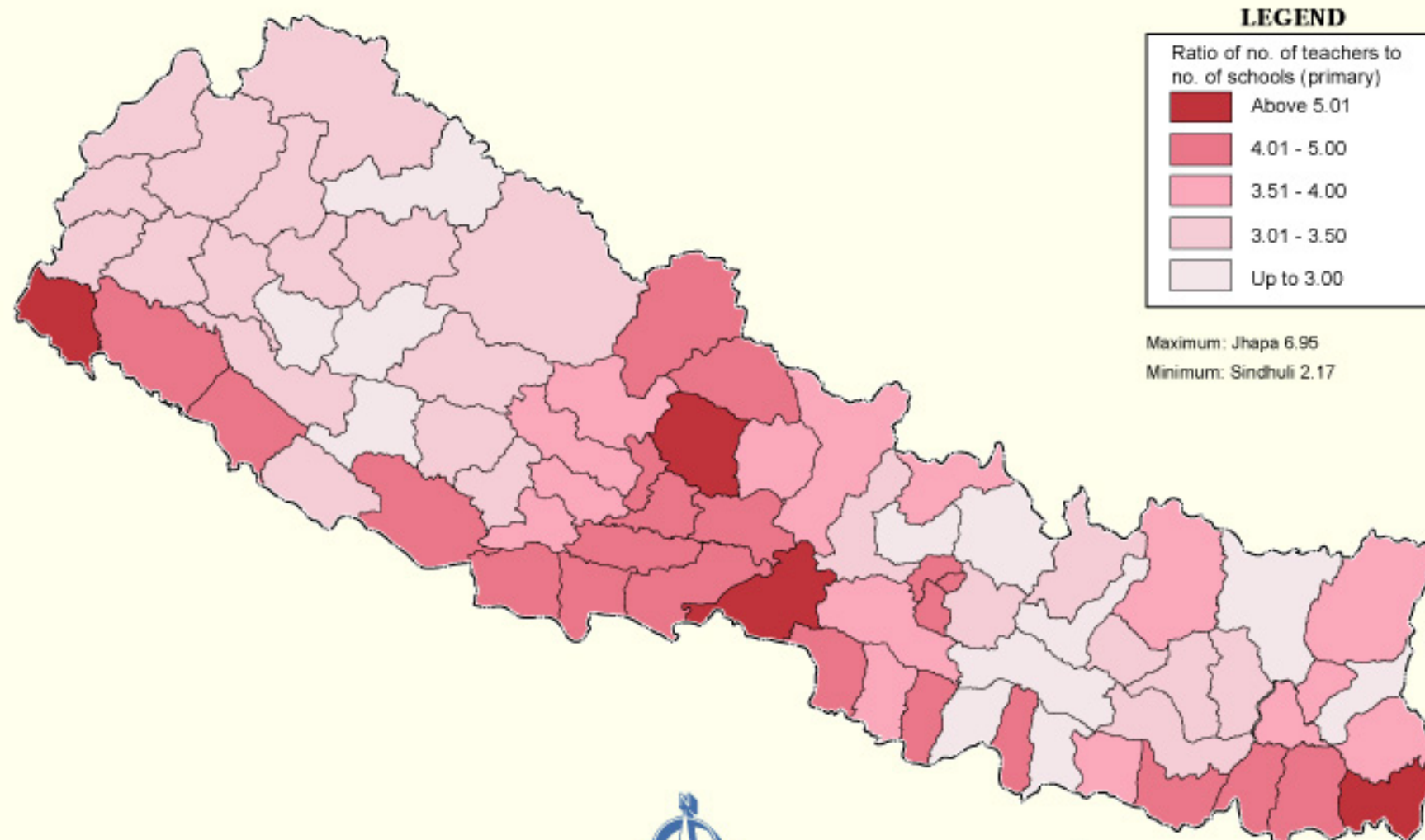
Table E.19

District	Teacher-School Ratio Primary Level	District	Teacher-School Ratio Primary Level	District	Teacher-School Ratio Primary Level	District	Teacher-School Ratio Primary Level	District	Teacher-School Ratio Primary Level
Achham	3.07	Darchula	3.26	Kalikot	3.04	Myagdi	3.54	Salyan	2.91
Arghakhanchi	3.72	Dhading	3.21	Kanchanpur	5.39	Nawalparasi	4.57	Sankhuwasabha	2.99
Baglung	3.82	Dhankuta	3.65	Kapilbastu	4.10	Nuwakot	2.79	Saptari	4.35
Baitadi	3.13	Dhanusa	2.76	Kaski	5.17	Okhaldhunga	3.05	Sarlahi	2.95
Bajhang	3.36	Dolakha	3.13	Kathmandu	4.15	Palpa	4.29	Sindhuli	2.17
Bajura	3.20	Dolpa	3.35	Kabhrepalanchok	3.23	Panchthar	3.00	Sindhupalchok	2.86
Banke	3.44	Doti	3.05	Khotang	3.08	Parbat	4.09	Siraha	3.84
Bara	3.67	Gorkha	3.81	Lalitpur	4.99	Parsa	4.43	Solukhumbu	3.55
Bardiya	4.46	Gulmi	3.63	Lamjung	3.96	Pyuthan	3.42	Sunsari	4.85
Bhaktapur	4.68	Humla	3.11	Mahottari	4.27	Ramechhap	2.72	Surkhet	3.29
Bhojpur	3.33	Ilam	3.61	Makawanpur	3.75	Rasuwa	3.71	Syangja	4.17
Chitwan	5.28	Jajarkot	2.63	Manang	4.47	Rautahat	4.51	Tanahu	4.16
Dadeldhura	3.25	Jhapa	6.95	Morang	4.73	Rolpa	3.15	Taplejung	3.61
Dailekh	2.50	Jumla	3.45	Mugu	2.89	Rukum	3.39	Terhathum	3.53
Dang	4.53	Kailali	4.36	Mustang	4.35	Rupandehi	4.98	Udayapur	3.30

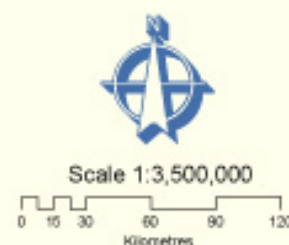
Source: *Vidyayastariya Nepal ko Shaikschhik Tathyanak 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Teacher-School Ratio at Primary Level

Ratio of total number of teachers at primary level to the total number of primary level schools, 2000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1968
Data Source: Department of Education, 2000



TEACHER-SCHOOL RATIO AT LOWER SECONDARY LEVEL, 2000

The Department of Education estimated that on average there were 3.48 teachers available per lower secondary school in 2000; district-wise the ratio varied from 1.30 (Dailekh) to 5.43 (Chitwan). Forty-seven districts had a teacher-school ratio above, and 28 districts a ratio below, the national figure.

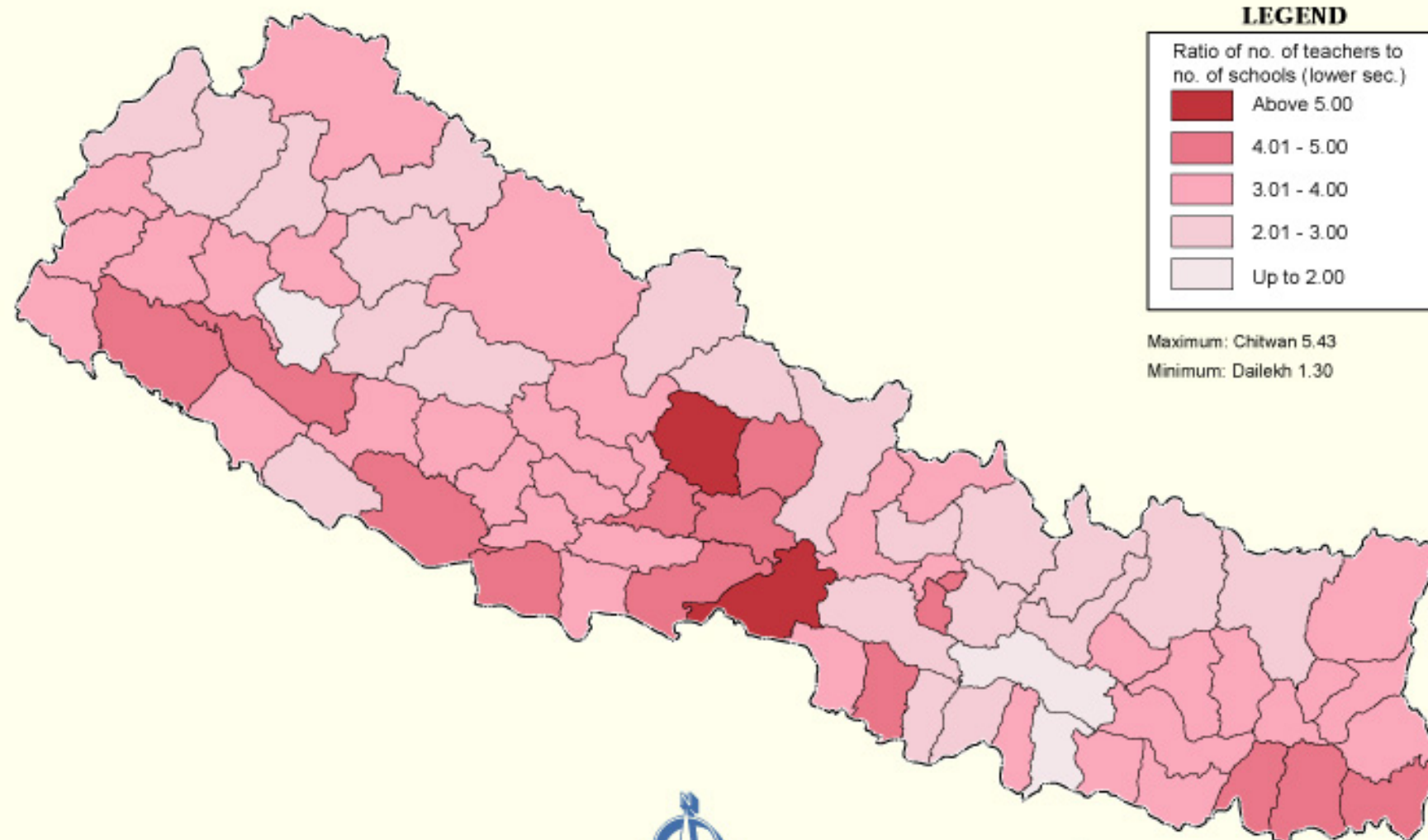
Table E.20

District	Teacher-School Ratio at Lower Secondary Level	District	Teacher-School Ratio at Lower Secondary Level	District	Teacher-School Ratio at Lower Secondary Level	District	Teacher-School Ratio at Lower Secondary Level	District	Teacher-School Ratio at Lower Secondary Level
Achham	3.24	Darchula	2.92	Kalikot	3.08	Myagdi	3.62	Salyan	3.13
Arghakhanchi	3.02	Dhading	3.05	Kanchanpur	3.15	Nawalparasi	4.95	Sankhuwasabha	2.89
Baglung	3.59	Dhankuta	3.35	Kapilbastu	4.23	Nuwakot	2.94	Saptari	3.15
Baitadi	3.01	Dhanusa	1.95	Kaski	5.42	Okhaldhunga	3.19	Sarlahi	2.90
Bajhang	2.51	Dolakha	2.76	Kathmandu	3.75	Palpa	3.59	Sindhuli	1.64
Bajura	2.71	Dolpa	3.33	Kabhrepalanchok	2.06	Panchthar	3.53	Sindhupalchok	2.32
Banke	2.14	Doti	3.27	Khotang	3.02	Parbat	3.98	Siraha	3.36
Bara	4.45	Gorkha	2.85	Lalitpur	4.22	Parsa	3.23	Solukhumbu	2.43
Bardiya	3.70	Gulmi	3.92	Lamjung	4.52	Pyuthan	3.31	Sunsari	4.45
Bhaktapur	4.95	Humla	3.79	Mahottari	3.43	Ramechhap	2.69	Surkhet	4.15
Bhojpur	3.19	Ilam	3.76	Makawanpur	2.75	Rasuwa	3.06	Syangja	4.23
Chitwan	5.43	Jajarkot	2.83	Manang	2.75	Rautahat	2.95	Tanahu	4.02
Dadeldhura	3.96	Jhapa	4.11	Morang	4.02	Rolpa	3.03	Taplejung	3.39
Dailekh	1.30	Jumla	3.00	Mugu	2.46	Rukum	2.02	Terhathum	3.35
Dang	4.50	Kailali	4.78	Mustang	2.89	Rupandehi	3.87	Udayapur	3.35

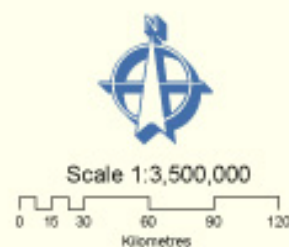
Source: *Vidyayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshhik Tathyan 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Teacher-School Ratio at Lower Secondary Level

Ratio of total number of teachers at lower secondary level to the total number of lower secondary level schools, 2000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Department of Education, 2000



TEACHER-SCHOOL RATIO AT SECONDARY LEVEL, 2000

The Department of Education estimated that on average there were 4.48 teachers available per secondary school in 2000; district-wise the ratio varied from 1.15 (Dailekh) to 7.13 (Bhaktapur). Forty-three districts had a teacher-school ratio above, and 32 districts a ratio below, the national figure.

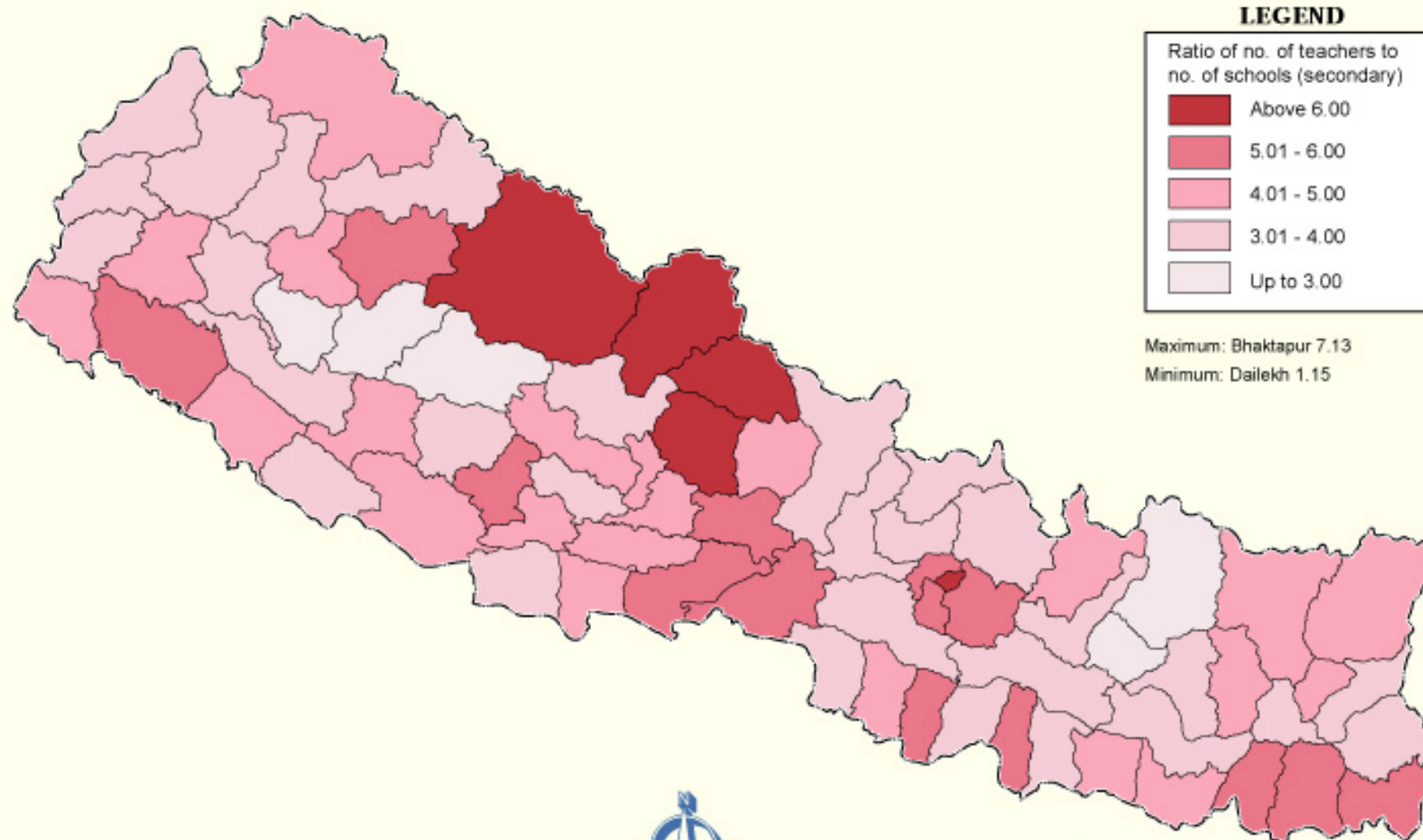
Table E.21

District	Teacher-School Ratio at Secondary Level	District	Teacher-School Ratio at Secondary Level	District	Teacher-School Ratio at Secondary Level	District	Teacher-School Ratio at Secondary Level	District	Teacher-School Ratio at Secondary Level
Achham	3.85	Darchula	3.55	Kalikot	4.11	Myagdi	3.49	Salyan	4.88
Arghakhanchi	4.76	Dhading	3.92	Kanchanpur	4.63	Nawalparasi	5.52	Sankhuwasabha	4.56
Baglung	4.26	Dhankuta	3.47	Kapilbastu	3.78	Nuwakot	3.80	Saptari	4.70
Baitadi	4.00	Dhanusa	3.08	Kaski	6.97	Okhaldhunga	2.85	Sarlahi	3.57
Bajhang	3.30	Dolakha	4.72	Kathmandu	5.76	Palpa	4.37	Sindhuli	3.23
Bajura	3.07	Dolpa	7.00	Kabhrepalanchok	5.22	Panchthar	3.61	Sindhupalchok	3.24
Banke	3.76	Doti	4.22	Khotang	3.61	Parbat	4.76	Siraha	4.45
Bara	4.90	Gorkha	3.60	Lalitpur	5.26	Parsa	3.40	Solukhumbu	2.89
Bardiya	4.79	Gulmi	3.52	Lamjung	4.46	Pyuthan	5.26	Sunsari	5.27
Bhaktapur	7.13	Humla	4.67	Mahottari	5.41	Ramechhap	3.28	Surkhet	3.02
Bhojpur	4.14	Ilam	3.67	Makawanpur	3.83	Rasuwa	3.91	Syangja	4.50
Chitwan	5.64	Jajarkot	2.36	Manang	6.67	Rautahat	5.23	Tanahu	5.65
Dadeldhura	3.39	Jhapa	5.37	Morang	5.25	Rolpa	3.70	Taplejung	4.50
Dailekh	1.15	Jumla	5.82	Mugu	4.00	Rukum	2.49	Terhathum	4.09
Dang	4.52	Kailali	5.16	Mustang	6.83	Rupandehi	4.29	Udayapur	3.40

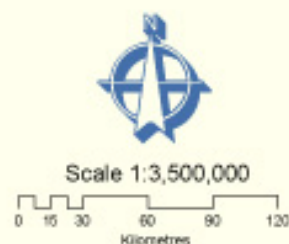
Source: *Vidyayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshhik Tathyank 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Teacher-School Ratio at Secondary Level

Ratio of total number of teachers at secondary level to the total number of secondary level schools, 2000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Department of Education, 2000



STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO (ALL SCHOOLS), 2000

The ratio of the total number of enrolled students to the total number of teachers at all levels indicates the average number of students per teacher. The Department of Education estimated that on average there were 34.70 students per teacher in 2000; district-wise the ratio varied from 6.54 (Manang) to 54.29 (Bardiya). Thirty-five districts had a student-teacher ratio below, and 40 districts a student-teacher ratio above, the national figure.

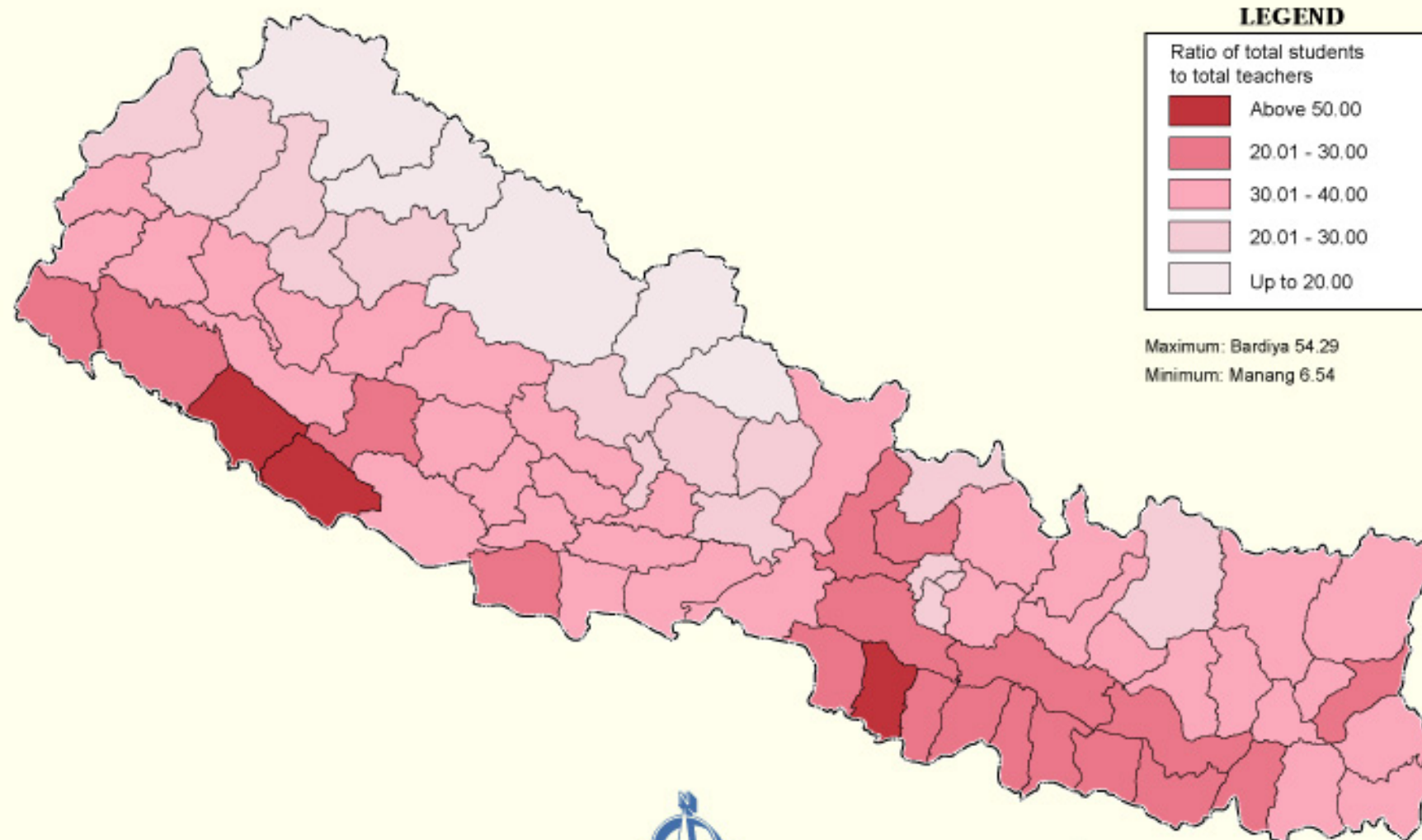
Table E.22

District	Student-Teacher Ratio, All Schools	District	Student-Teacher Ratio, All Schools	District	Student-Teacher Ratio, All Schools	District	Student-Teacher Ratio, All Schools	District	Student-Teacher Ratio, All Schools
Achham	34.90	Darchula	25.83	Kalikot	28.23	Myagdi	27.34	Salyan	44.53
Arghakhanchi	36.12	Dhading	40.03	Kanchanpur	41.85	Nawalparasi	39.94	Sankhuwasabha	31.24
Baglung	32.65	Dhankuta	30.05	Kapilbastu	41.09	Nuwakot	40.42	Saptari	46.44
Baitadi	31.88	Dhanusa	41.68	Kaski	23.86	Okhaldhunga	35.19	Sarlahi	49.69
Bajhang	27.10	Dolakha	39.51	Kathmandu	23.23	Palpa	32.64	Sindhuli	42.82
Bajura	27.04	Dolpa	16.30	Kabhrepalanchok	36.70	Panchthar	43.83	Sindhupalchok	38.90
Banke	50.18	Doti	31.05	Khotang	36.98	Parbat	27.16	Siraha	45.64
Bara	51.13	Gorkha	36.43	Lalitpur	22.28	Parsa	41.72	Solukhumbu	28.27
Bardiya	54.29	Gulmi	32.04	Lamjung	24.12	Pyuthan	34.43	Sunsari	40.09
Bhaktapur	23.63	Humla	15.67	Mahottari	48.66	Ramechhap	38.57	Surkhet	37.92
Bhojpur	38.96	Ilam	34.19	Makawanpur	42.95	Rasuwa	24.13	Syangja	30.12
Chitwan	33.66	Jajarkot	35.06	Manang	6.54	Rautahat	45.68	Tanahu	28.46
Dadeldhura	30.37	Jhapa	33.56	Morang	39.31	Rolpa	36.01	Taplejung	33.32
Dailekh	37.33	Jumla	26.61	Mugu	15.24	Rukum	38.68	Terhathum	32.87
Dang	38.16	Kailali	41.97	Mustang	6.83	Rupandehi	36.13	Udayapur	40.29

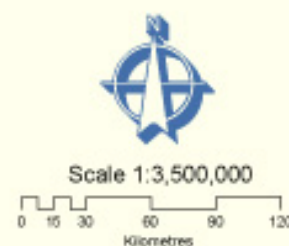
Source: *Vidyayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshik Tathyan 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Student-Teacher Ratio (All Schools)

Ratio of number of students of all levels to the total number of teachers at all levels, 2000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Department of Education, 2000



STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO AT PRIMARY LEVEL, 2000

The Department of Education estimated that on average there were 37.02 students per teacher at primary level in 2000; district-wise the ratio varied from 6.59 (Manang) to 60.17 (Bardiya). Thirty-seven districts had a student-teacher ratio above, and 38 districts a ratio below, the national figure.

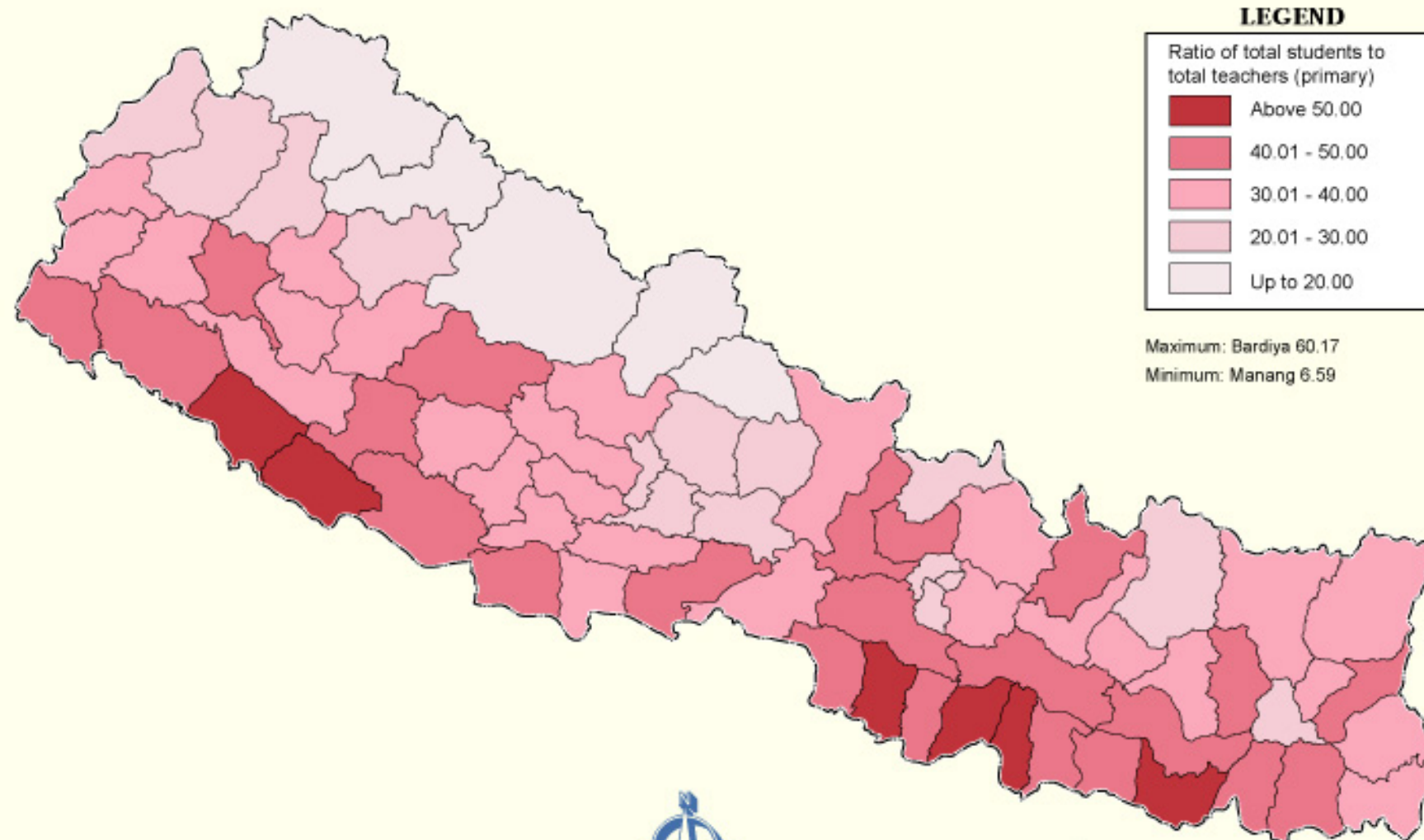
Table E.23

District	Student-Teacher Ratio, Primary Level	District	Student-Teacher Ratio, Primary Level	District	Student-Teacher Ratio, Primary Level	District	Student-Teacher Ratio, Primary Level	District	Student-Teacher Ratio, Primary Level
Achham	40.21	Darchula	25.35	Kalikot	32.35	Myagdi	30.04	Salyan	47.36
Arghakhanchi	35.47	Dhading	41.42	Kanchanpur	43.70	Nawalparasi	41.09	Sankhuwasabha	32.35
Baglung	32.85	Dhankuta	28.46	Kapilbastu	42.57	Nuwakot	42.60	Saptari	50.64
Baitadi	34.95	Dhanusa	45.96	Kaski	25.42	Okhaldhunga	35.76	Sarlahi	53.59
Bajhang	29.33	Dolakha	41.09	Kathmandu	27.87	Palpa	33.71	Sindhuli	46.38
Bajura	29.80	Dolpa	17.66	Kabhrepalanchok	38.27	Panchthar	44.64	Sindhupalchok	40.00
Banke	53.83	Doti	35.90	Khotang	37.57	Parbat	27.56	Siraha	48.82
Bara	57.58	Gorkha	36.17	Lalitpur	26.48	Parsa	44.78	Solukhumbu	27.45
Bardiya	60.17	Gulmi	32.92	Lamjung	24.74	Pyuthan	36.73	Sunsari	43.98
Bhaktapur	27.08	Humla	16.57	Mahottari	54.63	Ramechhap	39.87	Surkhet	39.97
Bhojpur	40.42	Ilam	34.45	Makawanpur	42.57	Rasuwa	24.03	Syangja	29.78
Chitwan	36.29	Jajarkot	38.10	Manang	6.59	Rautahat	47.20	Tanahu	28.14
Dadeldhura	33.07	Jhapa	32.64	Morang	40.23	Rolpa	39.72	Taplejung	34.55
Dailekh	39.55	Jumla	28.90	Mugu	16.60	Rukum	41.55	Terhathum	33.51
Dang	42.31	Kailali	45.04	Mustang	7.24	Rupandehi	39.90	Udayapur	41.44

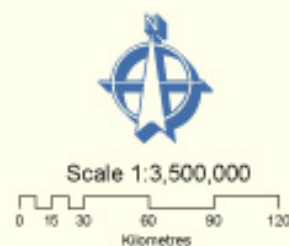
Source: *Vidyayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshhik Tathyan 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Student-Teacher Ratio at Primary Level

Ratio of total number of students at primary level to the total number of teachers at primary level, 2000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Department of Education, 2000



STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO AT LOWER SECONDARY LEVEL, 2000

The Department of Education estimated that on average there were 37.73 students per teacher at lower secondary level in 2000; district-wise the ratio varied from 7.02 (Banke) to 61.21 (Mustang). Thirty-five districts had a student-teacher ratio below, and 40 districts a ratio above, the national figure.

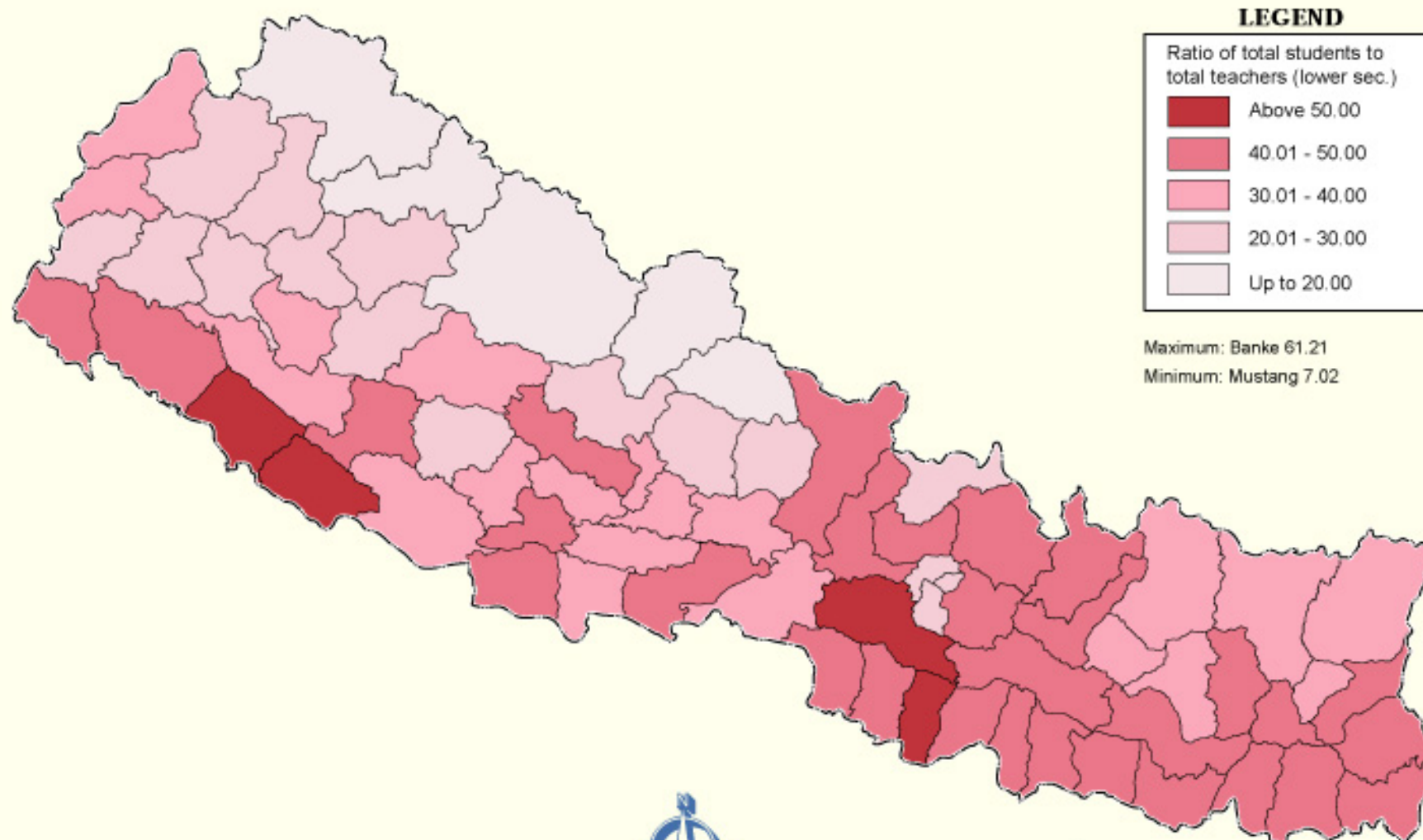
Table E.24

District	Student-Teacher Ratio at Lower Secondary Level	District	Student-Teacher Ratio at Lower Secondary Level	District	Student-Teacher Ratio at Lower Secondary Level	District	Student-Teacher Ratio at Lower Secondary Level	District	Student-Teacher Ratio at Lower Secondary Level
Achham	25.23	Darchula	30.20	Kalikot	22.10	Myagdi	25.14	Salyan	44.76
Arghakhanchi	48.18	Dhading	43.41	Kanchanpur	45.87	Nawalparasi	46.04	Sankhuwasabha	36.04
Baglung	41.26	Dhankuta	40.60	Kapilbastu	45.09	Nuwakot	44.74	Saptari	44.99
Baitadi	31.50	Dhanusa	42.64	Kaski	29.57	Okhaldhunga	36.74	Sarlahi	48.10
Bajhang	26.07	Dolakha	49.10	Kathmandu	27.51	Palpa	36.32	Sindhuli	43.71
Bajura	22.69	Dolpa	11.36	Kabhrepalanchok	45.41	Panchthar	47.45	Sindhupalchok	43.71
Banke	61.21	Doti	22.34	Khotang	37.96	Parbat	32.34	Siraha	45.93
Bara	43.53	Gorkha	48.86	Lalitpur	24.09	Parsa	41.96	Solukhumbu	38.31
Bardiya	51.30	Gulmi	35.16	Lamjung	27.06	Pyuthan	36.98	Sunsari	40.44
Bhaktapur	26.27	Humla	12.75	Mahottari	42.43	Ramechhap	43.01	Surkhet	36.37
Bhojpur	41.52	Ilam	42.21	Makawanpur	58.67	Rasuwa	28.56	Syangja	38.82
Chitwan	37.14	Jajarkot	28.16	Manang	7.24	Rautahat	58.49	Tanahu	39.81
Dadeldhura	27.27	Jhapa	46.56	Morang	46.74	Rolpa	25.94	Taplejung	35.12
Dailekh	37.48	Jumla	25.52	Mugu	13.70	Rukum	38.18	Terhathum	36.55
Dang	36.48	Kailali	41.80	Mustang	7.02	Rupandehi	39.35	Udayapur	44.76

Source: *Vidyayastariya Nepal ko Shaikschhik Tathyanak 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Student-Teacher Ratio at Lower Secondary Level

Ratio of total number of students at lower secondary level to the total number of teachers at lower secondary level, 2000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Department of Education, 2000



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres



CBS/HMGN



STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO AT SECONDARY LEVEL, 2000

The Department of Education estimated that on average there were 19.13 students per teacher at secondary level in 2000; district-wise this ratio varied from 3.73 (Mustang) to 31.41 (Panchthar). Twenty-nine districts had a student-teacher ratio below, and 46 districts a ratio above, the national figure.

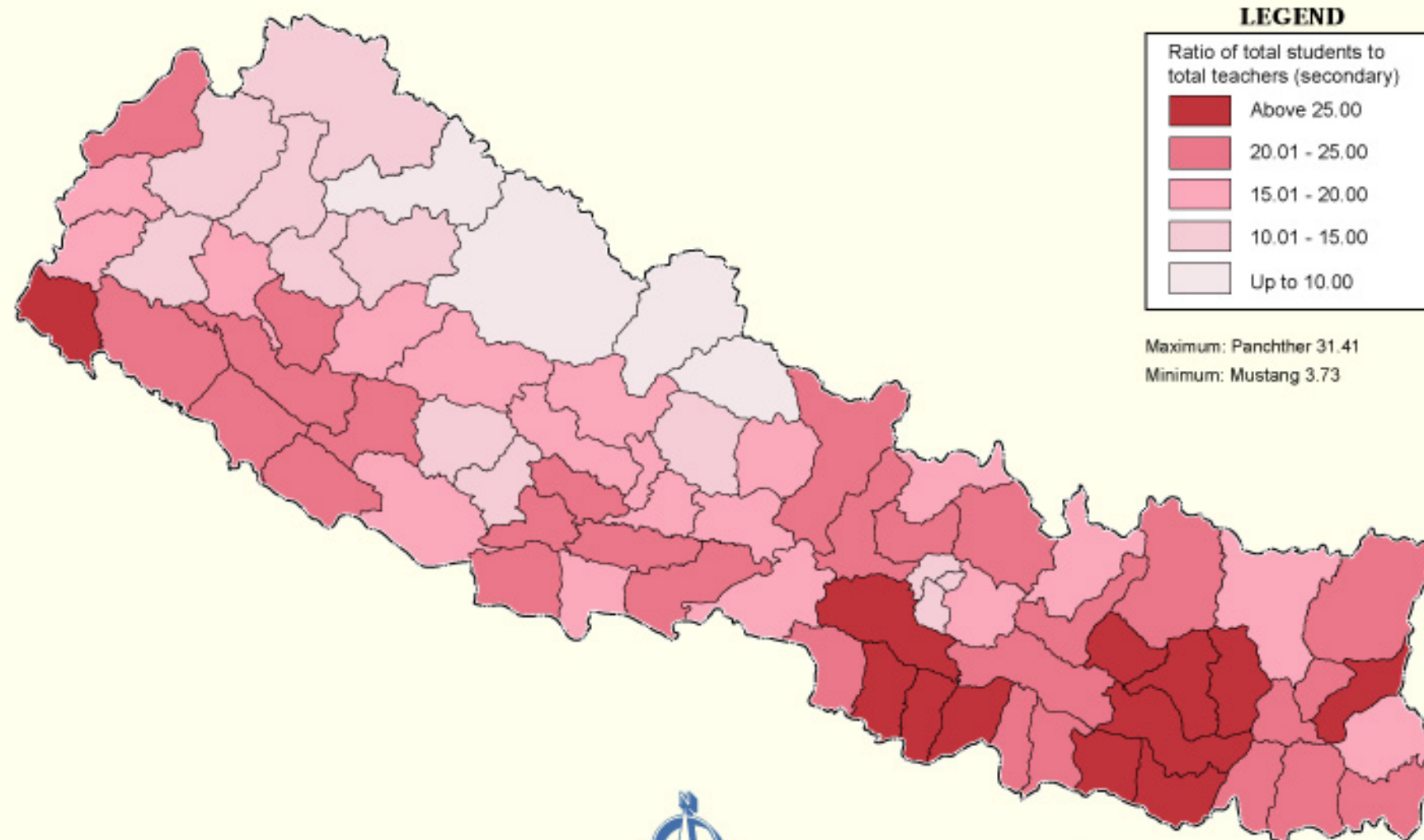
Table E.25

District	Student-Teacher Ratio at Secondary Level	District	Student-Teacher Ratio at Secondary Level	District	Student-Teacher Ratio at Secondary Level	District	Student-Teacher Ratio at Secondary Level	District	Student-Teacher Ratio at Secondary Level
Achham	15.27	Darchula	22.24	Kalikot	10.77	Myagdi	15.91	Salyan	22.18
Arghakhanchi	24.81	Dhading	24.06	Kanchanpur	25.07	Nawalparasi	23.21	Sankhuwasabha	17.30
Baglung	19.63	Dhankuta	24.27	Kapilbastu	24.04	Nuwakot	22.25	Saptari	27.38
Baitadi	15.24	Dhanusa	21.78	Kaski	12.65	Okhaldhunga	28.06	Sarlahi	28.45
Bajhang	12.37	Dolakha	18.21	Kathmandu	11.21	Palpa	20.23	Sindhuli	20.47
Bajura	13.48	Dolpa	8.11	Kabhrepalanchok	19.60	Panchthar	31.41	Sindhupalchok	23.12
Banke	21.46	Doti	12.56	Khotang	30.96	Parbat	18.53	Siraha	25.96
Bara	26.40	Gorkha	22.08	Lalitpur	11.48	Parsa	22.36	Solukhumbu	20.80
Bardiya	23.69	Gulmi	21.85	Lamjung	16.45	Pyuthan	13.57	Sunsari	24.57
Bhaktapur	12.85	Humla	12.86	Mahottari	24.50	Ramechhap	23.22	Surkhet	24.97
Bhojpur	25.39	Ilam	19.82	Makawanpur	25.24	Rasuwa	19.37	Syangja	19.70
Chitwan	18.85	Jajarkot	19.71	Manang	5.05	Rautahat	26.00	Tanahu	17.07
Dadeldhura	18.64	Jhapa	22.91	Morang	24.41	Rolpa	13.59	Taplejung	21.86
Dailekh	21.48	Jumla	12.56	Mugu	7.33	Rukum	16.92	Terhathum	23.22
Dang	18.02	Kailali	24.68	Mustang	3.73	Rupandehi	17.12	Udayapur	25.53

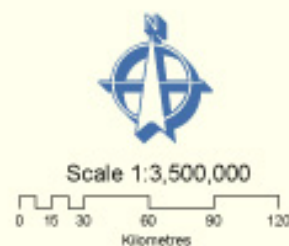
Source: *Vidyalayastariya Nepal ko Shaikschhik Tathyan 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Student-Teacher Ratio at Secondary Level

Ratio of total number of students at secondary level to the total number of teachers at the same level, 2000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Department of Education, 2000



DISADVANTAGED CASTE STUDENTS AT PRIMARY LEVEL, 2000

The proportion of students of disadvantaged (uppechhit, utpidit, dalit) castes enrolled at primary level was derived as the ratio of the total number of disadvantaged caste students to the total students at primary level, expressed in percent. The data on disadvantaged caste students and total students at primary level was obtained from the report 'Vidyalayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshhik Tathyank 2057' (School Level Education Statistics of Nepal, 2000). In this report, students of disadvantaged (uppechhit, utpidit, dalit) castes are taken to include Dom, Chamar, Dusad, Raute, Jhangad, Satar, Dhimal, Sarki, Kami, and Damai castes. In 2000 there were 466,282 students from disadvantaged castes enrolled at primary level, 12.87% of all primary level students. Thirty-nine districts had a proportion below, and 36 districts a proportion above, the national figure. District-wise the proportion ranged from 3.56% (Bhaktapur) to 26.00% (Achham).

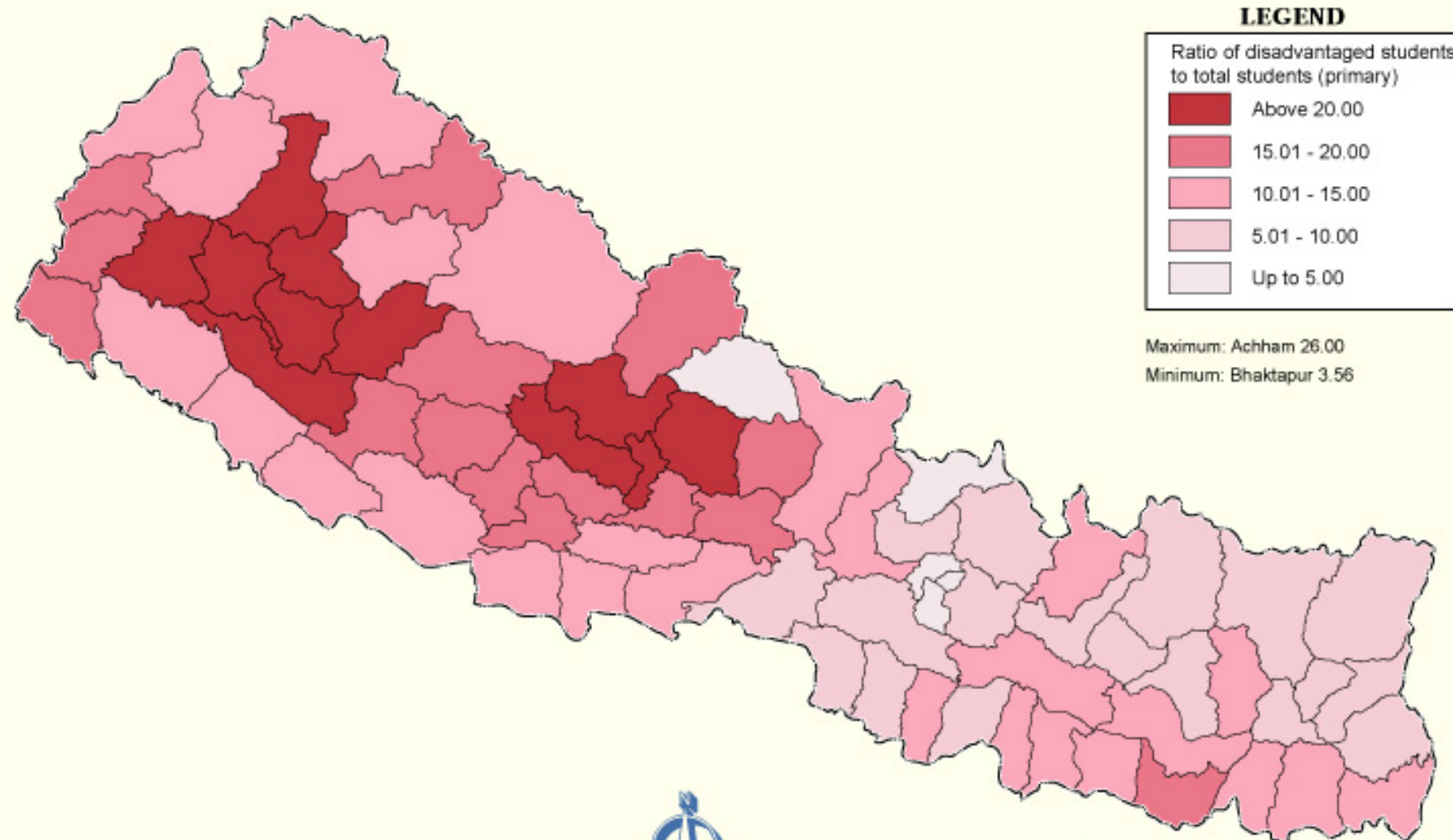
Table E.26

District	Disadvantaged Caste Students (%)	District	Disadvantaged Caste Students (%)	District	Disadvantaged Caste Students (%)	District	Disadvantaged Caste Students (%)	District	Disadvantaged Caste Students (%)
Achham	26.00	Darchula	11.82	Kalikot	20.12	Myagdi	20.85	Salyan	16.41
Arghakhanchi	19.10	Dhading	11.74	Kanchanpur	15.81	Nawalparasi	10.59	Sankhuwasabha	8.03
Baglung	21.34	Dhankuta	7.12	Kapilbastu	14.35	Nuwakot	7.23	Saptari	17.08
Baitadi	15.51	Dhanusa	13.09	Kaski	20.14	Okhaldhunga	9.81	Sarlahi	9.78
Bajhang	14.62	Dolakha	10.40	Kathmandu	4.22	Palpa	12.28	Sindhuli	11.52
Bajura	23.14	Dolpa	11.58	Kabhrepalanchok	6.99	Panchthar	5.97	Sindhupalchok	8.37
Banke	14.19	Doti	20.53	Khotang	9.92	Parbat	21.86	Siraha	13.67
Bara	9.29	Gorkha	14.67	Lalitpur	4.42	Parsa	9.13	Solukhumbu	7.61
Bardiya	10.17	Gulmi	17.72	Lamjung	16.57	Pyuthan	18.74	Sunsari	13.41
Bhaktapur	3.56	Humla	14.22	Mahottari	13.20	Ramechhap	9.04	Surkhet	25.39
Bhojpur	10.34	Ilam	6.16	Makawanpur	5.42	Rasuwa	4.80	Syangja	15.11
Chitwan	9.86	Jajarkot	24.74	Manang	4.98	Rautahat	12.22	Tanahu	15.74
Dadeldhura	17.41	Jhapa	13.05	Morang	12.78	Rolpa	15.76	Taplejung	8.31
Dailekh	21.14	Jumla	11.75	Mugu	15.40	Rukum	18.22	Terhathum	9.51
Dang	12.03	Kailali	11.98	Mustang	16.50	Rupandehi	12.36	Udayapur	11.31

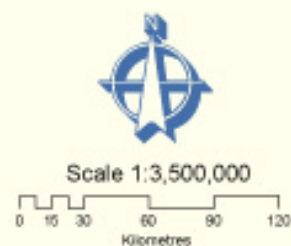
Source: *Vidyalayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshhik Tathyank 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Disadvantaged Caste Students at Primary Level

Ratio of disadvantaged caste/ethnic group students at primary school level to total students at the same level in percent, 2000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Department of Education, 2000



GIRL'S ENROLLMENT AT ALL LEVELS OF SCHOOL, 2000

Gender disparity in education is a major concern. The proportion of female enrollment at all levels of schooling indicates the attitudes to female education. The ratio of the number of girl students to the total number of students at all levels of school is expressed as a percentage. The Department of Education estimated that female enrollment in 2000 was 43.33% of the total; district-wise it ranged from 27.40% (Mugu) to 52.09% (Manang). Thirty-seven districts had a female enrollment below, and 38 districts a female enrollment above, the national figure.

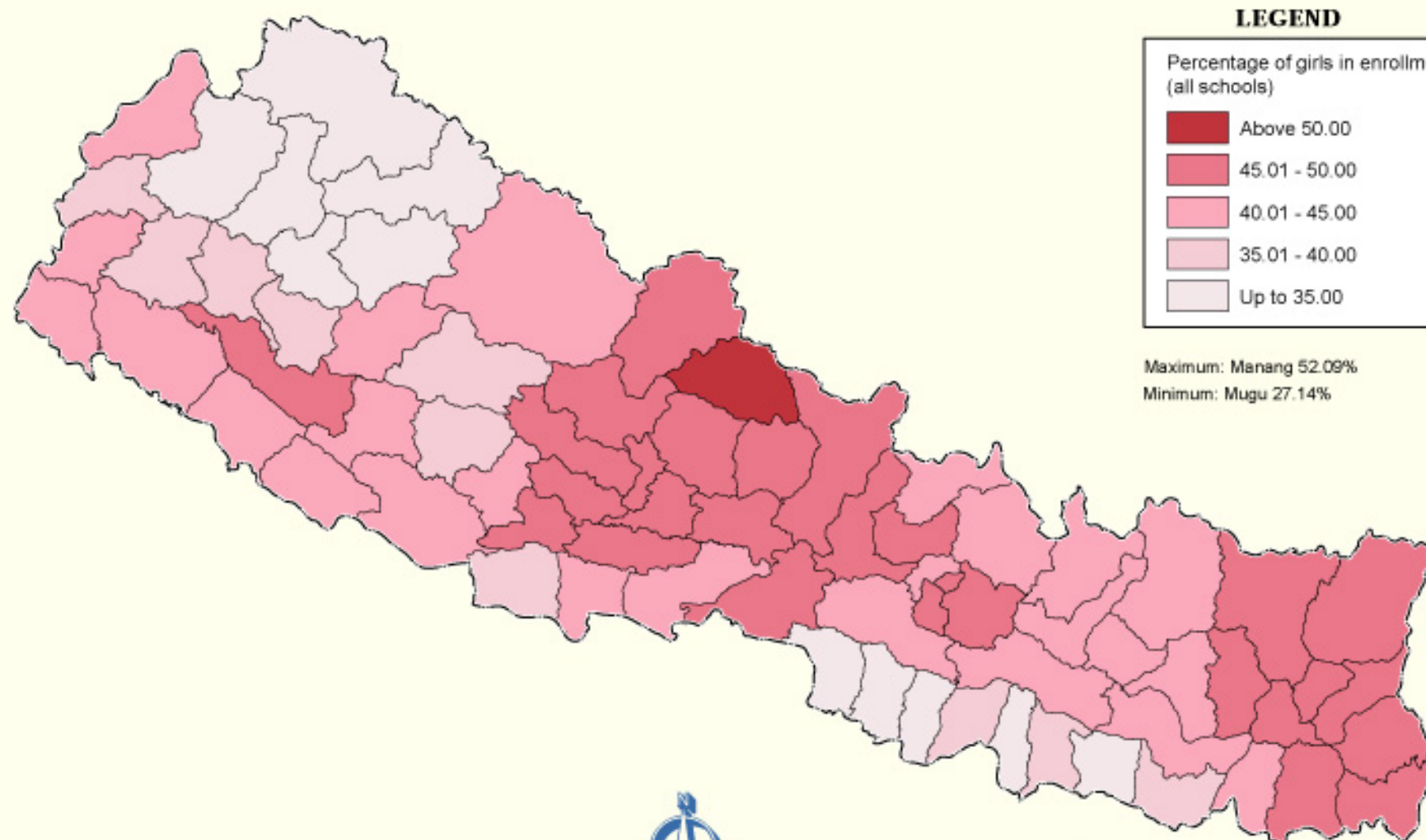
Table E.27

District	Female Enrollment All Schools (%)	District	Female Enrollment All Schools (%)	District	Female Enrollment All Schools (%)	District	Female Enrollment All Schools (%)	District	Female Enrollment All Schools (%)
Achham	35.55	Darchula	44.26	Kalikot	31.65	Myagdi	47.39	Salyan	40.67
Arghakhanchi	49.05	Dhading	45.11	Kanchanpur	44.03	Nawalparasi	44.75	Sankhuwasabha	45.79
Baglung	47.54	Dhankuta	48.25	Kapilbastu	35.82	Nuwakot	46.09	Saptari	35.58
Baitadi	38.83	Dhanusa	35.66	Kaski	48.93	Okhaldhunga	43.30	Sarlahi	35.28
Bajhang	30.66	Dolakha	41.97	Kathmandu	44.97	Palpa	47.77	Sindhuli	40.31
Bajura	33.23	Dolpa	40.07	Kabhrepalanchok	45.90	Panchthar	47.77	Sindhupalchok	43.29
Banke	40.60	Doti	38.36	Khotang	44.81	Parbat	48.70	Siraha	33.95
Bara	33.23	Gorkha	47.09	Lalitpur	48.90	Parsa	32.54	Solukhumbu	44.61
Bardiya	42.22	Gulmi	48.17	Lamjung	47.76	Pyuthan	42.32	Sunsari	44.66
Bhaktapur	48.34	Humla	30.03	Mahottari	32.00	Ramechhap	40.93	Surkhet	45.02
Bhojpur	47.71	Ilam	49.06	Makawanpur	44.02	Rasuwa	40.59	Syangja	49.48
Chitwan	49.15	Jajarkot	40.26	Manang	52.09	Rautahat	31.30	Tanahu	47.92
Dadeldhura	41.21	Jhapa	47.98	Morang	45.46	Rolpa	38.22	Taplejung	46.67
Dailekh	38.16	Jumla	30.15	Mugu	27.14	Rukum	39.95	Terhathum	48.19
Dang	43.27	Kailali	42.18	Mustang	49.92	Rupandehi	42.24	Udaypur	43.65

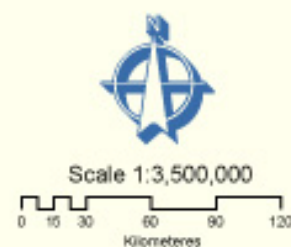
Source: *Vidyayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshhik Tathyank 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Girl's Enrollment at All Levels of School

Ratio of female students to total students enrolled at all levels of school in percent, 2000.



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Department of Education, 2000



GIRL'S ENROLLMENT AT PRIMARY LEVEL, 2000

The proportion of female enrollment at primary school level (grades 1 to 5) is an indicator of the gender gap in education. The indicator is defined as the ratio of the number of girl students to the total number of students enrolled at primary school level and is expressed as a percentage. The Department of Education estimated that female enrollment at primary level was 44.09% in 2000; district-wise it varied from 52.21% (Manang) to 30.52% (Mugu). In 34 districts the female enrollment was below, and in 41 districts above, the national figure.

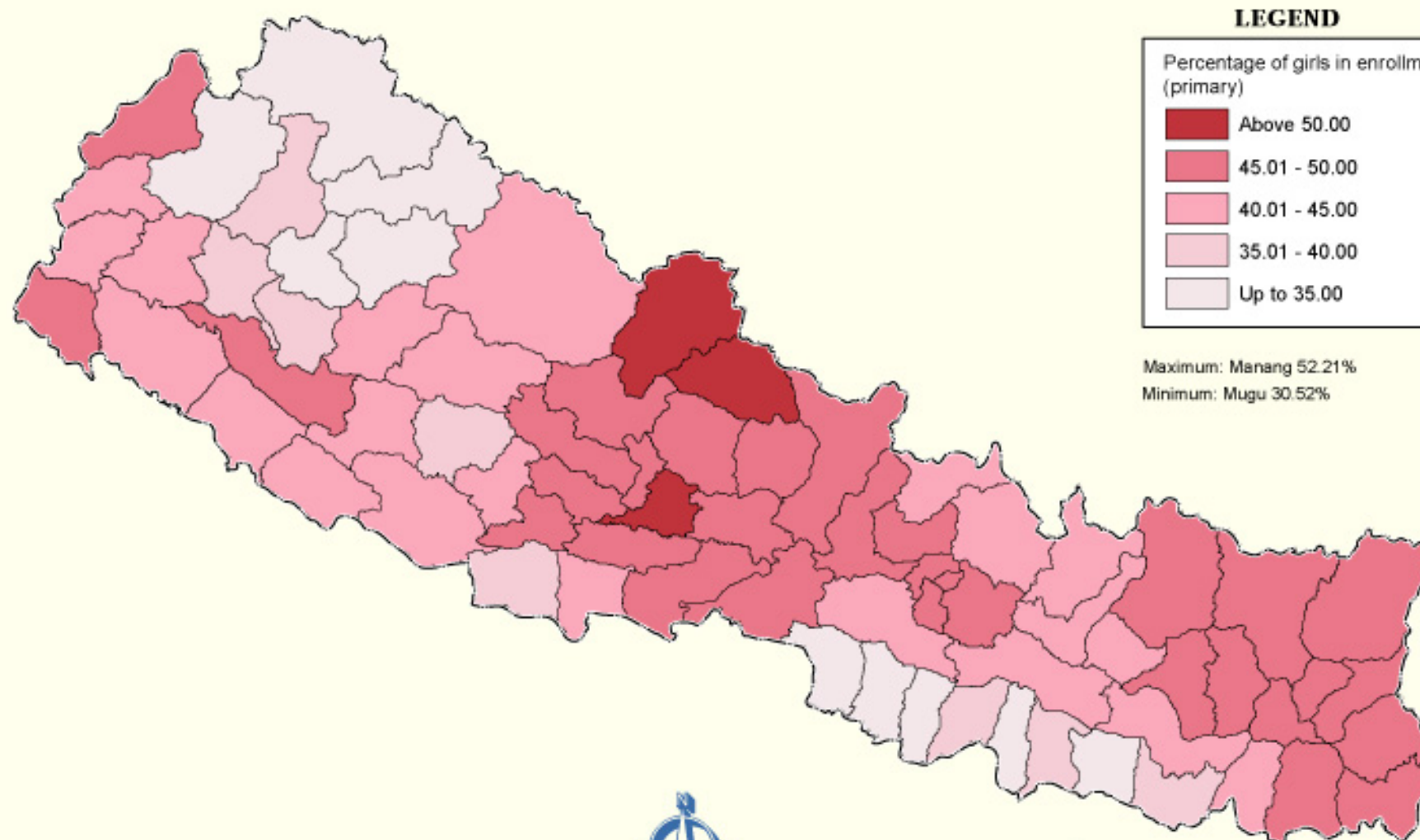
Table E.28

District	Female Enrollment, Primary Level (%)	District	Female Enrollment, Primary Level (%)	District	Female Enrollment, Primary Level (%)	District	Female Enrollment, Primary Level (%)	District	Female Enrollment, Primary Level (%)
Achham	39.13	Darchula	47.07	Kalikot	34.67	Myagdi	48.12	Salyan	41.62
Arghakhanchi	49.33	Dhading	45.96	Kanchanpur	46.07	Nawalparasi	45.84	Sankhuwasabha	46.99
Baglung	48.05	Dhankuta	49.06	Kapilbastu	36.05	Nuwakot	47.16	Saptari	36.69
Baitadi	42.07	Dhanusa	36.45	Kaski	49.21	Okhaldhunga	44.67	Sarlahi	35.71
Bajhang	33.90	Dolakha	43.36	Kathmandu	47.38	Palpa	48.56	Sindhuli	41.26
Bajura	36.14	Dolpa	42.17	Kabhrepalanchok	46.52	Panchthar	48.34	Sindhupalchok	44.23
Banke	41.01	Doti	41.68	Khotang	45.88	Parbat	49.13	Siraha	34.18
Bara	34.14	Gorkha	47.92	Lalitpur	48.60	Parsa	33.56	Solukhumbu	45.36
Bardiya	43.59	Gulmi	48.47	Lamjung	48.83	Pyuthan	43.29	Sunsari	44.85
Bhaktapur	49.06	Humla	33.90	Mahottari	32.40	Ramechhap	42.89	Surkhet	46.63
Bhojpur	49.17	Ilam	49.06	Makawanpur	44.08	Rasuwa	40.68	Syangja	50.15
Chitwan	49.86	Jajarkot	42.60	Manang	52.21	Rautahat	32.58	Tanahu	49.32
Dadeldhura	44.56	Jhapa	48.12	Morang	46.18	Rolpa	39.36	Taplejung	46.87
Dailekh	39.72	Jumla	32.96	Mugu	30.52	Rukum	41.31	Terhathum	48.92
Dang	44.26	Kailali	43.32	Mustang	51.29	Rupandehi	42.24	Udaypur	44.55

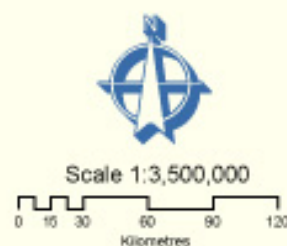
Source: *Vidyayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshhik Tathyan 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Girls' Enrollment at Primary Level

Ratio of female students to total students enrolled at primary level in percent, 2000

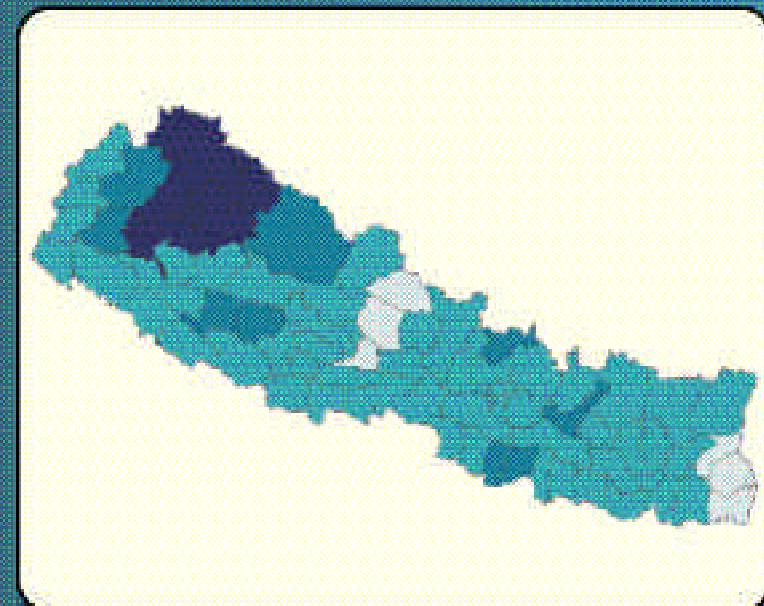


Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Department of Education, 2000



F. CHILDREN

1. Child Economic Activity Rate
2. Male Child Economic Activity Rate
3. Female Child Economic Activity Rate
4. Proportion of Child Marriages
5. Children Living with a Step-Parent
6. Children Living with 'Other Relatives' and 'Others'
7. Children Living with Their Employer



CHILD ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATE, 2001^Å

The child economic activity rate[#] is defined as the ratio of the number of usually economically active children aged 10-14 years to the total number of children in the same age group expressed in percent. It is also called the age-specific activity rate for children aged 10-14 years. The child economic activity rate in the country as a whole was 19.98%; it varied district-wise from 6.62% (Manang) to 48.78% (Humla). The child economic activity rate was below the national figure in 38 districts and above in 37 districts.

[#] See Introduction for the definition of 'economic activity'

Table F.1

District	Child Economic Activity Rate	District	Child Economic Activity Rate	District	Child Economic Activity Rate	District	Child Economic Activity Rate	District	Child Economic Activity Rate
Achham	41.22	Darchula	14.11	Kalikot*	45.95	Myagdi	12.49	Salyan*	34.94
Arghakhanchi	11.76	Dhading	20.25	Kanchanpur	24.03	Nawalparasi	22.35	Sankhuwasabha	13.34
Baglung	15.21	Dhankuta	16.12	Kapilbastu	20.41	Nuwakot	23.86	Saptari	22.12
Baitadi	19.53	Dhanusa	25.65	Kaski	9.77	Okhaldhunga	19.83	Sarlahi	30.88
Bajhang	38.28	Dolakha*	25.18	Kathmandu	10.36	Palpa	13.15	Sindhuli*	26.71
Bajura*	43.60	Dolpa*	35.90	Kabhrepalanchok	11.25	Panchthar	9.42	Sindhupalchok*	28.43
Banke	21.18	Doti	38.80	Khotang	21.31	Parbat	16.47	Siraha*	23.05
Bara	15.86	Gorkha	15.73	Lalitpur	12.82	Parsa	21.31	Solukhumbu	19.05
Bardiya	21.66	Gulmi	13.50	Lamjung	14.72	Pyuthan	19.75	Sunsari	17.02
Bhaktapur	13.85	Humla	48.78	Mahottari	26.67	Ramechhap	32.64	Surkhet*	19.55
Bhojpur	11.34	Ilam	9.40	Makawanpur	13.15	Rasuwa	33.01	Syangja	8.40
Chitwan	15.98	Jajarkot	27.24	Manang	6.62	Rautahat	32.43	Tanahu	16.43
Dadeldhura	14.02	Jhapa*	10.00	Morang	18.12	Rolpa	35.46	Taplejung	19.26
Dailekh	27.32	Jumla*	43.53	Mugu*	48.26	Rukum	24.98	Terhathum	13.04
Dang	15.67	Kailali	27.30	Mustang	22.50	Rupandehi	14.61	Udaypur	23.51

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal * These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

^Å Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Child Economic Activity Rate

Ratio of usually economically active population aged 10-14 years to total population in the same age group in percent, 2001

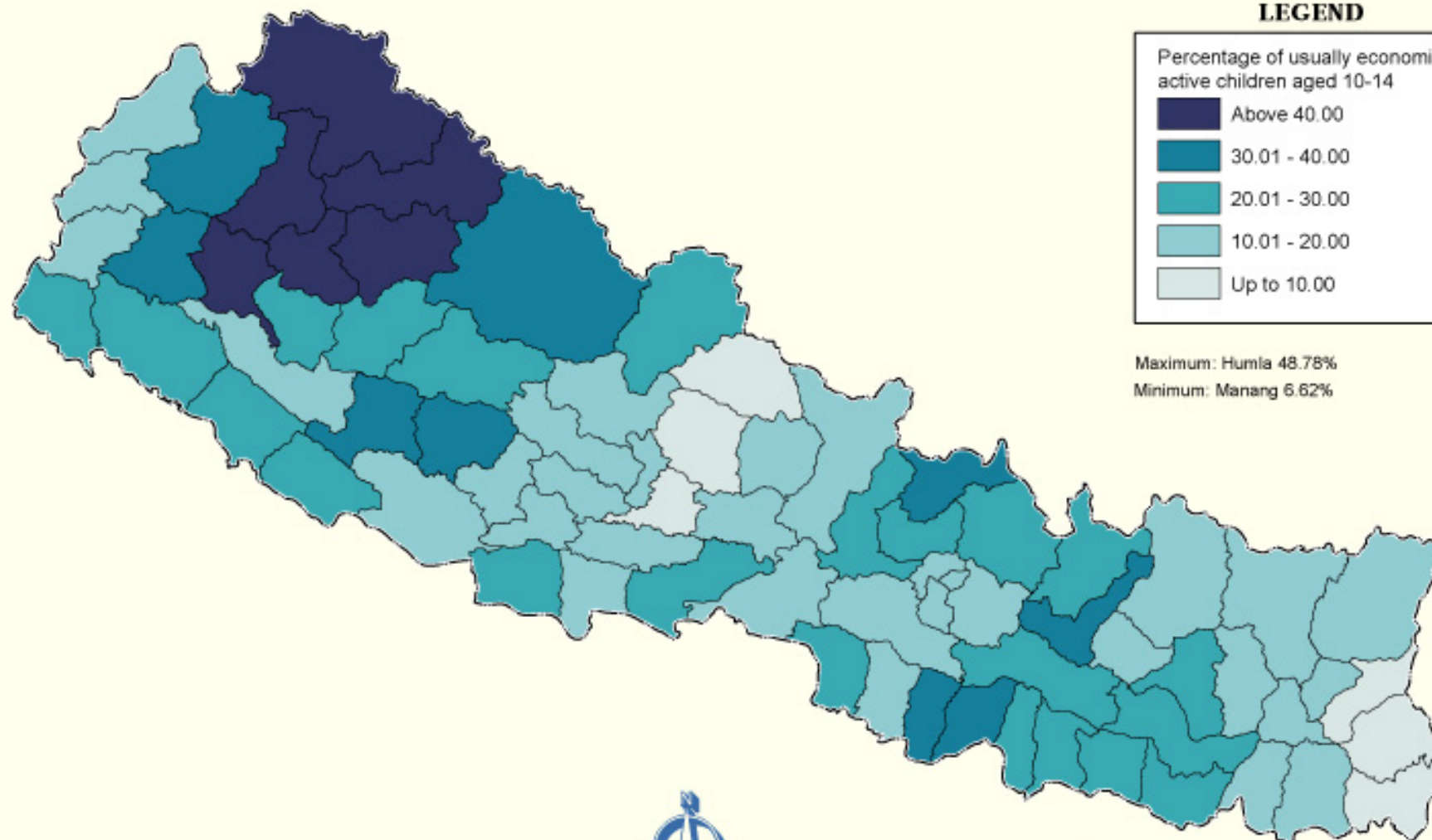
LEGEND

Percentage of usually economically active children aged 10-14

- Above 40.00
- 30.01 - 40.00
- 20.01 - 30.00
- 10.01 - 20.00
- Up to 10.00

Maximum: Humla 48.78%

Minimum: Manang 6.62%



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 10 30 60 90 120
Kilometres

Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988

Data Source: National Population Census 2001



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MALE CHILD ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATE, 2001^A

The male child economic activity rate is defined as the ratio of the number of usually economically active boys aged 10-14 years to the total number of boys in the same age group expressed in percent. It is also known as the age-specific activity rate for boys. The male child economic activity rate in the country as a whole was 18.50%; it varied district-wise from 6.76% (Darchula) to 38.35% (Kalikot). It was below the national figure in 39 districts and above in 36 districts.

Table F.2

District	Male Child Economic Activity Rate	District	Male Child Economic Activity Rate	District	Male Child Economic Activity Rate	District	Male Child Economic Activity Rate	District	Male Child Economic Activity Rate
Achham	28.60	Darchula	6.76	Kalikot*	38.35	Myagdi	11.83	Salyan*	34.38
Arghakhanchi	9.88	Dhading	16.45	Kanchanpur	23.03	Nawalparasi	20.42	Sankhuwasabha	12.07
Baglung	13.76	Dhankuta	15.83	Kapilbastu	20.57	Nuwakot	21.85	Saptari	21.89
Baitadi	12.36	Dhanusa	26.68	Kaski	9.71	Okhaldhunga	14.40	Sarlahi	32.80
Bajhang	24.14	Dolakha*	22.35	Kathmandu	9.84	Palpa	11.74	Sindhuli*	23.03
Bajura*	29.83	Dolpa*	24.68	Kabhrepalanchok	9.58	Panchthar	7.86	Sindhupalchok*	23.66
Banke	22.69	Doti	33.14	Khotang	17.74	Parbat	14.73	Siraha*	23.84
Bara	17.49	Gorkha	14.11	Lalitpur	12.31	Parsa	23.08	Solukhumbu	15.35
Bardiya	21.21	Gulmi	11.08	Lamjung	13.40	Pyuthan	14.97	Sunsari	16.99
Bhaktapur	14.03	Humla	33.90	Mahottari	29.06	Ramechhap	25.82	Surkhet*	17.38
Bhojpur	9.51	Ilam	9.34	Makawanpur	12.55	Rasuwa	28.33	Syangja	7.22
Chitwan	15.71	Jajarkot	23.82	Manang	6.90	Rautahat	33.82	Tanahu	14.83
Dadeldhura	8.19	Jhapa*	10.14	Morang	17.86	Rolpa	24.84	Taplejung	18.64
Dailekh	20.00	Jumla*	31.67	Mugu*	27.82	Rukum	21.83	Terhathum	11.90
Dang	12.49	Kailali	25.72	Mustang	19.79	Rupandehi	14.08	Udaypur	21.60

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal * These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

^A Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Male Child Economic Activity Rate

Ratio of usually economically active boys aged 10-14 years to total number of boys in the same age group in percent, 2001

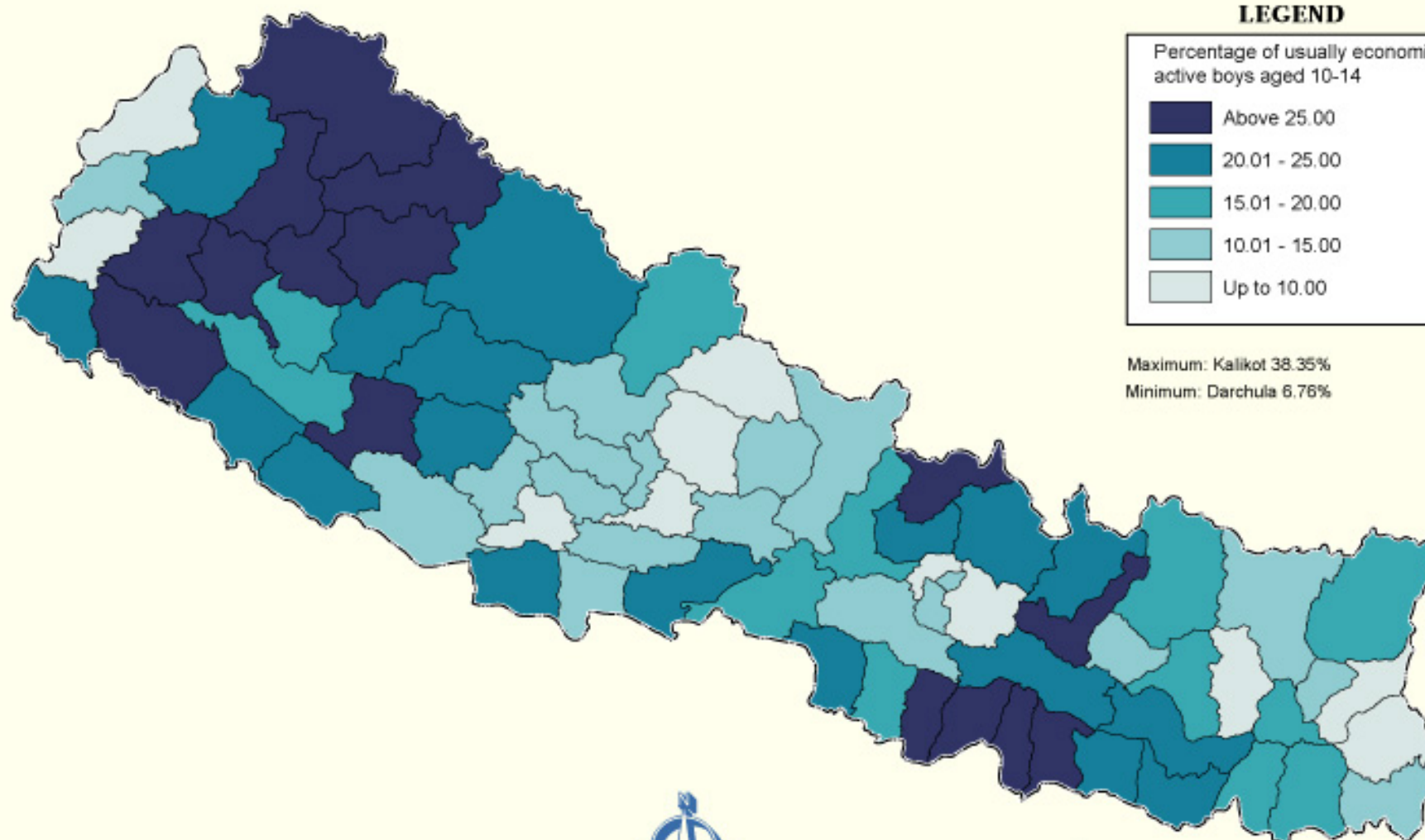
LEGEND

Percentage of usually economically active boys aged 10-14

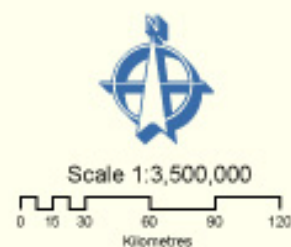
- Above 25.00
- 20.01 - 25.00
- 15.01 - 20.00
- 10.01 - 15.00
- Up to 10.00

Maximum: Kalikot 38.35%

Minimum: Darchula 6.76%



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



FEMALE CHILD ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATE, 2001^Å

The female child economic activity rate is defined as the ratio of the number of usually economically active girls aged 10-14 years to the total number of girls in the same age group expressed in percent. It is also called the age-specific activity rate for girls. The female child economic activity rate in the country as a whole was 21.55%; it varied district-wise from 6.34% (Manang) to 70.08% (Mugu). Thirty-six districts had a female child economic activity rate below, and 39 districts a rate above, the national figure.

Table F.3

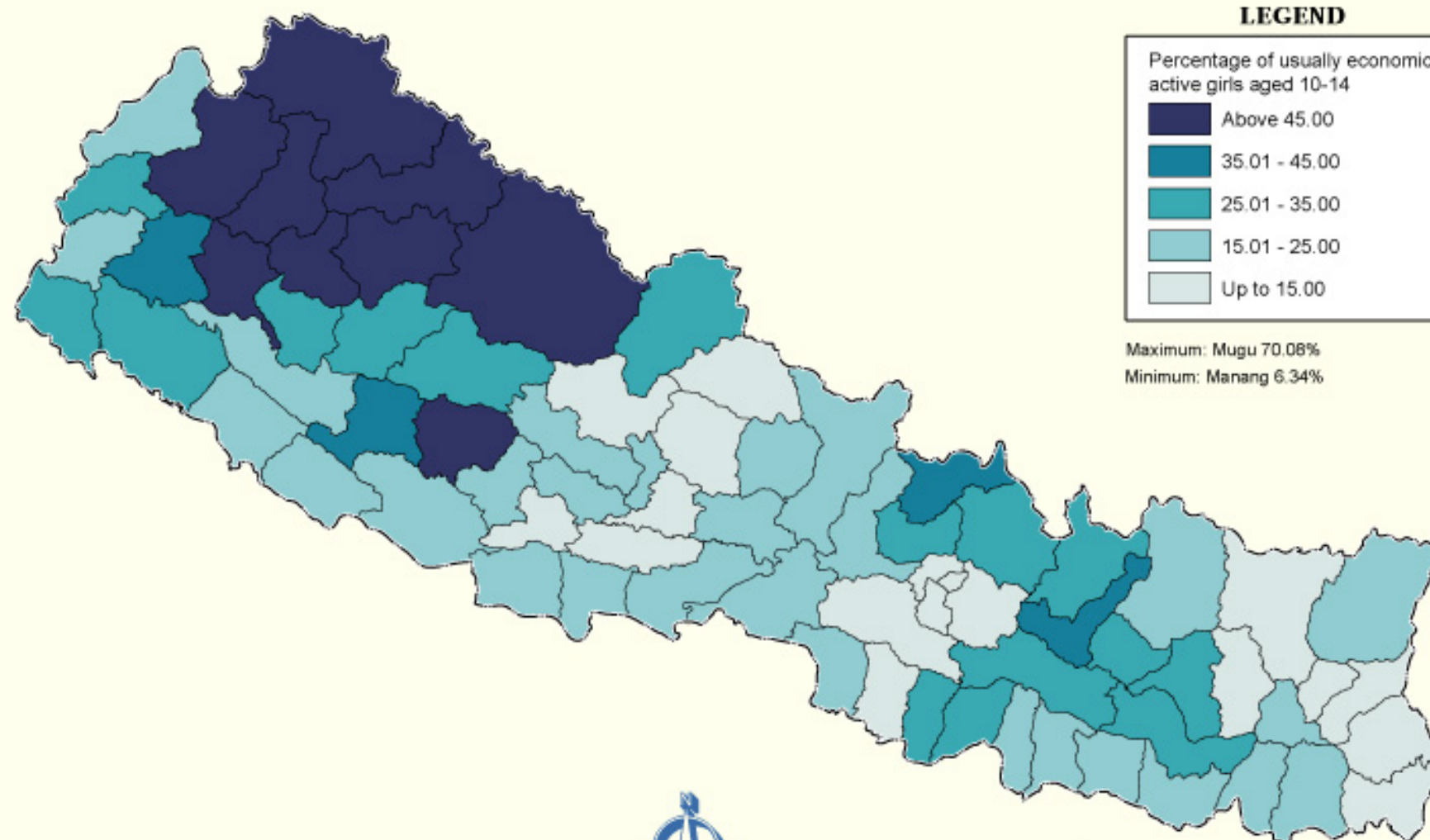
District	Female Child Economic Activity Rate	District	Female Child Economic Activity Rate	District	Female Child Economic Activity Rate	District	Female Child Economic Activity Rate	District	Female Child Economic Activity Rate
Achham	54.52	Darchula	21.42	Kalikot*	54.95	Myagdi	13.16	Salyan*	35.54
Arghakhanchi	13.60	Dhading	24.01	Kanchanpur	25.08	Nawalparasi	24.38	Sankhuwasabha	14.63
Baglung	16.70	Dhankuta	16.42	Kapilbastu	20.24	Nuwakot	25.88	Saptari	22.37
Baitadi	26.77	Dhanusa	24.44	Kaski	9.84	Okhaldhunga	25.39	Sarlahi	28.64
Bajhang	53.16	Dolakha*	28.07	Kathmandu	10.92	Palpa	14.55	Sindhuli*	30.55
Bajura*	58.27	Dolpa*	47.10	Kabhrepalanchok	12.99	Panchthar	10.99	Sindhupalchok*	33.39
Banke	19.52	Doti	44.75	Khotang	25.02	Parbat	18.26	Siraha*	22.14
Bara	13.97	Gorkha	17.33	Lalitpur	13.36	Parsa	19.24	Solukhumbu	22.73
Bardiya	22.13	Gulmi	15.90	Lamjung	16.06	Pyuthan	24.51	Sunsari	17.04
Bhaktapur	13.67	Humla	65.05	Mahottari	23.81	Ramechhap	39.49	Surkhet*	21.77
Bhojpur	13.17	Ilam	9.47	Makawanpur	13.79	Rasuwa	38.03	Syangja	9.57
Chitwan	16.25	Jajarkot	30.91	Manang	6.34	Rautahat	30.79	Tanahu	18.03
Dadeldhura	20.05	Jhapa*	9.86	Morang	18.39	Rolpa	46.01	Taplejung	19.88
Dailekh	34.86	Jumla*	56.63	Mugu*	70.08	Rukum	28.36	Terhathum	14.19
Dang	18.95	Kailali	28.97	Mustang	25.03	Rupandehi	15.18	Udaypur	25.48

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal * These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

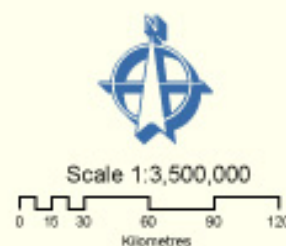
^Å Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Female Child Economic Activity Rate

Ratio of usually economically active girls aged 10-14 years to total girls in the same age group in percent, 2001



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



PROPORTION OF CHILD MARRIAGES, 2001^Å

The proportion of child marriages is the ratio of the number of married children aged 10-14 years of age to the total number of children in the same age group expressed as a percentage. This number indicates how early children are getting married and how prevalent child marriage is. The proportion of child marriages in the country as whole was 1.30%; district-wise it varied from 0.13% (Bhojpur) to 6.83% (Kapilbastu). The proportion of child marriages was below the national figure in 58 districts and above in 17.

Table F.4

District	Proportion of Child Marriages (%)	District	Proportion of Child Marriages (%)	District	Proportion of Child Marriages (%)	District	Proportion of Child Marriages (%)	District	Proportion of Child Marriages (%)
Achham	0.90	Dhading	0.51	Kalikot*	1.31	Myagdi	0.58	Salyan*	0.30
Arghakhanchi	0.78	Dhankuta	0.53	Kanchanpur	0.84	Nawalparasi	2.29	Sankhuwasabha	0.27
Baglung	0.86	Dhanusa	1.83	Kapilbastu	6.83	Nuwakot	0.99	Saptari	1.38
Baitadi	0.59	Dilekh	1.05	Kaski	0.67	Okhaldhunga	0.29	Sarlahi	1.81
Bajhang	1.56	Dolakha*	1.29	Kathmandu	0.42	Palpa	0.81	Sindhuli*	0.36
Bajura**	0.92	Dolpa*	0.53	Kabhrepalanchok	0.41	Panchthar	0.14	Sindhupalchok*	1.06
Banke	1.87	Doti	1.50	Khotang	0.86	Parbat	0.58	Siraha*	1.86
Bara	3.56	Gorkha	0.78	Lalitpur	0.56	Parsa	4.75	Solukhumbu	0.26
Bardiya	0.96	Gulmi	0.87	Lamjung	0.92	Pyuthan	0.89	Sunsari	0.39
Bhaktapur	0.47	Humla	0.90	Mahottari	2.22	Ramechhap	0.92	Surkhet*	1.69
Bhojpur	0.13	Ilam	0.17	Makwanpur	0.50	Rasuwa	0.71	Syangja	0.27
Chitwan	0.86	Jajarkot	1.28	Manang	0.38	Rautahat	4.21	Tanahu	0.87
Dadeldhura	0.57	Jhapa*	0.35	Morang	0.54	Rolpa	0.58	Taplejung	0.59
Dang	0.56	Jumla*	2.26	Mugu*	1.24	Rukum	0.82	Terhathum	0.29
Darchula	0.65	Kailali	1.10	Mustang	0.22	Rupandehi	2.73	Udayapur	0.64

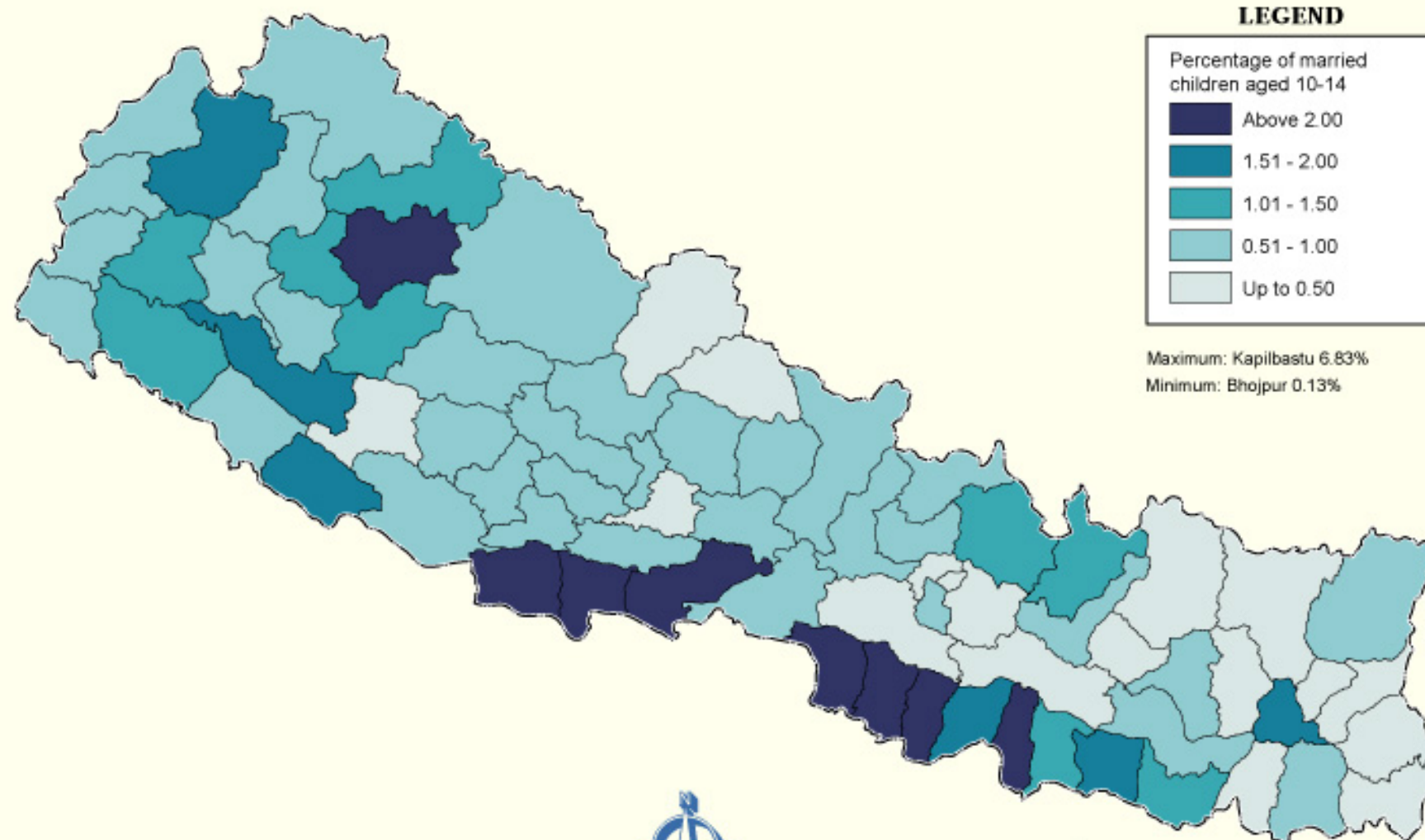
Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

^Å Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

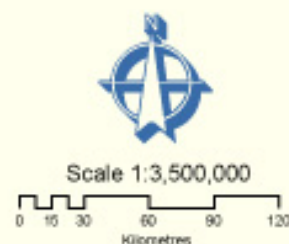
Proportion of Child Marriages

Ratio of number of married children aged 10-14 years to the total population in the same age group in percent, 2001



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988

Data Source: National Population Census 2001



CHILDREN LIVING WITH A STEP-PARENT, 2001^A

Living with a step-parent was defined as living with a couple consisting of one biological parent and one step-parent. The proportion of children living with a step-parent was defined as the ratio of the number of children (below 16 years of age) living with a step-parent to the total number of children in the same age group expressed as a percentage. The ratio is used to gauge the living arrangements of children. The proportion of children living with a step-parent in the country as a whole was 1.51%; district-wise it varied from 0.68% (Panchthar) to 3.21% (Kalikot). Forty-six districts had a ratio below, and 28 districts a ratio above, the national figure.

Table F.5

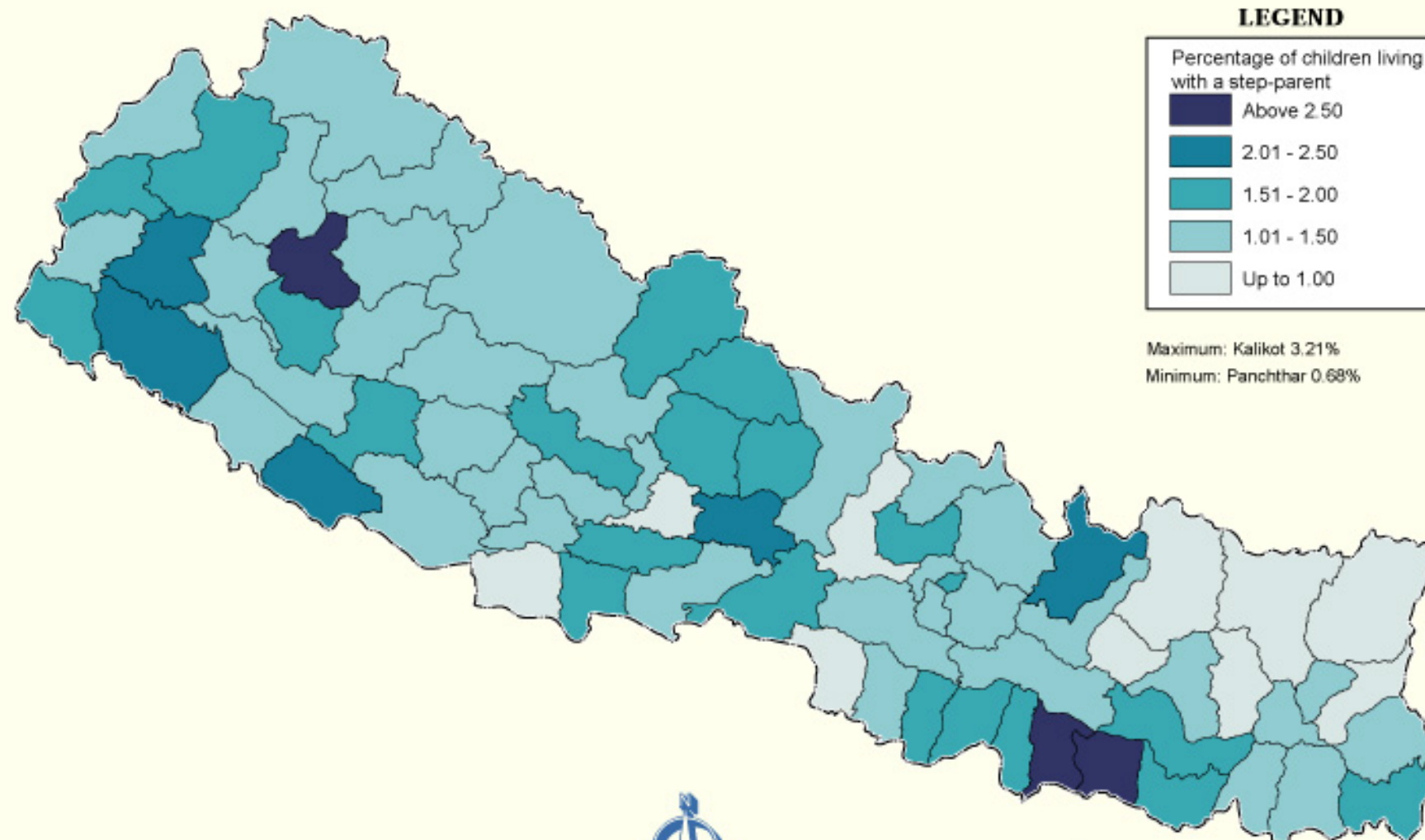
District	Children Living with Step-parent (%)	District	Children Living with Step-parent (%)	District	Children Living with Step-parent (%)	District	Children Living with Step-parent (%)	District	Children Living with Step-parent (%)
Achham	1.25	Darchula	1.04	Kalikot*	3.21	Myagdi	1.21	Salyan*	1.84
Arghakhanchi	1.09	Dhading	0.84	Kanchanpur	1.78	Nawalparasi	1.19	Sankhuwasabha	0.83
Baglung	1.60	Dhankuta	1.42	Kapilbastu	1.00	Nuwakot	1.68	Saptari	1.54
Baitadi	1.96	Dhanusa	2.83	Kaski	1.81	Okhaldhunga	0.73	Sarlahi	1.86
Bajhang	1.51	Dolakha*	2.02	Kathmandu	1.25	Palpa	1.80	Sindhuli*	1.36
Bajura*	1.20	Dolpa*	1.34	Kabhrepalanchok	1.17	Panchthar	0.68	Sindhupalchok*	1.30
Banke	2.16	Doti	2.18	Khotang	1.48	Parbat	1.15	Siraha*	2.69
Bara	1.03	Gorkha	1.36	Lalitpur	1.08	Parsa	0.88	Solukhumbu	0.93
Bardiya	1.49	Gulmi	1.32	Lamjung	1.64	Pyuthan	1.45	Sunsari	1.29
Bhaktapur	1.72	Humla	1.28	Mahottari	1.75	Ramechhap	1.31	Surkhet*	1.50
Bhojpur	0.77	Ilam	1.20	Makawanpur	1.18	Rasuwa	1.09	Syangja	0.99
Chitwan	1.98	Jajarkot	1.16	Manang	1.79	Rautahat	1.99	Tanahu	2.01
Dadeldhura	1.03	Jhapa*	1.90	Morang	1.13	Rolpa	1.35	Taplejung	0.85
Dailekh	1.52	Jumla*	1.15	Mugu*	1.33	Rukum	1.32	Terhathum	1.05
Dang	1.23	Kailali	2.02	Mustang	1.77	Rupandehi	1.63	Udaypur	1.83

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

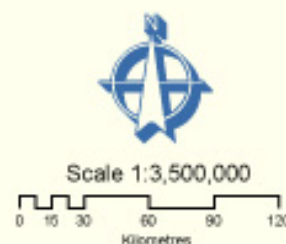
* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Children Living with a Step-parent

Number of children below 16 years of age living with a step-parent as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group, 2001



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



CHILDREN LIVING WITH 'OTHER RELATIVES' AND 'OTHERS', 2001^Å

For the purpose of the census, 'other relatives' included relatives who are not a child's biological parents but are brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, grandparents, or other relatives. The category 'other' included people who are not biologically related to the child but are also not their employer. The ratio is defined as the number of children below 16 years of age living with 'other relatives' and 'others' to the total number of children in the same age group expressed as a percentage. The proportion of children living with 'other relatives' and 'others' in the country as a whole was 3.42%; district-wise it varied from 1.64% (Darchula) to 9.52% (Mustang). The ratio was below the national figure in 43 districts and above in 32 districts.

Table F.6

District	Children Living with Other Relatives & Others (%)	District	Children Living with Other Relatives & Others (%)	District	Children Living with Other Relatives & Others (%)	District	Children Living with Other Relatives & Others (%)	District	Children Living with Other Relatives & Others (%)
Achham	2.99	Darchula	1.64	Kalikot*	3.07	Myagdi	4.02	Salyan*	2.63
Arghakhanchi	2.60	Dhading	2.03	Kanchanpur	4.20	Nawalparasi	3.21	Sankhuwasabha	2.55
Baglung	3.63	Dhankuta	3.58	Kapilbastu	2.51	Nuwakot	3.53	Saptari	2.82
Baitadi	2.88	Dhanusa	4.11	Kaski	4.66	Okhaldhunga	3.41	Sarlahi	3.20
Bajhang	3.18	Dolakha*	3.40	Kathmandu	4.28	Palpa	4.45	Sindhuli*	3.70
Bajura*	2.15	Dolpa*	4.23	Kabhyepalanchok	3.12	Panchthar	2.82	Sindhupalchok*	2.65
Banke	3.86	Doti	3.40	Khotang	3.77	Parbat	3.81	Siraha*	4.03
Bara	2.24	Gorkha	3.30	Lalitpur	3.12	Parsa	1.78	Solukhumbu	3.64
Bardiya	2.66	Gulmi	2.93	Lamjung	4.10	Pyuthan	2.82	Sunsari	3.87
Bhaktapur	3.70	Humla	2.19	Mahottari	3.50	Ramechhap	3.16	Surkhet*	4.02
Bhojpur	2.94	Ilam	4.23	Makawanpur	3.17	Rasuwa	2.58	Syangja	3.79
Chitwan	3.93	Jajarkot	2.50	Manang	4.28	Rautahat	4.15	Tanahu	3.83
Dadeldhura	2.49	Jhapa*	4.60	Morang	4.00	Rolpa	2.71	Taplejung	2.69
Dailekh	2.69	Jumla*	2.83	Mugu*	1.78	Rukum	2.08	Terhathum	2.76
Dang	3.11	Kailali	4.88	Mustang	9.52	Rupandehi	3.01	Udaypur	3.88

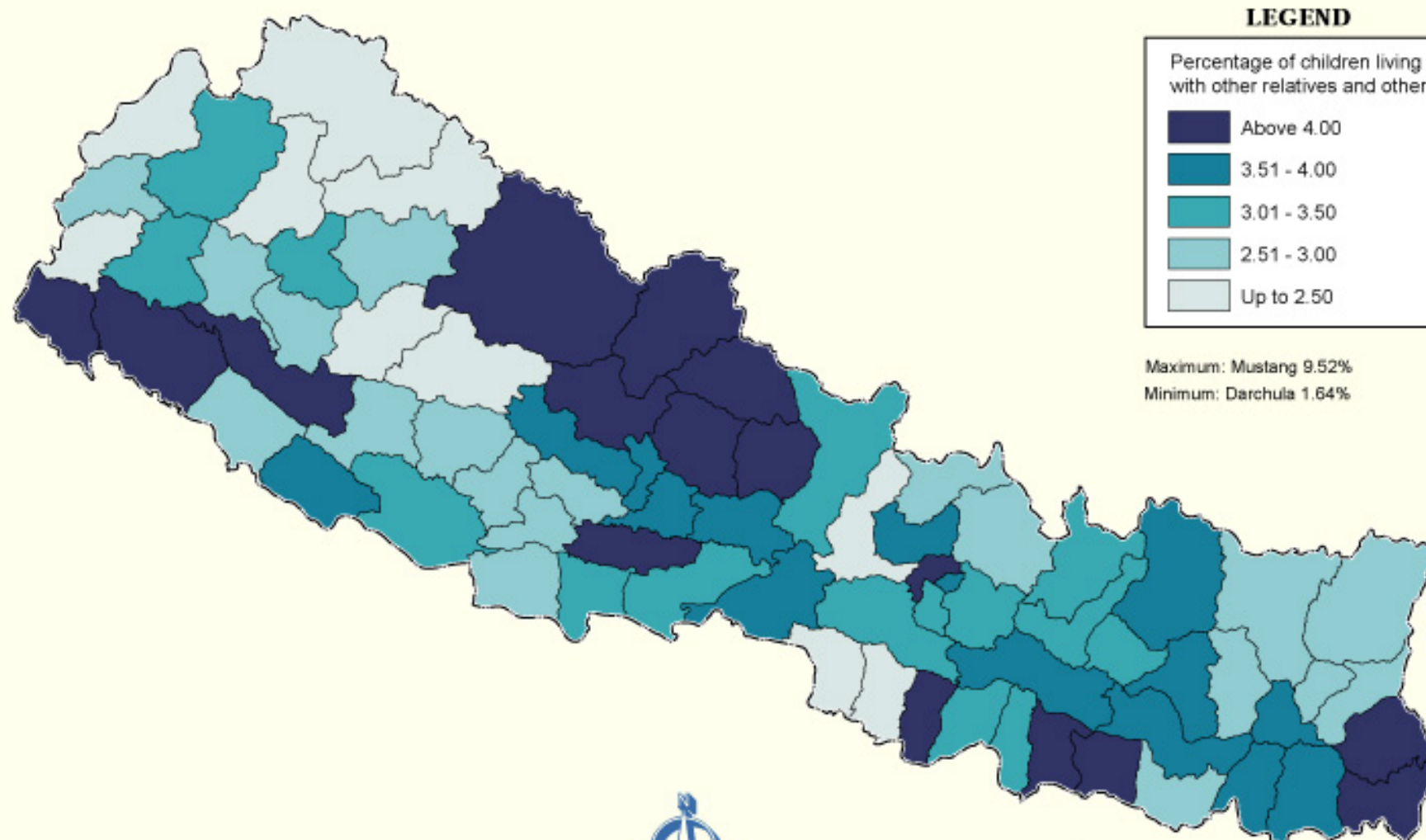
Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

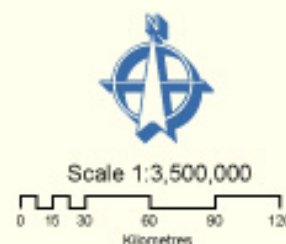
^Å Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Children Living with 'Other Relatives' and 'Others'

Number of children below 16 years of age living with other relatives and others (except their employer) as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group, 2001



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



CHILDREN LIVING WITH THEIR EMPLOYER, 2001^Å

Recently considerable concern has been expressed about the number of children living with their employer. The 2001 census collected relevant statistics on this for the first time. The ratio is defined as the ratio of the number of children below 16 years of age living with their employer (not a parent or relative) to the total number of children in the same age group and is expressed as a percentage. The proportion of children living with their employers was 0.66%; district-wise it varied from 0.12% (Darchula) to 1.43% (Kathmandu). The proportion was below the national figure in 44 districts and above in 30 districts.

Table F.7

District	Children Living with Employer (%)	District	Children Living with Employer (%)	District	Children Living with Employer (%)	District	Children Living with Employer (%)	District	Children Living with Employer (%)
Achham	0.43	Darchula	0.12	Kalikot*	0.86	Myagdi	0.35	Salyan*	0.85
Arghakhanchi	0.33	Dhading	0.25	Kanchanpur	0.64	Nawalparasi	0.51	Sankhuwasabha	0.33
Baglung	0.57	Dhankuta	0.58	Kapilbastu	0.42	Nuwakot	0.67	Saptari	0.70
Baitadi	0.66	Dhanusa	1.00	Kaski	0.70	Okhaldhunga	0.40	Sarlahi	0.70
Bajhang	0.44	Dolakha*	0.76	Kathmandu	1.43	Palpa	0.77	Sindhuli*	0.45
Bajura*	0.25	Dolpa*	0.43	Kabhrepalanchok	0.53	Panchthar	0.15	Sindhupalchok*	0.50
Banke	1.08	Doti	0.88	Khotang	0.42	Parbat	0.43	Siraha*	0.99
Bara	0.47	Gorkha	0.47	Lalitpur	1.12	Parsa	0.43	Solukhumbu	0.43
Bardiya	0.81	Gulmi	0.37	Lamjung	0.47	Pyuthan	0.45	Sunsari	0.73
Bhaktapur	0.81	Humla	0.45	Mahottari	0.72	Ramechhap	0.54	Surkhet*	0.68
Bhojpur	0.21	Ilam	0.61	Makawanpur	0.51	Rasuwa	0.41	Syangja	0.32
Chitwan	1.01	Jajarkot	0.39	Manang	0.80	Rautahat	0.69	Tanahu	0.69
Dadeldhura	0.40	Jhapa*	0.83	Morang	0.70	Rolpa	0.36	Taplejung	0.33
Dailekh	0.36	Jumla*	0.41	Mugu*	0.37	Rukum	0.45	Terhathum	0.39
Dang	1.08	Kailali	1.06	Mustang	1.11	Rupandehi	0.76	Udaypur	0.72

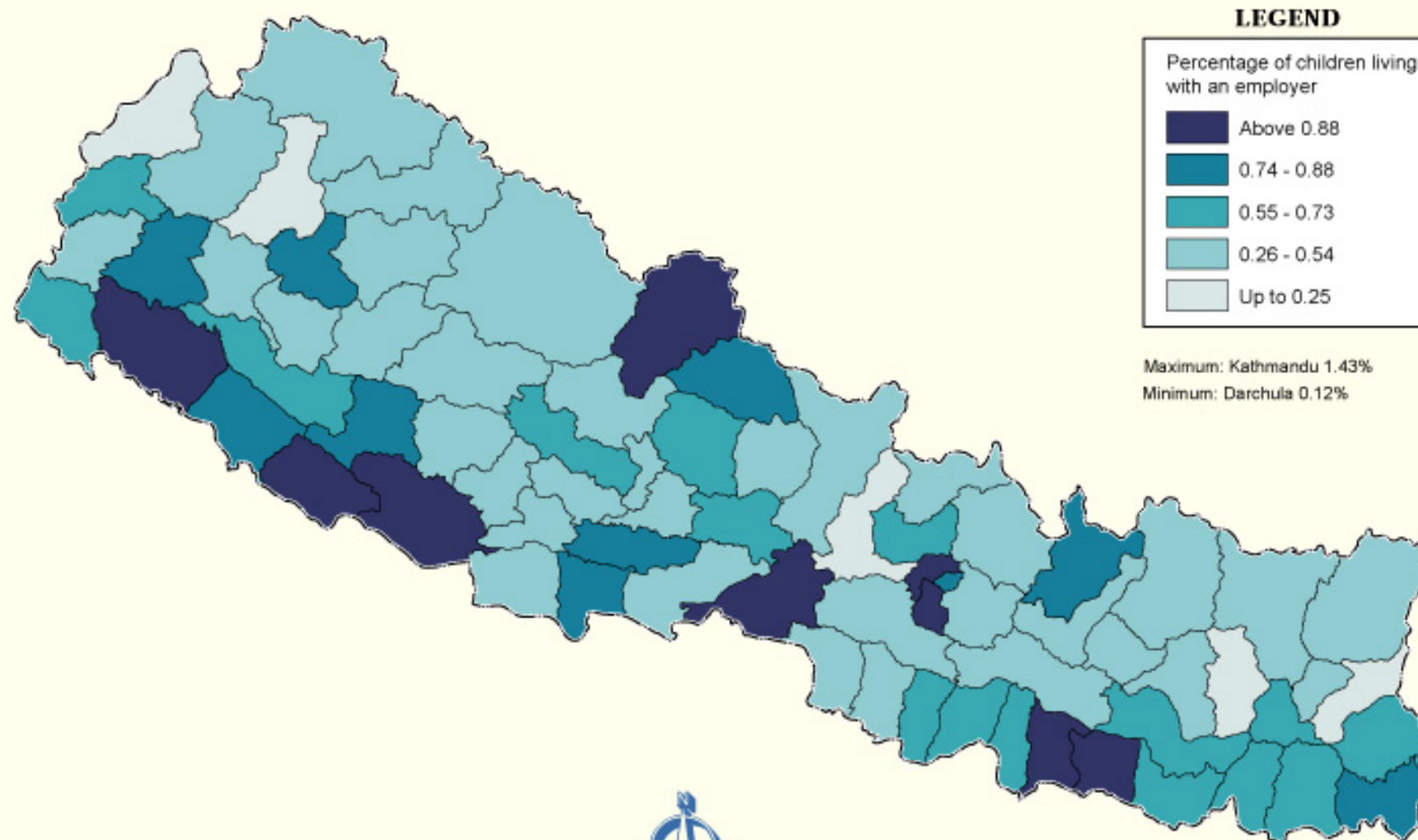
Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

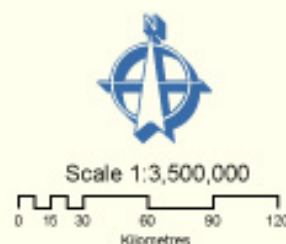
^Å Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Children Living with Their Employer

Number of children below 16 years of age living with their employer as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group, 2001

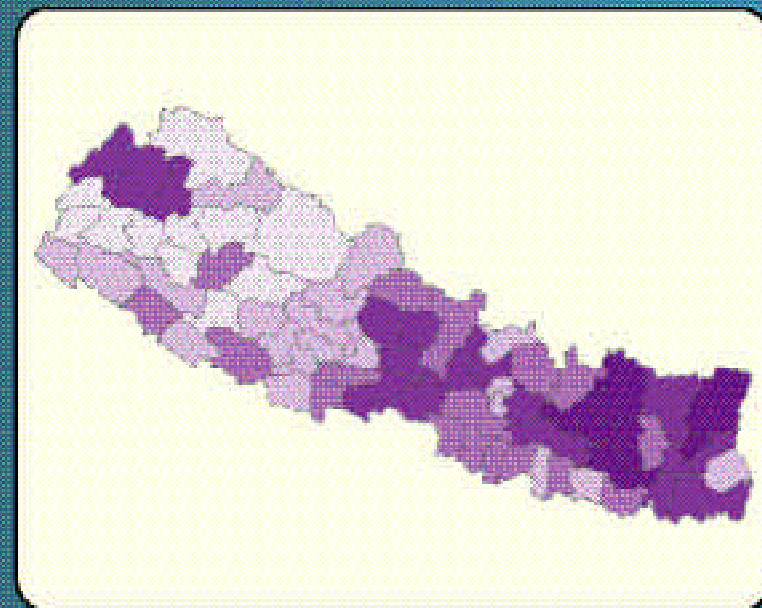


Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



G. GENDER

1. Households Reporting Female Members Who Own Selected Assets
2. Women Teachers at All Schools
3. Women Teachers at Primary Schools
4. Gender Imbalance in Adult Literacy
5. Proportion of Widows
6. Proportion of Widowers
7. Proportion of Divorced/Separated Persons



HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING FEMALE MEMBERS WHO OWN SELECTED ASSETS (HOUSE, LAND, LIVESTOCK)

There has been considerable interest recently in the extent to which women own land and/or have rights over assets. The 2001 Census collected information for the first time on female ownership of real estate (i.e. houses and/or land) and livestock. It asked whether females of the household owned real estate or livestock in any place in the country. The indicator on female ownership of assets is the ratio of the total number of households reporting at least one female owning assets (house or land or livestock or any combination of these) to the total number of households and is expressed as a percentage.

A total of 714,970 (enumerated) households (17.13%) reported at least one female member owning assets; district-wise the proportion varied from 3.11% (Kalikot) to 35.65% (Okhaldhunga). Forty-six districts had a ratio lower and 29 districts a ratio higher than the national ratio.

Table G.1

District	HHS# with Females Owning Assets (%)	District	HHS# with Females Owning Assets (%)	District	HHS# with Females Owning Assets (%)	District	HHS# with Females Owning Assets (%)	District	HHS# with Females Owning Assets (%)
Achham	5.01	Darchula	23.36	Kalikot*	3.11	Myagdi	12.76	Salyan*	8.38
Arghakhanchi	13.37	Dhading	20.46	Kanchanpur	12.14	Nawalparasi	20.09	Sankhuwasabha	23.06
Baglung	12.94	Dhankuta	20.17	Kapilbastu	14.62	Nuwakot	20.05	Saptari	16.04
Baitadi	7.06	Dhanusa	16.76	Kaski	20.65	Okhaldhunga	35.65	Sarlahi	15.54
Bajhang	20.93	Dolakha*	15.82	Kathmandu	12.63	Palpa	16.24	Sindhuli*	23.03
Bajura*	20.22	Dolpa*	9.58	Kabhyepalanchok	20.65	Panchthar	23.66	Sindhupalchok*	16.67
Banke	14.09	Doti	9.42	Khotang	25.65	Parbat	14.56	Siraha*	13.65
Bara	16.44	Gorkha	18.91	Lalitpur	13.96	Parsa	17.87	Solukhumbu	28.50
Bardiya	15.69	Gulmi	11.61	Lamjung	20.22	Pyuthan	13.96	Sunsari	22.94
Bhaktapur	10.84	Humla	7.78	Mahottari	13.67	Ramechhap	25.96	Surkhet*	14.29
Bhojpur	19.29	Ilam	14.90	Makawanpur	18.20	Rasuwa	13.45	Syangja	14.47
Chitwan	23.52	Jajarkot	16.37	Manang	15.32	Rautahat	15.79	Tanahu	21.77
Dadeldhura	7.75	Jhapa*	24.15	Morang	23.98	Rolpa	10.27	Taplejung	28.77
Dailekh	6.81	Jumla*	5.51	Mugu*	10.18	Rukum	7.46	Terhathum	29.93
Dang	15.23	Kailali	10.93	Mustang	10.05	Rupandehi	16.02	Udayapur	25.11

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal * These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

HHS = households

Women Who Own Selected Physical Assets

Ratio of households with at least one female owning a house or land or livestock or any combination of these to total households in percent, 2001

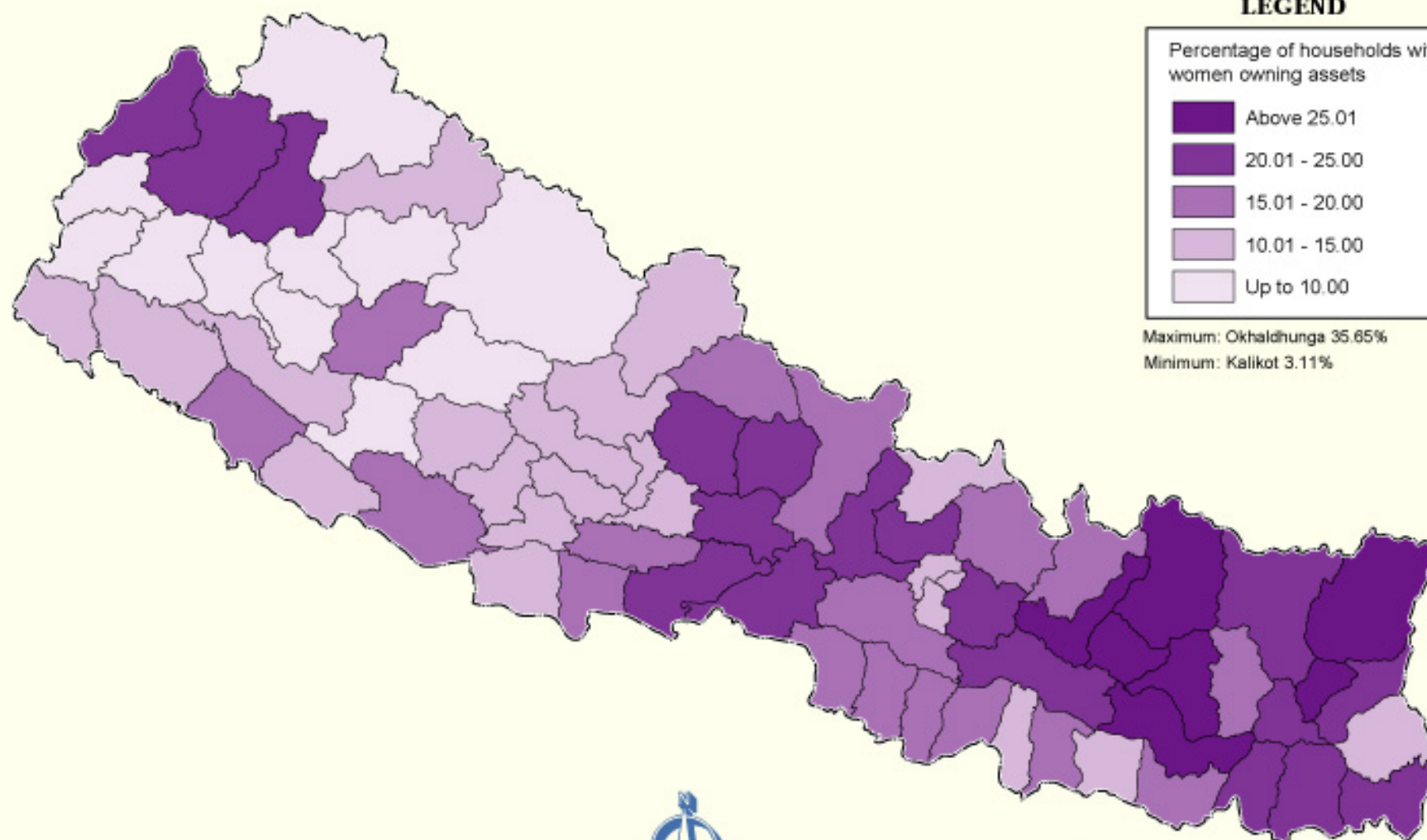
LEGEND

Percentage of households with women owning assets

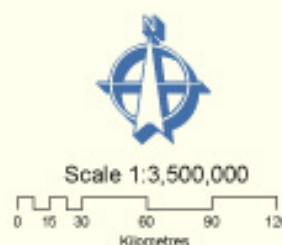
- Above 25.01
- 20.01 - 25.00
- 15.01 - 20.00
- 10.01 - 15.00
- Up to 10.00

Maximum: Okhaldhunga 35.85%

Minimum: Kalikot 3.11%



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



WOMEN TEACHERS AT ALL SCHOOLS, 2000

The proportion of teachers in schools overall is indicated by the ratio of the number of women teachers to the total number of teachers expressed as a percentage. The Department of Education estimated that in 2000 there were 29,311 women teachers, or 20.53% of the total number of teachers (142,752), at all schools. District-wise the number varied from 5.95% (Bajhang) to 46.19% (Kathmandu). Fifty-nine districts had a lower proportion of women teachers, and 16 districts a higher proportion, than the national figure,

Table G.2

District	Proportion of Women Teachers (%)	District	Proportion of Women Teachers (%)	District	Proportion of Women Teachers (%)	District	Proportion of Women Teachers (%)	District	Proportion of Women Teachers (%)
Achham	7.97	Darchula	14.11	Kalikot	12.55	Myagdi	18.45	Salyan	12.38
Arghakhanchi	17.65	Dhading	15.82	Kanchanpur	19.78	Nawalparasi	20.17	Sankhuwasabha	13.19
Baglung	19.01	Dhankuta	21.46	Kapilbastu	19.97	Nuwakot	13.02	Saptari	12.32
Baitadi	9.51	Dhanusa	20.20	Kaski	30.31	Okhaldhunga	17.83	Sarlahi	17.66
Bajhang	5.95	Dolakha	14.74	Kathmandu	46.19	Palpa	18.98	Sindhuli	12.19
Bajura	10.08	Dolpa	14.88	Kabhrepalanchok	18.74	Panchthar	12.99	Sindhupalchok	11.86
Banke	22.13	Doti	12.02	Khotang	16.27	Parbat	17.20	Siraha	11.96
Bara	13.17	Gorkha	18.04	Lalitpur	40.65	Parsa	19.85	Solukhumbu	18.99
Bardiya	17.59	Gulmi	18.54	Lamjung	21.68	Pyuthan	14.76	Sunsari	24.59
Bhaktapur	34.42	Humla	13.95	Mahottari	13.73	Ramechhap	11.97	Surkhet	14.83
Bhojpur	12.76	Ilam	17.21	Makawanpur	17.91	Rasuwa	18.28	Syangja	22.13
Chitwan	23.98	Jajarkot	15.05	Manang	26.20	Rautahat	10.62	Tanahu	22.97
Dadeldhura	10.79	Jhapa	23.69	Morang	22.81	Rolpa	11.97	Taplejung	15.64
Dailekh	11.1	Jumla	13.89	Mugu	12.93	Rukum	12.38	Terhathum	12.46
Dang	18.05	Kailali	19.46	Mustang	22.16	Rupandehi	27.83	Udayapur	13.33

Source: *Vidyayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshik Tathyanak 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Women Teachers at All Schools

Proportion of women teachers at all levels of school in percent, 2000

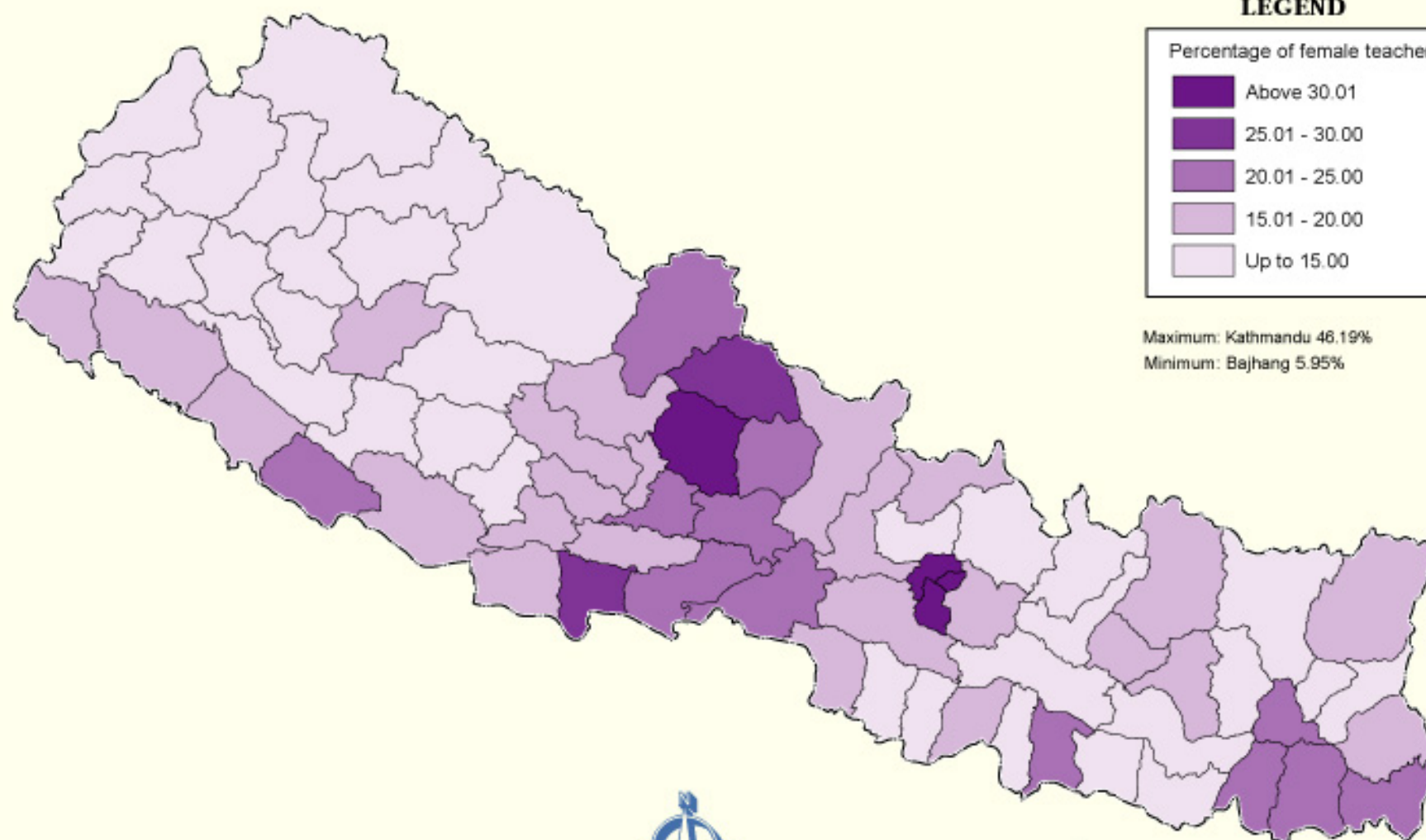
LEGEND

Percentage of female teachers

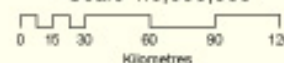
- Above 30.01
- 25.01 - 30.00
- 20.01 - 25.00
- 15.01 - 20.00
- Up to 15.00

Maximum: Kathmandu 46.19%

Minimum: Bajhang 5.95%



Scale 1:3,500,000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Department of Education, 2000



WOMEN TEACHERS AT PRIMARY SCHOOLS, 2000

The proportion of women teachers at the primary school level is the ratio of the number of women teachers at primary level to the total number of teachers at that level expressed as a percentage. The Department of Education estimated that in 2000 there were 24,770 women teachers at primary school level, 25.31% of the total (97,879). District-wise the proportion varied from 7.79% (Bajhang) to 63.66% (Kathmandu). Fifty-six districts had a proportion below, and 19 districts a proportion above, the national figure.

Table G.3

District	Women Teachers in Primary Schools (%)	District	Women Teachers in Primary Schools (%)	District	Women Teachers in Primary Schools (%)	District	Women Teachers in Primary Schools (%)	District	Women Teachers in Primary Schools (%)
Achham	10.42	Darchula	17.48	Kalikot	16.53	Myagdi	25.44	Salyan	14.68
Arghakhanchi	22.50	Dhading	19.30	Kanchanpur	25.02	Nawalparasi	25.54	Sankhuwasabha	16.50
Baglung	24.21	Dhankuta	27.20	Kapilbastu	24.15	Nuwakot	15.36	Saptari	15.64
Baitadi	13.09	Dhanusa	26.12	Kaski	41.20	Okhaldhunga	22.60	Sarlahi	23.66
Bajhang	7.79	Dolakha	17.65	Kathmandu	63.66	Palpa	23.09	Sindhuli	15.68
Bajura	13.29	Dolpa	17.05	Kabhrepalanchok	22.06	Panchthar	16.25	Sindhupalchok	14.55
Banke	26.31	Doti	15.68	Khotang	20.23	Parbat	23.19	Siraha	15.50
Bara	17.41	Gorkha	21.39	Lalitpur	53.35	Parsa	22.67	Solukhumbu	23.28
Bardiya	22.53	Gulmi	24.34	Lamjung	28.19	Pyuthan	18.28	Sunsari	31.70
Bhaktapur	46.96	Humla	17.34	Mahottari	17.84	Ramechhap	15.01	Surkhet	19.18
Bhojpur	15.45	Ilam	21.55	Makawanpur	20.81	Rasuwa	21.69	Syangja	29.61
Chitwan	32.87	Jajarkot	19.16	Manang	33.58	Rautahat	13.90	Tanahu	29.04
Dadeldhura	14.77	Jhapa	30.43	Morang	29.56	Rolpa	14.26	Taplejung	19.76
Dailekh	14.09	Jumla	17.63	Mugu	15.91	Rukum	15.51	Terhathum	16.22
Dang	23.83	Kailali	24.70	Mustang	28.27	Rupandehi	35.01	Udayapur	18.35

Source: *Vidyayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshhik Tathyan 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Women Teachers at Primary Schools

Proportion of women teachers in primary level schools in percent, 2000

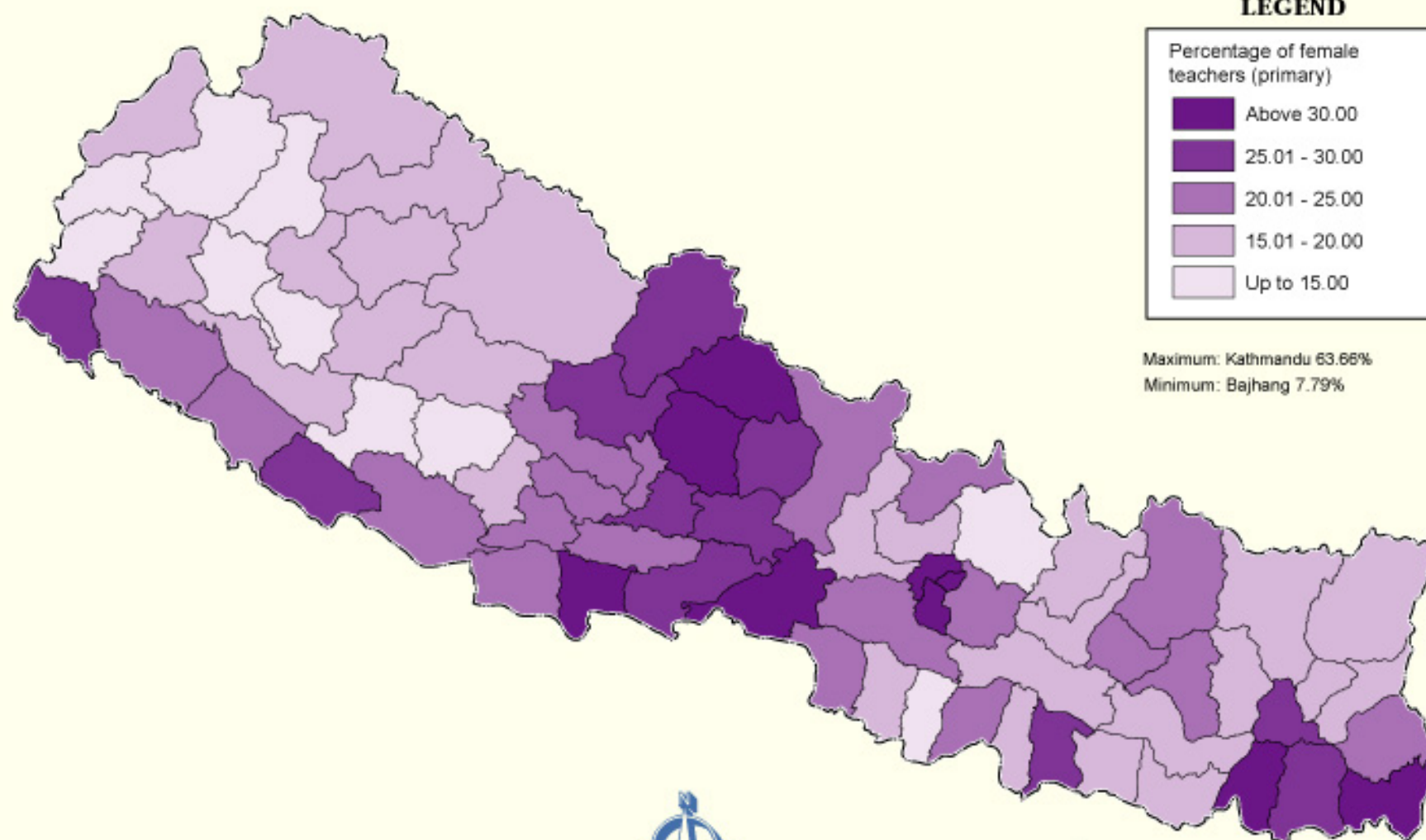
LEGEND

Percentage of female teachers (primary)

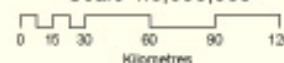
- Above 30.00
- 25.01 - 30.00
- 20.01 - 25.00
- 15.01 - 20.00
- Up to 15.00

Maximum: Kathmandu 63.66%

Minimum: Bajhang 7.79%



Scale 1:3,500,000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Department of Education, 2000



CBS/HMGN



GENDER IMBALANCE IN ADULT LITERACY, 2001^A

The gender imbalance in adult literacy is taken as the ratio of literate females to literate males aged 15 years and above multiplied by the sex ratio for the same age group. This indicator helps to measure gender discrimination in literacy; the lower the number, the greater the imbalance. The adult literacy gender-imbalance ratio in the country as a whole was 0.56%; district-wise it varied from 0.12% (Mugu) to 0.72% (Chitwan). It was below the national figure in 43 districts and above in 31 districts.

Table G.4

District	Adult Literacy Gender Ratio	District	Adult Literacy Gender Ratio	District	Adult Literacy Gender Ratio	District	Adult Literacy Gender Ratio	District	Adult Literacy Gender Ratio
Achham	0.16	Darchula	0.49	Kalikot*	0.22	Myagdi	0.58	Salyan*	0.44
Arghakhanchi	0.58	Dhading	0.64	Kanchanpur	0.53	Nawalparasi	0.52	Sankhuwasabha	0.61
Baglung	0.62	Dhankuta	0.52	Kapilbastu	0.45	Nuwakot	0.51	Saptari	0.46
Baitadi	0.34	Dhanusa	0.36	Kaski	0.66	Okhaldhunga	0.44	Sarlahi	0.42
Bajhang	0.14	Dolakha*	0.47	Kathmandu	0.71	Palpa	0.68	Sindhuli*	0.48
Bajura*	0.20	Dolpa*	0.26	Kabhrepalanchok	0.58	Panchthar	0.57	Sindhupalchok*	0.43
Banke	0.67	Doti	0.28	Khotang	0.50	Parbat	0.60	Siraha*	0.39
Bara	0.42	Gorkha	0.61	Lalitpur	0.68	Parsa	0.41	Solukhumbu	0.49
Bardiya	0.55	Gulmi	0.59	Lamjung	0.56	Pyuthan	0.40	Sunsari	0.63
Bhaktapur	0.65	Humla	0.14	Mahottari	0.39	Ramechhap	0.35	Surkhet*	0.59
Bhojpur	0.55	Ilam	0.71	Makawanpur	0.65	Rasuwa	0.41	Syangja	0.65
Chitwan	0.72	Jajarkot	0.38	Manang	0.68	Rautahat	0.40	Tanahu	0.63
Dadeldhura	0.30	Jhapa*	0.71	Morang	0.61	Rolpa	0.30	Taplejung	0.57
Dailekh	0.57	Jumla*	0.22	Mugu*	0.12	Rukum	0.38	Terhathum	0.57
Dang	0.32	Kailali	0.53	Mustang	0.57	Rupandehi	0.66	Udayapur	0.54

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

^A Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Gender Imbalance in Adult Literacy

Ratio of literate female to literate male population aged 15 years and above multiplied by the sex ratio of the same age group, 2001

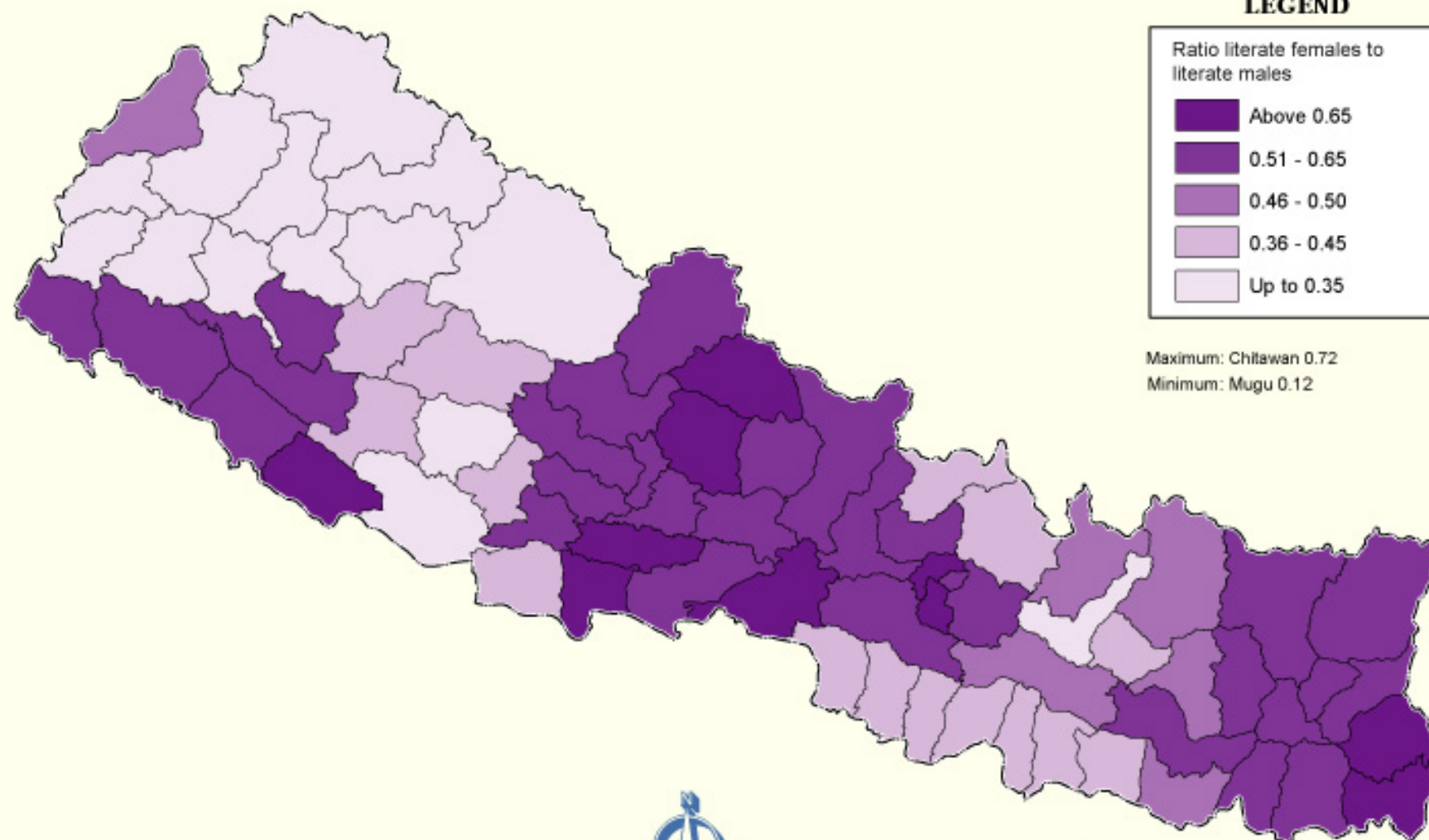
LEGEND

Ratio literate females to literate males

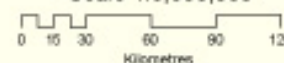
- Above 0.65
- 0.51 - 0.65
- 0.46 - 0.50
- 0.36 - 0.45
- Up to 0.35

Maximum: Chitawan 0.72

Minimum: Mugu 0.12



Scale 1:3,500,000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988

Data Source: National Population Census 2001



CBS/HMGN



PROPORTION OF WIDOWS, 2001^A

When a marriage is dissolved by the death of a husband, the surviving (not remarried) female is called a widow. The proportion of the widowed to the married population is defined as the ratio of the total number of widows to the total number of ever-married women aged 10 years and above expressed as a percentage. In the country as a whole, widows represented 5.24% of all ever-married women; district-wise the proportion varied from 2.65% (Terhathum) to 11.41% (Dolpa). Thirty-six districts had a proportion below, and 39 districts a proportion above, the national figure.

Table G.5

District	Proportion of Widows (%)	District	Proportion of Widows (%)	District	Proportion of Widows (%)	District	Proportion of Widows (%)	District	Proportion of Widows (%)
Achham	5.37	Darchula	6.24	Kalikot*	3.22	Myagdi	3.56	Salyan*	3.64
Arghakhanchi	3.63	Dhading	5.70	Kanchanpur	4.47	Nawalparasi	5.28	Sankhuwasabha	3.95
Baglung	4.89	Dhankuta	5.58	Kapilbastu	6.09	Nuwakot	6.00	Saptari	5.50
Baitadi	8.78	Dhanusa	6.48	Kaski	3.96	Okhaldhunga	7.07	Sarlahi	4.78
Bajhang	5.49	Dolakha*	5.29	Kathmandu	4.57	Palpa	5.06	Sindhuli*	3.80
Bajura*	4.86	Dolpa*	11.41	Kabhrepalanchok	6.33	Panchthar	4.87	Sindhupalchok*	3.75
Banke	6.33	Doti	8.02	Khotang	5.84	Parbat	6.82	Siraha*	5.48
Bara	6.11	Gorkha	5.25	Lalitpur	4.27	Parsa	4.88	Solukhumbu	6.90
Bardiya	2.83	Gulmi	4.36	Lamjung	5.92	Pyuthan	4.89	Sunsari	4.55
Bhaktapur	5.42	Humla	10.01	Mahottari	6.48	Ramechhap	3.43	Surkhet*	4.20
Bhojpur	4.75	Ilam	4.36	Makawanpur	6.39	Rasuwa	6.03	Syangja	9.86
Chitwan	5.34	Jajarkot	4.97	Manang	11.23	Rautahat	5.96	Tanahu	4.05
Dadeldhura	8.40	Jhapa*	5.81	Morang	4.26	Rolpa	4.50	Taplejung	5.44
Dailekh	5.13	Jumla*	5.09	Mugu*	7.80	Rukum	3.61	Terhathum	2.65
Dang	8.40	Kailali	2.79	Mustang	9.29	Rupandehi	5.19	Udayapur	4.57

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

^A Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Proportion of Widows

Ratio of widows to the total ever-married female population aged 10 years and above in percent, 2001

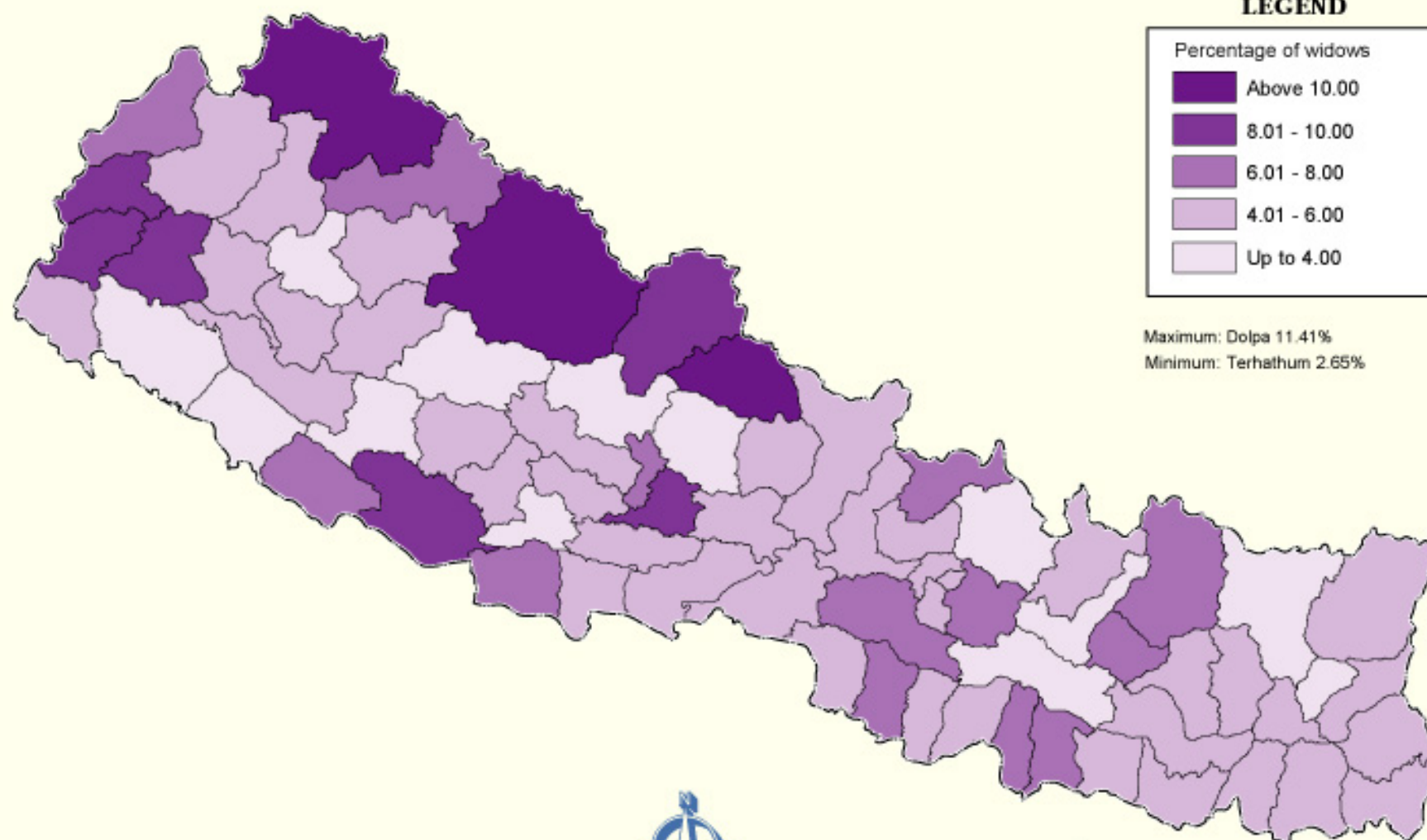
LEGEND

Percentage of widows

- Above 10.00
- 8.01 - 10.00
- 6.01 - 8.00
- 4.01 - 6.00
- Up to 4.00

Maximum: Dolpa 11.41%

Minimum: Terhathum 2.65%



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres

Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



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PROPORTION OF WIDOWERS, 2001^Å

When a marriage is dissolved by the death of a wife, the surviving (unmarried) male is called a widower. The proportion of widowers is the ratio of the total number of widowers to the total ever-married male population aged 10 years and above expressed as a percentage. In the country as a whole widowers represented 2.21% of ever-married males; district-wise the proportion varied from 1.20% (Kaski) to 6.44% (Dolpa). Thirty-three districts had a proportion below, and 41 districts a proportion above, the national figure.

Table G.6

District	Proportion of Widowers (%)	District	Proportion of Widowers (%)	District	Proportion of Widowers (%)	District	Proportion of Widowers (%)	District	Proportion of Widowers (%)
Achham	2.68	Darchula	3.28	Kalikot*	1.30	Myagdi	1.74	Salyan*	1.92
Arghakhanchi	1.55	Dhading	2.21	Kanchanpur	1.46	Nawalparasi	2.59	Sankhuwasabha	1.69
Baglung	2.28	Dhankuta	1.98	Kapilbastu	3.94	Nuwakot	2.62	Saptari	1.86
Baitadi	2.86	Dhanusa	2.91	Kaski	1.20	Okhaldhunga	2.95	Sarlahi	2.03
Bajhang	2.99	Dolakha*	2.06	Kathmandu	1.25	Palpa	2.34	Sindhuli*	1.37
Bajura*	3.60	Dolpa*	6.44	Kabhrepalanchok	2.43	Panchthar	3.59	Sindhupalchok*	2.15
Banke	2.71	Doti	2.08	Khotang	3.50	Parbat	3.20	Siraha*	2.13
Bara	3.00	Gorkha	2.41	Lalitpur	1.37	Parsa	2.41	Solukhumbu	3.98
Bardiya	1.59	Gulmi	2.15	Lamjung	2.73	Pyuthan	2.48	Sunsari	1.29
Bhaktapur	2.03	Humla	5.31	Mahottari	2.60	Ramechhap	1.61	Surkhet*	1.44
Bhojpur	2.56	Ilam	2.58	Makawanpur	2.37	Rasuwa	3.69	Syangja	3.49
Chitwan	1.52	Jajarkot	3.09	Manang	4.41	Rautahat	2.85	Tanahu	1.72
Dadeldhura	1.79	Jhapa*	1.72	Morang	1.45	Rolpa	3.12	Taplejung	3.16
Dailekh	2.13	Jumla*	3.52	Mugu*	4.73	Rukum	2.57	Terhathum	1.31
Dang	4.43	Kailali	1.27	Mustang	4.44	Rupandehi	2.12	Udayapur	1.66

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

^Å Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Proportion of Widowers

Ratio of widowers to the total ever-married male population aged 10 years and above in percent, 2001

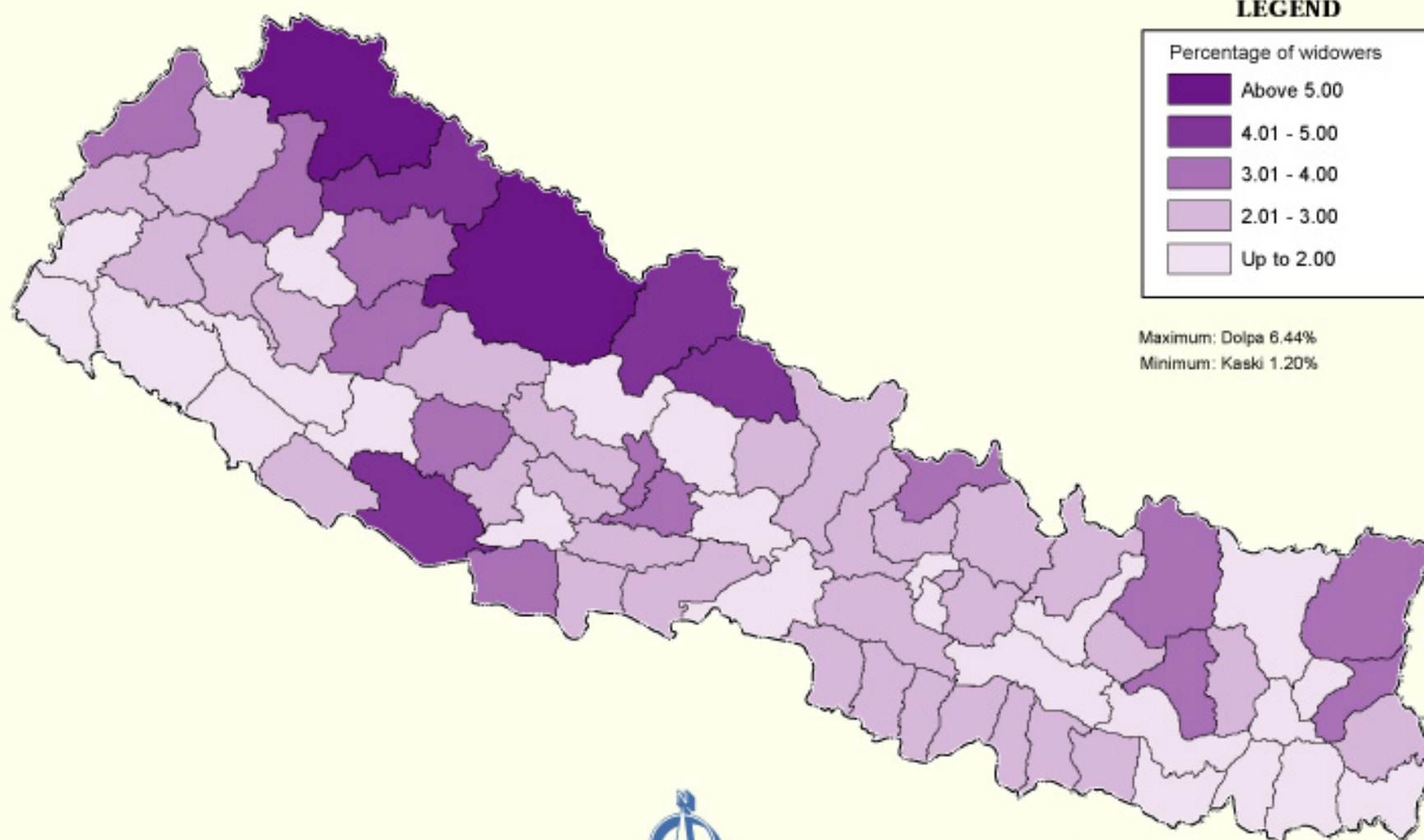
LEGEND

Percentage of widowers

- Above 5.00
- 4.01 - 5.00
- 3.01 - 4.00
- 2.01 - 3.00
- Up to 2.00

Maximum: Dolpa 6.44%

Minimum: Kaski 1.20%



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres

Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



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PROPORTION OF DIVORCED/SEPARATED PERSONS, 2001^Å

The proportion of divorced/separated persons is the ratio of the total number of divorced or separated persons to the total ever-married population aged 10 years and above expressed as a percentage. Over the country as a whole, the divorced/separated population was 0.43% of the total married population; district-wise it varied from 0.15% (Saptari) to 2.75% (Mustang). Thirty-three districts had a proportion of divorced/separated persons below, and 42 districts a proportion above, the national figure.

Table G.7

District	Proportion Divorced/ Separated (%)	District	Proportion Divorced/ Separated (%)	District	Proportion Divorced/ Separated (%)	District	Proportion Divorced/ Separated (%)	District	Proportion Divorced/ Separated (%)
Achham	0.49	Darchula	0.50	Kalikot*	0.24	Myagdi	1.21	Salyan*	0.42
Arghakhanchi	0.25	Dhading	0.81	Kanchanpur	0.23	Nawalparasi	0.45	Sankhuwasabha	0.54
Baglung	0.49	Dhankuta	0.22	Kapilbastu	0.36	Nuwakot	0.45	Saptari	0.15
Baitadi	0.17	Dhanusa	0.57	Kaski	0.55	Okhaldhunga	0.50	Sarlahi	0.26
Bajhang	0.27	Dolakha*	0.45	Kathmandu	0.45	Palpa	0.36	Sindhuli*	0.35
Bajura*	0.35	Dolpa*	2.13	Kabhrepalanchok	0.65	Panchthar	0.85	Sindhupalchok*	0.63
Banke	0.52	Doti	0.21	Khotang	0.76	Parbat	0.57	Siraha*	0.23
Bara	0.21	Gorkha	0.41	Lalitpur	0.34	Parsa	0.18	Solukhumbu	0.80
Bardiya	0.39	Gulmi	0.23	Lamjung	0.63	Pyuthan	0.56	Sunsari	0.37
Bhaktapur	0.32	Humla	1.03	Mahottari	0.20	Ramechhap	0.40	Surkhet*	0.57
Bhojpur	0.68	Ilam	0.71	Makawanpur	0.62	Rasuwa	0.80	Syangja	0.49
Chitwan	0.52	Jajarkot	0.67	Manang	2.20	Rautahat	0.19	Tanahu	0.35
Dadeldhura	0.38	Jhapa*	0.69	Morang	0.36	Rolpa	0.97	Taplejung	0.52
Dailekh	0.52	Jumla*	0.61	Mugu*	0.84	Rukum	0.75	Terhathum	0.38
Dang	0.45	Kailali	0.22	Mustang	2.75	Rupandehi	0.39	Udayapur	0.40

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

^Å Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Proportion of Divorced and Separated Persons

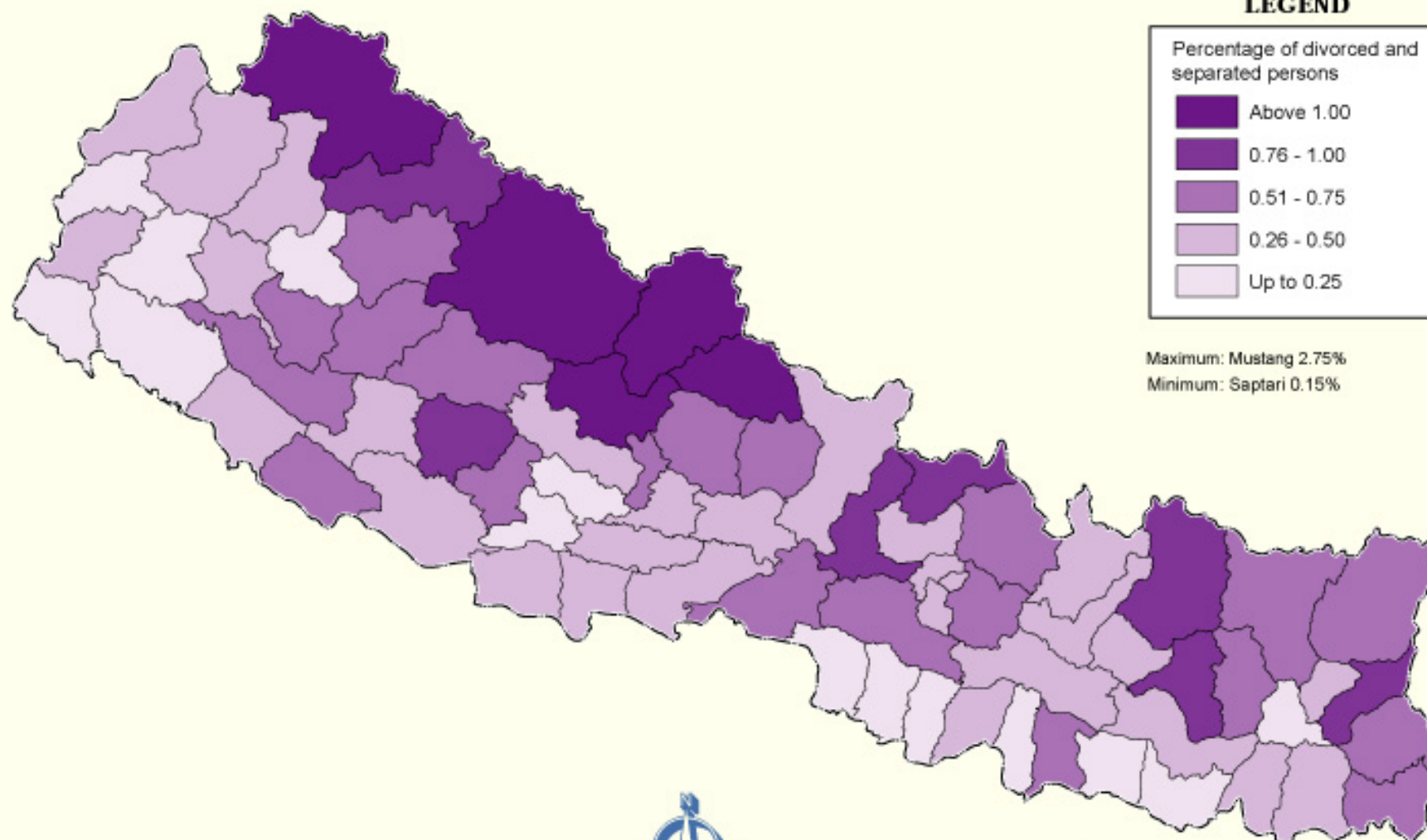
Ratio of number of divorced and separated people to the total ever married population aged 10 years and above in percent, 2001

LEGEND

Percentage of divorced and separated persons

- Above 1.00
- 0.76 - 1.00
- 0.51 - 0.75
- 0.26 - 0.50
- Up to 0.25

Maximum: Mustang 2.75%
Minimum: Saptari 0.15%



Scale 1:3,500,000

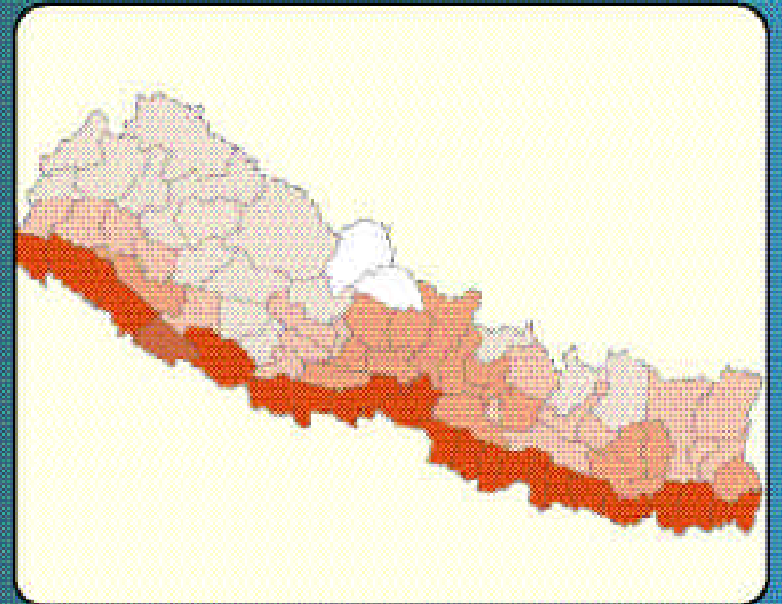
0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres

Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



H. AGRICULTURE

1. Paddy Production
2. Maize Production
3. Wheat Production
4. Millet Production
5. Barley Production
6. Number of Cattle and Buffalo
7. Number of Small Livestock (Goats and Sheep)
8. Number of Poultry



PADDY PRODUCTION, 2000/2001

Paddy (unthreshed/unhusked rice) occupies a significant position among the world's food crops. In Nepal it is the most important cereal crop in terms of the total cultivated area, the food habits of the people, and the impact it has on the economy. The Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives (MoAC) estimated that the total production of paddy in 2000/2001 was 4,216,465 tonnes; district-wise it ranged from nothing in Manang and Mustang to 294,500 tonnes in Morang.

Table H.1

District	Paddy Production tonnes	District	Paddy Production tonnes	District	Paddy Production tonnes	District	Paddy Production tonnes	District	Paddy Production tonnes
Achham	15279	Darchula	6229	Kalikot	2820	Myagdi	8821	Salyan	12972
Arghakhanchi	13900	Dhading	31548	Kanchanpur	107345	Nawalparasi	130955	Sankhuwasabha	22992
Baglung	14437	Dhankuta	24268	Kapilbastu	173255	Nuwakot	46160	Saptari	192810
Baitadi	9053	Dhanusa	175560	Kaski	39649	Okhaldhunga	16882	Sarlahi	114743
Bajhang	8820	Dolakha	6621	Kathmandu	47529	Palpa	26080	Sindhuli	14638
Bajura	6030	Dolpa	440	Kabhrepalanchok	39768	Panchthar	23150	Sindhupalchok	22526
Banke	90203	Doti	16524	Khotang	27879	Parbat	19570	Siraha	168275
Bara	181930	Gorkha	38944	Lalitpur	19740	Parsa	147716	Solukhumbu	3108
Bardiya	105227	Gulmi	22489	Lamjung	27866	Pyuthan	6540	Sunsari	185380
Bhaktapur	25310	Humla	860	Mahottari	131300	Ramechhap	12892	Surkhet	33300
Bhojpur	46279	Ilam	27000	Makawanpur	32707	Rasuwa	2465	Syangja	31460
Chitwan	103830	Jajarkot	7915	Manang	0	Rautahat	128125	Tanahu	46607
Dadeldhura	16855	Jhapa	292858	Morang	294500	Rolpa	9160	Taplejung	15837
Dailekh	17584	Jumla	4088	Mugu	815	Rukum	8617	Terhathum	21100
Dang	113539	Kailali	138915	Mustang	0	Rupandehi	204906	Udayapur	30970

Source: *Statistical Information on Nepalese Agriculture, 2000/2001* (Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Kathmandu)

Paddy Production

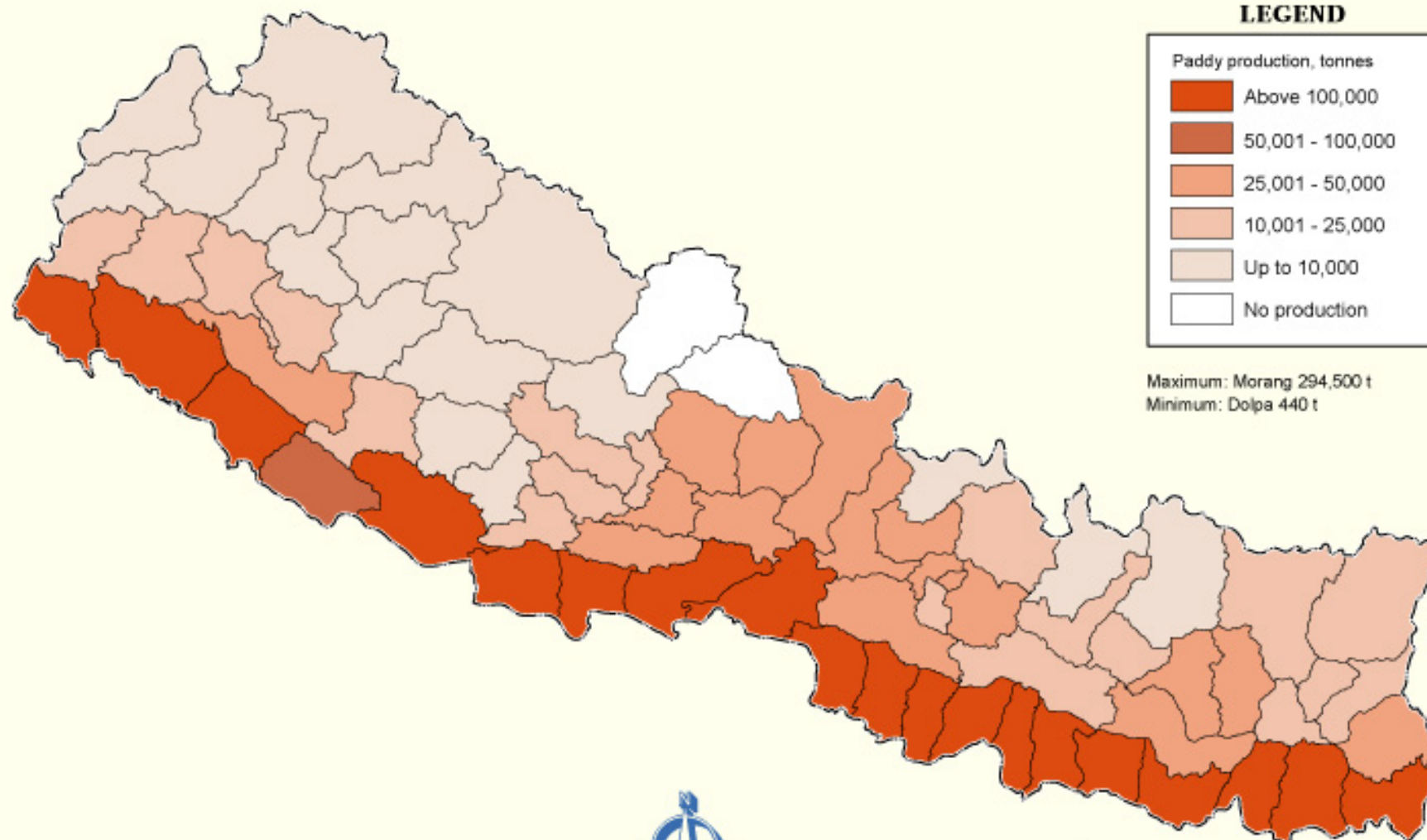
Production of paddy in tonnes, 2000/2001

LEGEND

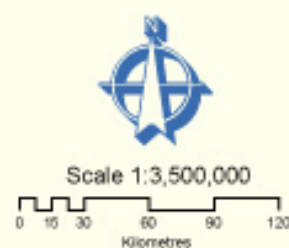
Paddy production, tonnes

- Above 100,000
- 50,001 - 100,000
- 25,001 - 50,000
- 10,001 - 25,000
- Up to 10,000
- No production

Maximum: Morang 294,500 t
Minimum: Dolpa 440 t



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives
2000/2001



MAIZE PRODUCTION, 2000/2001

Nepal's mountainous terrain and cooler climate at higher altitudes makes it suitable for maize production. Maize is an important cereal crop and ranks second after paddy. The Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives (MoAC) estimated that the total production of maize in 2000/2001 was 1,484,112 tonnes; district-wise it ranged from 119 tonnes (Humla) to 61,275 tonnes (Chitwan).

Table H.2

District	Maize Production tonnes	District	Maize Production tonnes	District	Maize Production tonnes	District	Maize Production tonnes	District	Maize Production tonnes
Achham	6234	Darchula	8890	Kalikot	2595	Myagdi	14350	Salyan	38790
Arghakhanchi	28350	Dhading	30348	Kanchanpur	10615	Nawalparasi	15800	Sankhuwasabha	20324
Baglung	17880	Dhankuta	33990	Kapilbastu	1604	Nuwakot	38245	Saptari	3600
Baitadi	10920	Dhanusa	4750	Kaski	32400	Okhaldhunga	20018	Sarlahi	18491
Bajhang	5075	Dolakha	9085	Kathmandu	20979	Palpa	41162	Sindhuli	30337
Bajura	1821	Dolpa	3417	Kabhrepalanchok	51100	Panchthar	27118	Sindhupalchok	35346
Banke	20400	Doti	3552	Khotang	44154	Parbat	23295	Siraha	2940
Bara	5600	Gorkha	30270	Lalitpur	10925	Parsa	11180	Solukhumbu	18818
Bardiya	18266	Gulmi	29502	Lamjung	20238	Pyuthan	12119	Sunsari	9643
Bhaktapur	6200	Humla	119	Mahottari	6201	Ramechhap	29960	Surkhet	28397
Bhojpur	40130	Ilam	44612	Makawanpur	38705	Rasuwa	3375	Syangja	44100
Chitwan	61275	Jajarkot	16517	Manang	240	Rautahat	6030	Tanahu	47637
Dadeldhura	5579	Jhapa	38190	Morang	25380	Rolpa	17910	Taplejung	19312
Dailekh	20170	Jumla	6787	Mugu	850	Rukum	31520	Terhathum	13893
Dang	43100	Kailali	19100	Mustang	197	Rupandehi	600	Udayapur	23490

Source: *Statistical Information on Nepalese Agriculture, 2000/2001* (Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Kathmandu)

Maize Production

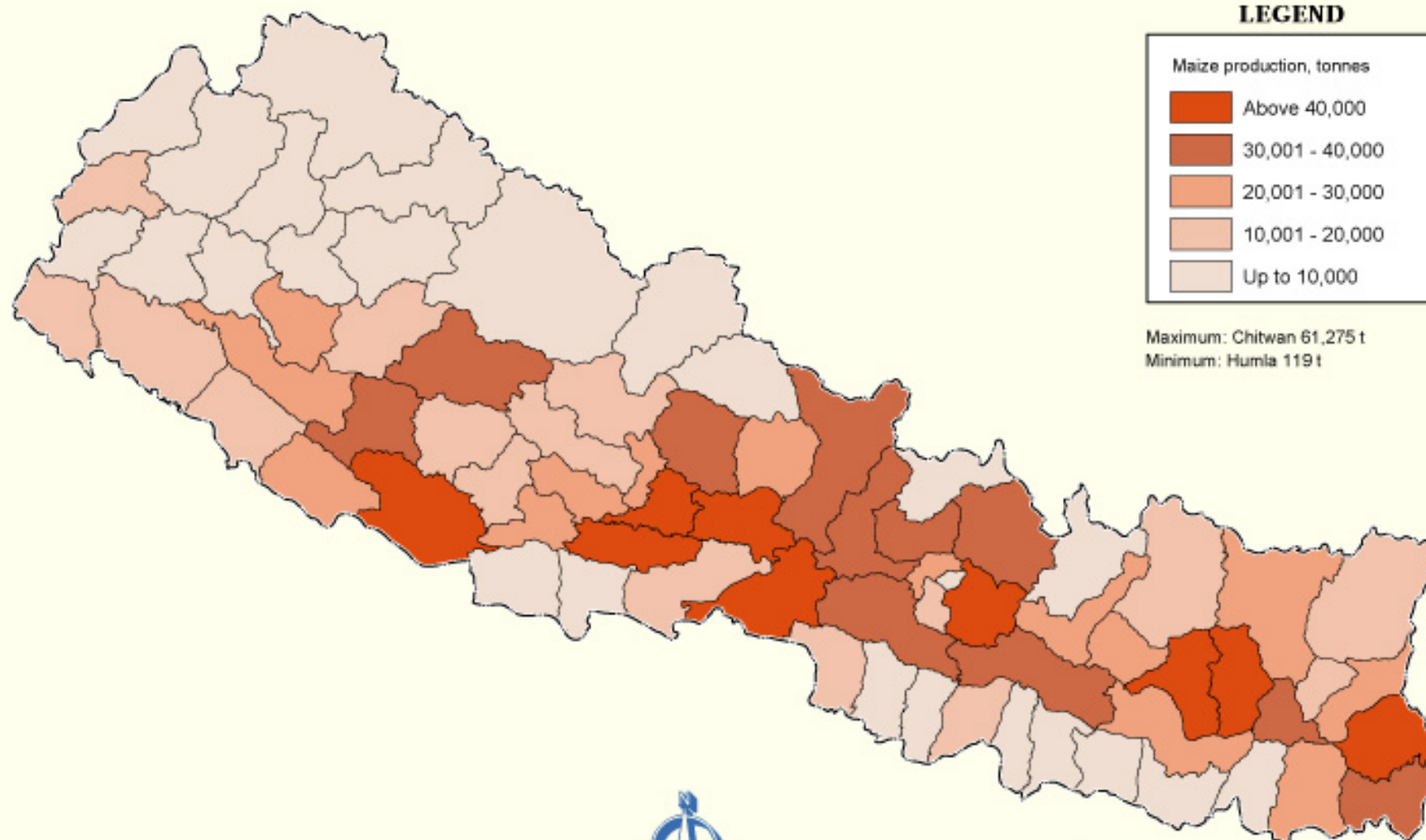
Production of maize in tonnes, 2000/2001

LEGEND

Maize production, tonnes

- Above 40,000
- 30,001 - 40,000
- 20,001 - 30,000
- 10,001 - 20,000
- Up to 10,000

Maximum: Chitwan 61,275 t
Minimum: Humla 119 t



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres

Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives
2000/2001



CBS/HMGN



WHEAT PRODUCTION, 2000/2001

Wheat is also an important item both in terms of consumption and as a crop that is suitable given the range of climate and terrain. Wheat production occupies third place after paddy and maize. The Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives (MoAC) estimated that the total production of wheat in 2000/2001 was 1,157,865 tonnes; district-wise it ranged from 311 tonnes (Dolpa) to 64,714 tonnes (Bara).

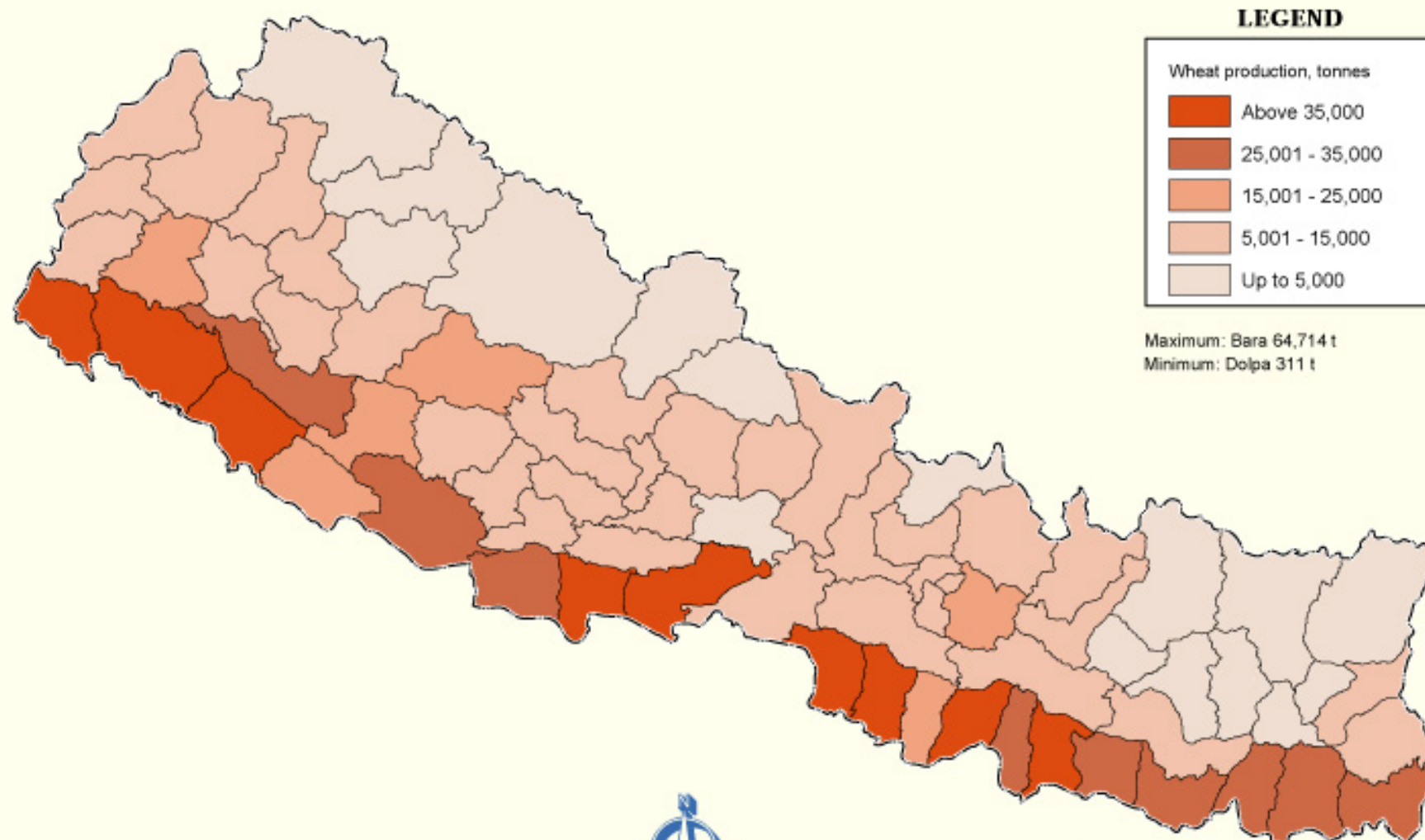
Table H.3

District	Wheat Production tonnes	District	Wheat Production tonnes	District	Wheat Production tonnes	District	Wheat Production tonnes	District	Wheat Production tonnes
Achham	12037	Darchula	7450	Kalikot	7378	Myagdi	5342	Salyan	21710
Arghakhanchi	9800	Dhading	7450	Kanchanpur	46200	Nawalparasi	42750	Sankhuwasabha	3956
Baglung	11764	Dhankuta	4240	Kapilbastu	29891	Nuwakot	11951	Saptari	32400
Baitadi	10100	Dhanusa	43200	Kaski	11000	Okhaldhunga	3240	Sarlahi	42336
Bajhang	8915	Dolakha	7805	Kathmandu	12671	Palpa	10450	Sindhuli	10350
Bajura	6433	Dolpa	311	Kabhrepalanchok	21750	Panchthar	7520	Sindhupalchok	12550
Banke	21725	Doti	17140	Khotang	4913	Parbat	5210	Siraha	28780
Bara	64714	Gorkha	6568	Lalitpur	8977	Parsa	40090	Solukhumbu	3745
Bardiya	36052	Gulmi	12036	Lamjung	8343	Pyuthan	12050	Sunsari	31944
Bhaktapur	10150	Humla	718	Mahottari	29750	Ramechhap	5430	Surkhet	27837
Bhojpur	4200	Ilam	7882	Makawanpur	7455	Rasuwa	840	Syangja	11900
Chitwan	12750	Jajarkot	6671	Manang	461	Rautahat	24800	Tanahu	4839
Dadeldhura	10565	Jhapa	28750	Morang	32200	Rolpa	14010	Taplejung	3288
Dailekh	7430	Jumla	2510	Mugu	1230	Rukum	17100	Terhathum	3398
Dang	26289	Kailali	36000	Mustang	1520	Rupandehi	45815	Udayapur	6840

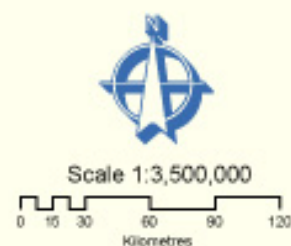
Source: *Statistical Information on Nepalese Agriculture, 2000/2001* (Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Kathmandu)

Wheat Production

Production of wheat in tonnes, 2000/2001



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives
2000/2001



MILLET PRODUCTION, 2000/2001

Millet is another major cereal crop. The Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives (MoAC) estimated that the total production of millet in 2000/2001 was 282,852 tonnes; district-wise it ranged from zero (Manang, Mustang, and Banke) to 24,387 tonnes (Sindhupalchok).

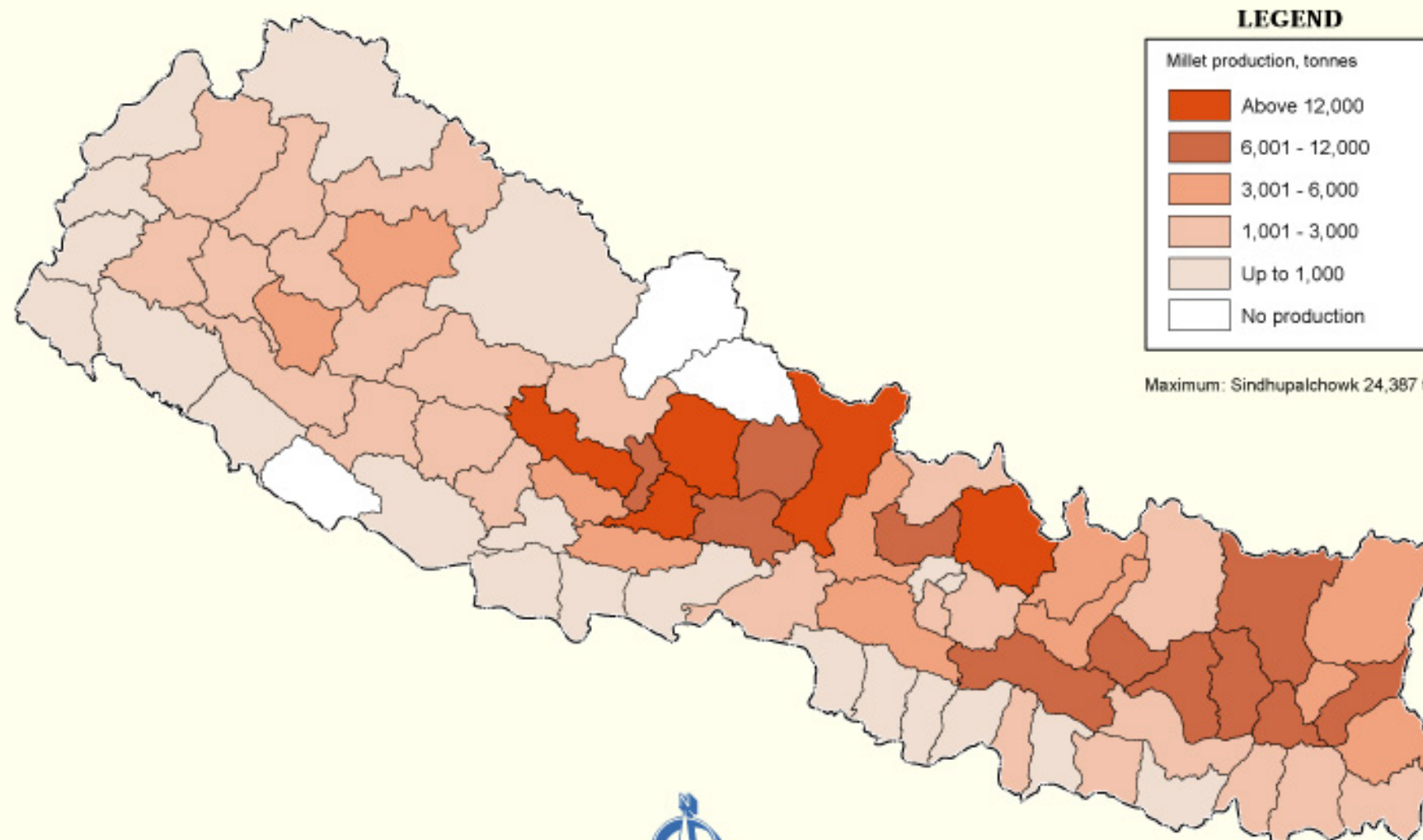
Table H.4

District	Millet Production tonnes	District	Millet Production tonnes	District	Millet Production tonnes	District	Millet Production tonnes	District	Millet Production tonnes
Achham	2011	Darchula	992	Kalikot	1100	Myagdi	2424	Salyan	2169
Arghakhanchi	850	Dhading	5702	Kanchanpur	40	Nawalparasi	565	Sankhuwasabha	9100
Baglung	22000	Dhankuta	7952	Kapilbastu	105	Nuwakot	6990	Saptari	200
Baitadi	765	Dhanusa	650	Kaski	12829	Okhaldhunga	8382	Sarlahi	600
Bajhang	2237	Dolakha	4150	Kathmandu	990	Palpa	3298	Sindhuli	11795
Bajura	2150	Dolpa	650	Kabhrepalanchok	1350	Panchthar	9703	Sindhupalchok	24387
Banke	0	Doti	1620	Khotang	9600	Parbat	8473	Siraha	1260
Bara	130	Gorkha	15960	Lalitpur	1700	Parsa	175	Solukhumbu	1680
Bardiya	10	Gulmi	3582	Lamjung	9770	Pyuthan	2240	Sunsari	1265
Bhaktapur	200	Humla	850	Mahottari	1100	Ramechhap	5000	Surkhet	1925
Bhojpur	8257	Ilam	4030	Makawanpur	3220	Rasuwa	1330	Syangja	15500
Chitwan	1800	Jajarkot	2866	Manang	0	Rautahat	96	Tanahu	7730
Dadeldhura	536	Jhapa	1800	Morang	1510	Rolpa	1100	Taplejung	4214
Dailekh	3155	Jumla	4150	Mugu	1500	Rukum	1504	Terhathum	3729
Dang	112	Kailali	200	Mustang	0	Rupandehi	10	Udayapur	1827

Source: *Statistical Information on Nepalese Agriculture, 2000/2001* (Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Kathmandu)

Millet Production

Production of millet in tonnes, 2000/2001



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives
2000/2001

Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres



BARLEY PRODUCTION, 2000/2001

Barley is also a major cereal crop. The Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives (MoAC) estimated that the total production of barley in 2000/2001 was 30,488 tonnes; district-wise it varied from nothing in Morang, Sunsari, Saptari, Siraha, and Dhanusha to 4000 tonnes in Jumla.

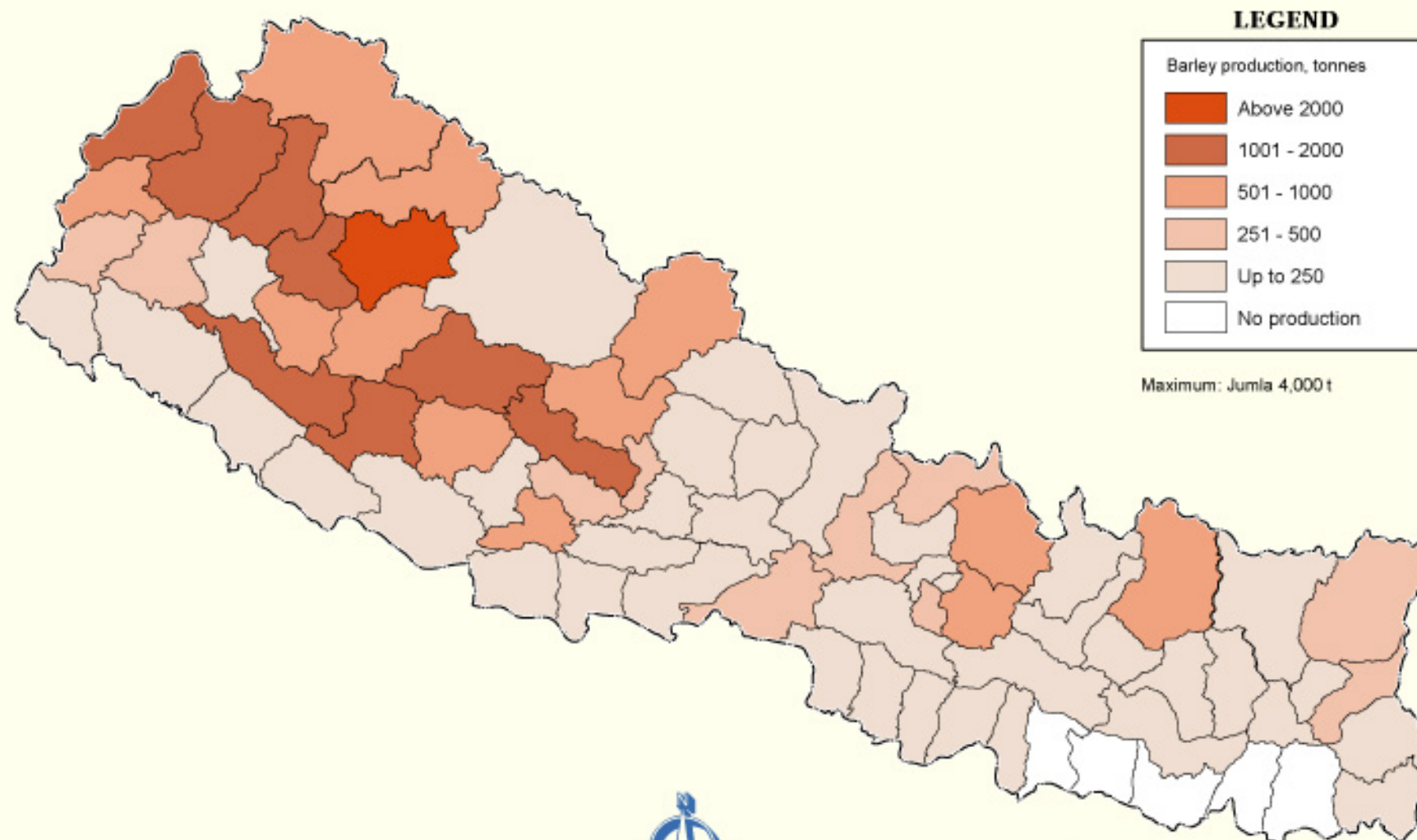
Table H.5

District	Barley Production tonnes	District	Barley Production tonnes	District	Barley Production tonnes	District	Barley Production tonnes	District	Barley Production tonnes
Achham	170	Darchula	1034	Kalikot	1270	Myagdi	631	Salyan	1295
Arghakhanchi	812	Dhading	353	Kanchanpur	10	Nawalparasi	121	Sankhuwasabha	99
Baglung	1800	Dhankuta	24	Kapilbastu	110	Nuwakot	2	Saptari	0
Baitadi	560	Dhanusa	0	Kaski	220	Okhaldhunga	110	Sarlahi	20
Bajhang	1653	Dolakha	190	Kathmandu	11	Palpa	245	Sindhuli	210
Bajura	1384	Dolpa	59	Kabhrepalanchok	700	Panchthar	468	Sindhupalchok	845
Banke	10	Doti	330	Khotang	90	Parbat	258	Siraha	0
Bara	80	Gorkha	223	Lalitpur	263	Parsa	96	Solukhumbu	653
Bardiya	10	Gulmi	465	Lamjung	185	Pyuthan	148	Sunsari	0
Bhaktapur	40	Humla	505	Mahottari	120	Ramechhap	206	Surkhet	1172
Bhojpur	48	Ilam	80	Makawanpur	35	Rasuwa	335	Syangja	90
Chitwan	280	Jajarkot	644	Manang	230	Rautahat	178	Tanahu	8
Dadeldhura	350	Jhapa	60	Morang	0	Rolpa	875	Taplejung	288
Dailekh	521	Jumla	4000	Mugu	750	Rukum	1238	Terhathum	135
Dang	71	Kailali	150	Mustang	806	Rupandehi	30	Udayapur	26

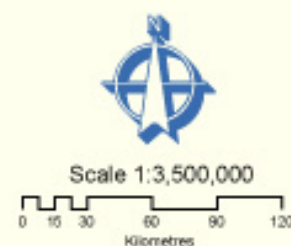
Source: *Statistical Information on Nepalese Agriculture, 2000/2001* (Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Kathmandu)

Barley Production

Production of barley in tonnes, 2000/2001



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives
2000/2001



NUMBER OF CATTLE AND BUFFALO, 2000/2001

Livestock plays a vital role in the economy of Nepal; and the most important large livestock are cattle and buffalo. The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC) estimated that in 2000/2001 there were 6,982,660 head of cattle and 3,624,020 buffalo in the country. District-wise the total number of cattle and buffalo ranged from 2,424 (Manang) to 371,095 (Dang).

Table H.6

District	Number of Cattle and Buffalo	District	Number of Cattle and Buffalo	District	Number of Cattle and Buffalo	District	Number of Cattle and Buffalo	District	Number of Cattle and Buffalo
Achham	142434	Darchula	108829	Kalikot	70287	Myagdi	116028	Salyan	184142
Arghakhanchi	162124	Dhading	233105	Kanchanpur	204719	Nawalparasi	196968	Sankhuwasabha	118693
Baglung	131911	Dhankuta	86769	Kapilbastu	190584	Nuwakot	206601	Saptari	206076
Baitadi	142521	Dhanusa	115198	Kaski	190656	Okhaldhunga	128426	Sarlahi	168665
Bajhang	131189	Dolakha	114552	Kathmandu	61687	Palpa	180347	Sindhuli	160395
Bajura	109402	Dolpa	24243	Kabhrepalanchok	156666	Panchthar	119227	Sindhupalchok	113606
Banke	189456	Doti	172433	Khotang	168091	Parbat	70198	Siraha	168743
Bara	137354	Gorkha	165562	Lalitpur	39165	Parsa	100829	Solukhumbu	77749
Bardiya	200350	Gulmi	87001	Lamjung	111994	Pyuthan	118125	Sunsari	251383
Bhaktapur	29069	Humla	32139	Mahottari	128053	Ramechhap	122406	Surkhet	183309
Bhojpur	114435	Ilam	154550	Makwanpur	127122	Rasuwa	45469	Syangja	273541
CHITWAN	185265	Jajarkot	95393	Manang	2424	Rautahat	127457	Tanahu	191239
Dadeldhura	112380	Jhapa	317200	Morang	245121	Rolpa	144770	Taplejung	120317
Dailekh	139012	Jumla	60592	Mugu	28349	Rukum	134052	Terhathum	112497
Dang	371095	Kailali	287081	Mustang	6262	Rupandehi	243679	Udayapur	137919

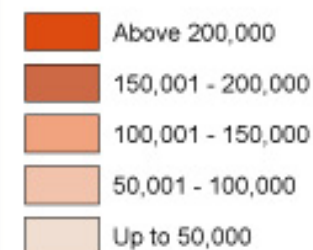
Source: *Statistical Information on Nepalese Agriculture, 2000/2001* (Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Kathmandu)

Number of Cattle and Buffalo

Number of cattle and buffalo 2000/2001

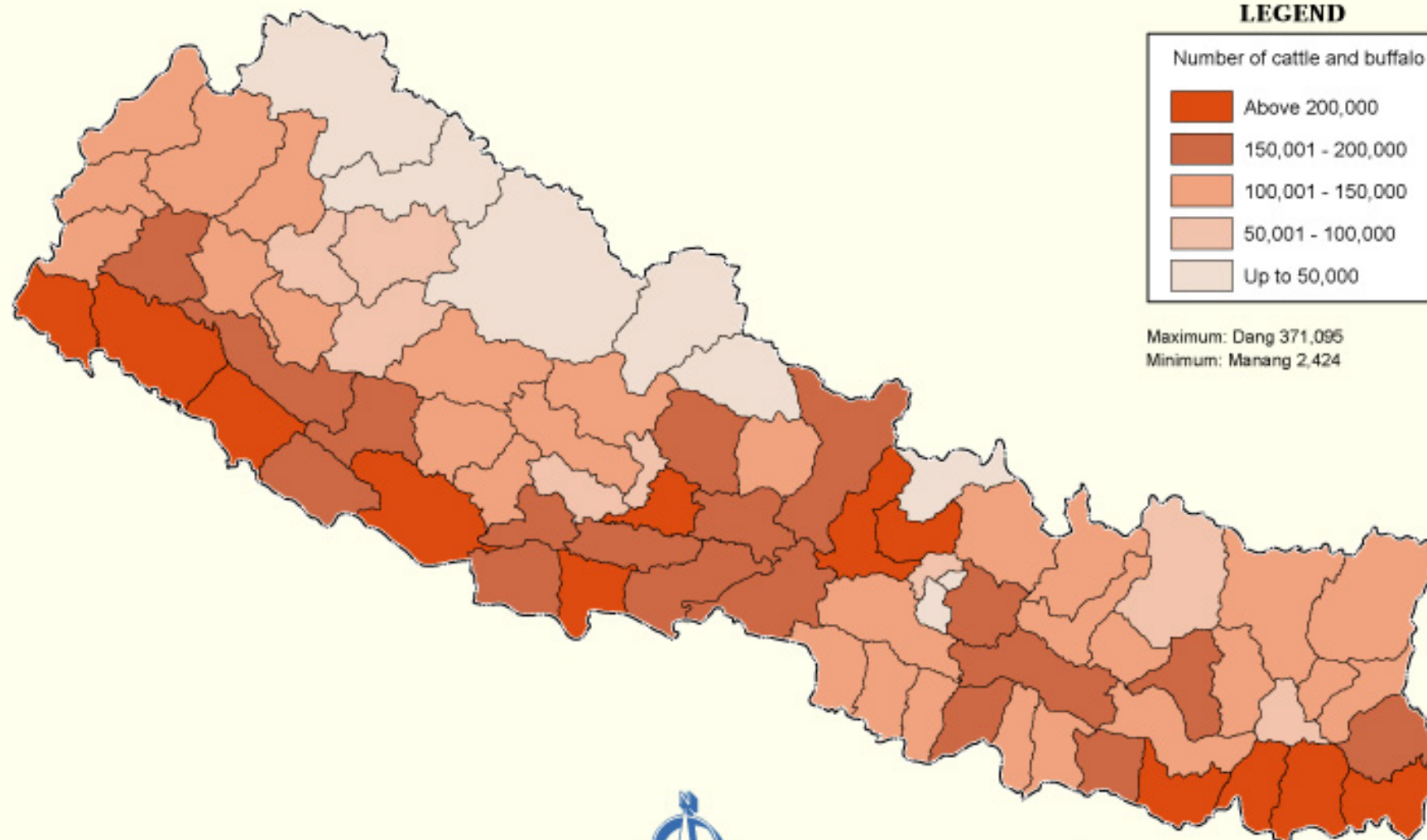
LEGEND

Number of cattle and buffalo

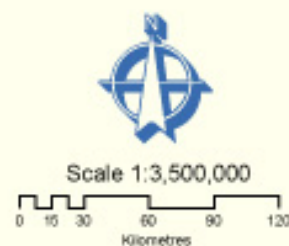


Maximum: Dang 371,095

Minimum: Manang 2,424



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives
2000/2001



NUMBER OF SMALL LIVESTOCK (GOATS AND SHEEP), 2000/2001

Goats and sheep are also important livestock. The Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives (MoAC) estimated that in 2000/2001 there were 6,478,380 goats and 850,170 sheep in the country – a total of 7,328,550 small livestock. District-wise the total number ranged from 17,606 (Bhaktapur) to 209,077 (Kabhrepalanchok).

Table H.7

District	Number of Small Livestock*	District	Number of Small Livestock*	District	Number of Small Livestock*	District	Number of Small Livestock*	District	Number of Small Livestock*
Achham	50826	Darchula	53388	Kalikot	64246	Myagdi	37251	Salyan	130169
Arghakhanchi	68645	Dhading	205258	Kanchanpur	79509	Nawalparasi	77284	Sankhuwasabha	131908
Baglung	77980	Dhankuta	99584	Kapilbastu	96997	Nuwakot	98377	Saptari	128223
Baitadi	76141	Dhanusa	88459	Kaski	119320	Okhaldhunga	117809	Sarlahi	121627
Bajhang	46184	Dolakha	150124	Kathmandu	25812	Palpa	145074	Sindhuli	142105
Bajura	68155	Dolpa	102699	Kabhrepalanchok	209077	Panchthar	69698	Sindhupalchok	144968
Banke	98849	Doti	86207	Khotang	113722	Parbat	38949	Siraha	87546
Bara	83500	Gorkha	144588	Lalitpur	46988	Parsa	88675	Solukhumbu	62666
Bardiya	95057	Gulmi	63132	Lamjung	120240	Pyuthan	104232	Sunsari	184030
Bhaktapur	17606	Humla	59091	Mahottari	62761	Ramechhap	64259	Surkhet	183912
Bhojpur	93164	Ilam	97971	Makwanpur	76243	Rasuwa	38327	Syangja	144189
CHITWAN	100890	Jajarkot	111704	Manang	21102	Rautahat	100810	Tanahu	117762
Dadeldhura	58995	Jhapa	181507	Morang	134471	Rolpa	120687	Taplejung	113726
Dailekh	125258	Jumla	83878	Mugu	79766	Rukum	90536	Terhathum	91336
Dang	162889	Kailali	124766	Mustang	40871	Rupandehi	89634	Udayapur	95161

Source: *Statistical Information on Nepalese Agriculture, 2000/2001* (Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Kathmandu)

* Goats and sheep

Number of Small Livestock

Total number of goats and sheep, 2000/2001

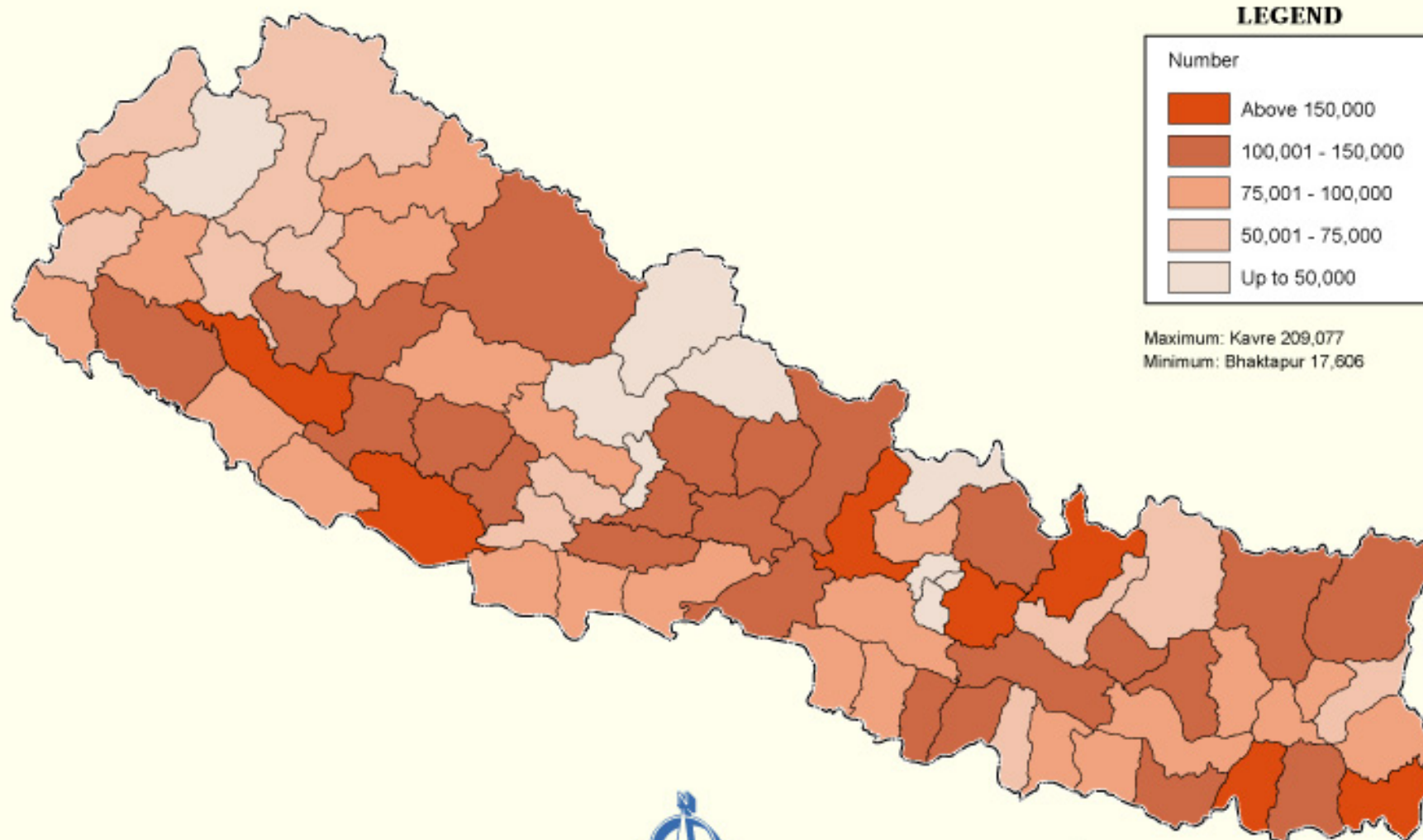
LEGEND

Number

- Above 150,000
- 100,001 - 150,000
- 75,001 - 100,000
- 50,001 - 75,000
- Up to 50,000

Maximum: Kavre 209,077

Minimum: Bhaktapur 17,606



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres

Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives
2000/2001



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NUMBER OF POULTRY, 2000/2001

Poultry also play a significant role in Nepalese agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives (MoAC) estimated that the total poultry population in 2000/2001 was 20,201,470 (19,790,060 'chickens' and 411,410 ducks). District-wise the total number ranged from 2031 (Mustang) to 2,732,480 (Chitwan).

Table H.8

District	Poultry Population	District	Poultry Population	District	Poultry Population	District	Poultry Population	District	Poultry Population
Achham	82272	Darchula	115448	Kalikot	25191	Myagdi	183888	Salyan	272686
Arghakhanchi	172172	Dhading	479825	Kanchanpur	234898	Nawalparasi	386655	Sankhuwasabha	247196
Baglung	60820	Dhankuta	152673	Kapilbastu	195423	Nuwakot	857384	Saptari	145595
Baitadi	29457	Dhanusa	85152	Kaski	327133	Okhaldhunga	122534	Sarlahi	107792
Bajhang	31665	Dolakha	162437	Kathmandu	2592375	Palpa	276065	Sindhuli	304563
Bajura	33048	Dolpa	24322	Kabhrepalanchok	282349	Panchthar	95850	Sindhupalchok	268779
Banke	412162	Doti	62828	Khotang	289046	Parbat	147855	Siraha	74500
Bara	189856	Gorkha	267307	Lalitpur	554640	Parsa	105591	Solukhumbu	142695
Bardiya	658936	Gulmi	88322	Lamjung	200733	Pyuthan	118085	Sunsari	292515
Bhaktapur	365088	Humla	15708	Mahottari	133435	Ramechhap	152342	Surkhet	259369
Bhojpur	157744	Ilam	156563	Makwanpur	344048	Rasuwa	43464	Syangja	150990
Chitwan	2732480	Jajarkot	69322	Manang	5769	Rautahat	173544	Tanahu	172064
Dadeldhura	31584	Jhapa	602318	Morang	768355	Rolpa	189652	Taplejung	157937
Dailekh	40697	Jumla	25501	Mugu	34267	Rukum	186035	Terhathum	89871
Dang	425958	Kailali	233222	Mustang	2031	Rupandehi	275075	Udayapur	246319

Source: *Statistical Information on Nepalese Agriculture, 2000/2001* (Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Kathmandu)

Number of Poultry

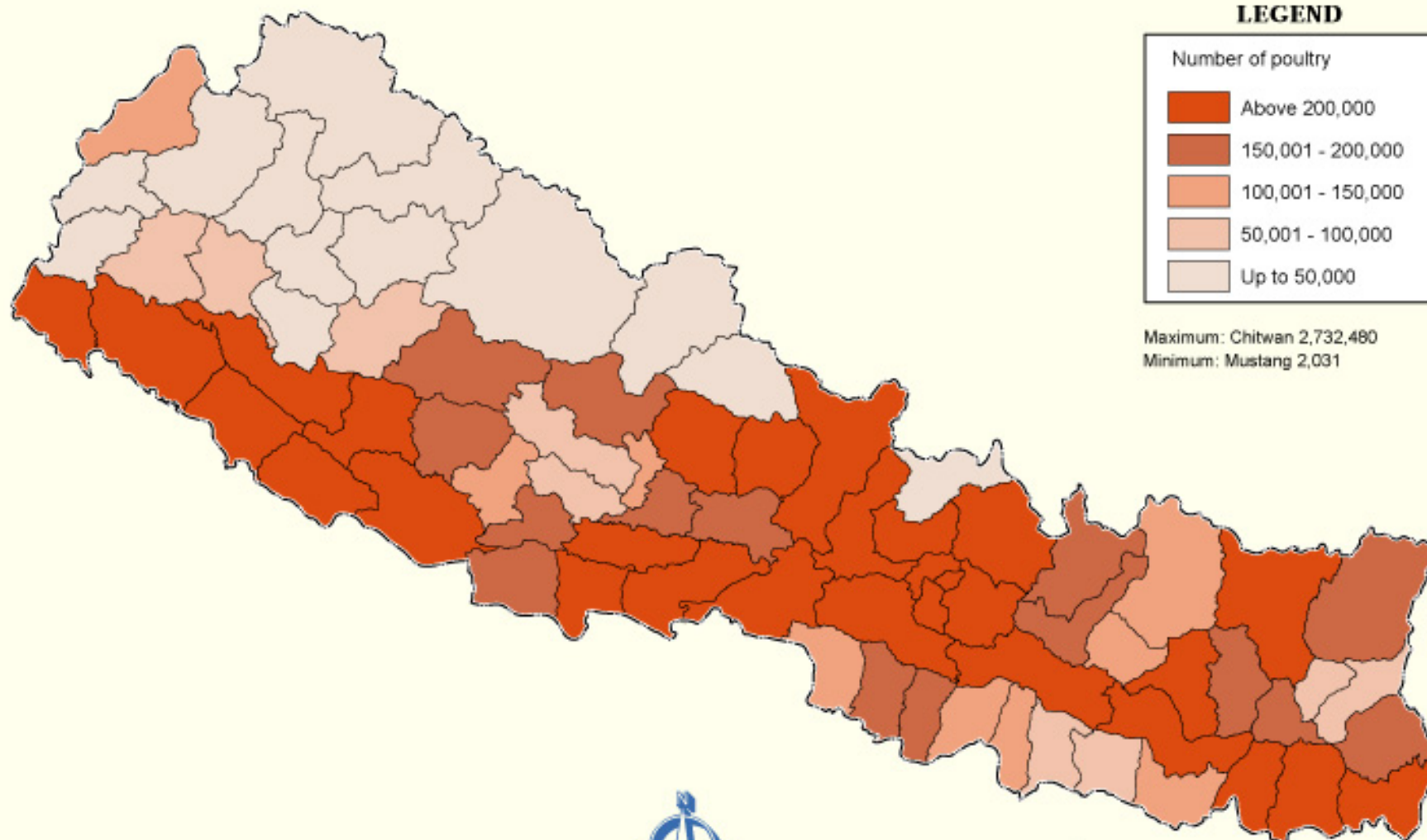
Total number of domestic fowl including ducks, 2000/2001

LEGEND

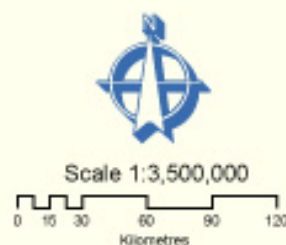
Number of poultry

- Above 200,000
- 150,001 - 200,000
- 100,001 - 150,000
- 50,001 - 100,000
- Up to 50,000

Maximum: Chitwan 2,732,480
Minimum: Mustang 2,031



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives
2000/2001

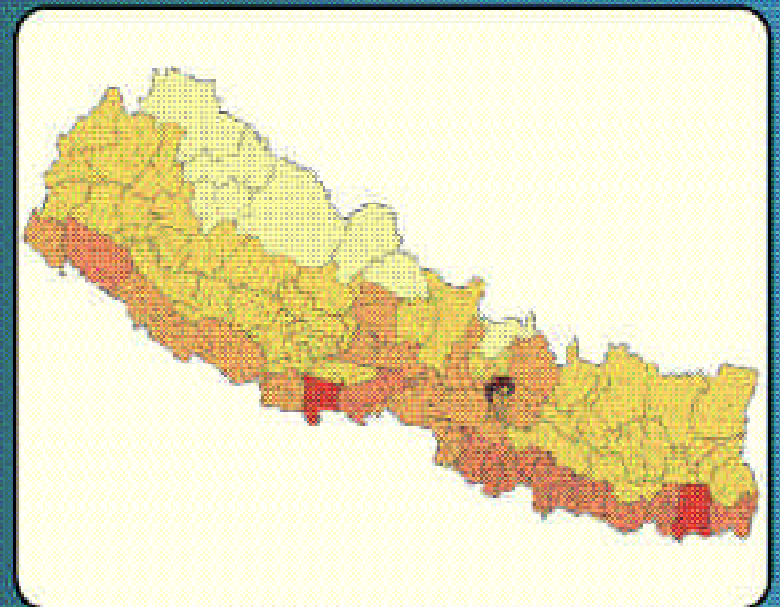


Part Three

Trends

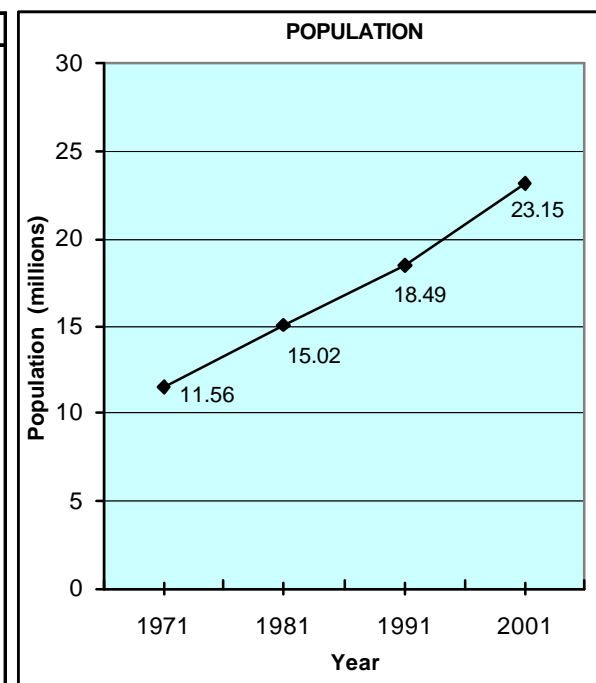
POPULATION TRENDS

1. Population Distribution
2. Proportional Population Distribution
3. Population Density
4. Average Annual Population Growth Rate
5. Number of Households
6. Average Household Size
7. Sex Ratio
8. Child-Woman Ratio
9. Total Dependency Ratio
10. Child Dependency Ratio
11. Aged Dependency Ratio
12. Singulate Mean Age at Marriage of Males
13. Singulate Mean Age at Marriage of Females
14. Urban Population
15. Proportion of Urban Population to District Population
16. Proportion of National Urban Population in Each District
17. Sex Ratio in Urban Areas
18. Proportion of Population by Religion



Population Distribution, Number, 1971-2001

District	1971	1981	1991	2001	District	1971	1981	1991	2001
Achham	132,212	185,212	198,188	231,285	Lamjung	140,226	152,720	153,697	177,149
Arghakhanchi	130,212	157,304	180,884	208,391	Mahottari	324,831	361,054	440,146	553,481
Baglung	172,729	215,228	232,486	268,937	Makawanpur	163,766	243,411	314,599	392,604
Baitadi	128,696	179,136	200,716	234,418	Manang	7,436	7,021	5,363	9,587
Bajhang	108,623	124,010	139,092	167,026	Morang	301,557	534,692	674,823	843,220
Bajura	61,342	74,649	92,010	108,781	Mugu	25,718	43,705	36,364	43,937
Banke	125,709	205,323	285,604	385,840	Mustang	26,944	12,930	14,292	14,981
Bara	233,401	318,957	415,718	559,135	Myagdi	57,946	96,904	100,552	114,447
Bardiya	101,793	199,044	290,313	382,649	Nawalparasi	146,548	308,828	436,217	562,870
Bhaktapur	110,157	159,767	172,952	225,461	Nuwakot	172,718	202,976	245,260	288,478
Bhojpur	194,506	192,689	198,784	203,018	Okhaldhunga	122,862	137,640	139,457	156,702
Chitawan	183,644	259,571	354,488	472,048	Palpa	212,633	214,442	236,313	268,558
Dadeldhura	94,743	86,853	104,647	126,162	Panchthar	145,809	153,746	175,206	202,056
Dailekh	156,072	166,527	187,400	225,201	Parbat	118,689	128,400	143,547	157,826
Dang	167,820	266,393	354,413	462,380	Parsa	202,123	284,338	372,524	497,219
Darchula	68,868	90,218	101,683	121,996	Pyuthan	137,338	157,669	175,469	212,484
Dhading	236,276	243,401	278,068	338,658	Ramechhap	157,349	161,445	188,064	212,408
Dhankuta	107,649	129,781	146,386	166,479	Rasuwa	17,517	30,241	36,744	44,731
Dhanusa	330,601	432,569	543,672	671,364	Rautahat	320,093	332,526	414,005	545,132
Dolakha	130,022	150,576	173,236	204,229	Rolpa	162,955	168,166	179,621	210,004
Dolpa	19,110	22,043	25,013	29,545	Rukum	96,243	132,432	155,554	188,438
Doti	166,070	153,135	167,168	207,066	Rupandehi	243,346	379,096	522,150	708,419
Gorkha	178,265	231,294	252,524	288,134	Salyan	141,457	152,063	181,785	213,500
Gulmi	227,746	238,113	266,331	296,654	Sankhuwasabha	114,313	129,414	141,903	159,203
Humla	29,524	20,303	34,383	40,595	Saptari	312,565	379,055	465,668	570,282
Ilam	139,538	178,356	229,214	282,806	Sarlahi	175,543	398,766	492,798	635,701
Jajarkot	86,564	99,313	113,958	134,868	Sindhuli	147,409	183,705	223,900	279,821
Jhapa	247,698	479,743	593,737	688,109	Sindhupalchok	206,384	232,326	261,025	305,857
Jumla*		68,797	75,964	89,427	Siraha	302,304	375,358	460,746	572,399
Kailali	128,877	257,905	417,891	616,697	Solukhumbu	105,324	88,245	97,200	107,686
Kalikot*		87,638	88,805	105,580	Sunsari	223,434	344,594	463,481	625,633
Kanchanpur	68,863	168,971	257,906	377,899	Surkhet	104,933	166,196	225,768	288,527
Kapilbastu	205,216	270,045	371,778	481,976	Syangja	268,606	271,824	293,526	317,320
Kaski	151,749	221,272	292,945	380,527	Tanahun	158,139	223,438	268,073	315,237
Kathmandu	353,756	422,237	675,341	1,081,845	Taplejung	84,715	120,780	120,053	134,698
Kavre	245,165	307,150	324,329	385,672	Terhathum	119,307	92,454	102,870	113,111
Khotang	163,297	212,571	215,965	231,385	Udaypur	112,622	159,805	221,256	287,689
Lalitpur	154,998	184,341	257,086	337,785	All Nepal	11,555,983	15,022,840	18,491,097	23,151,423



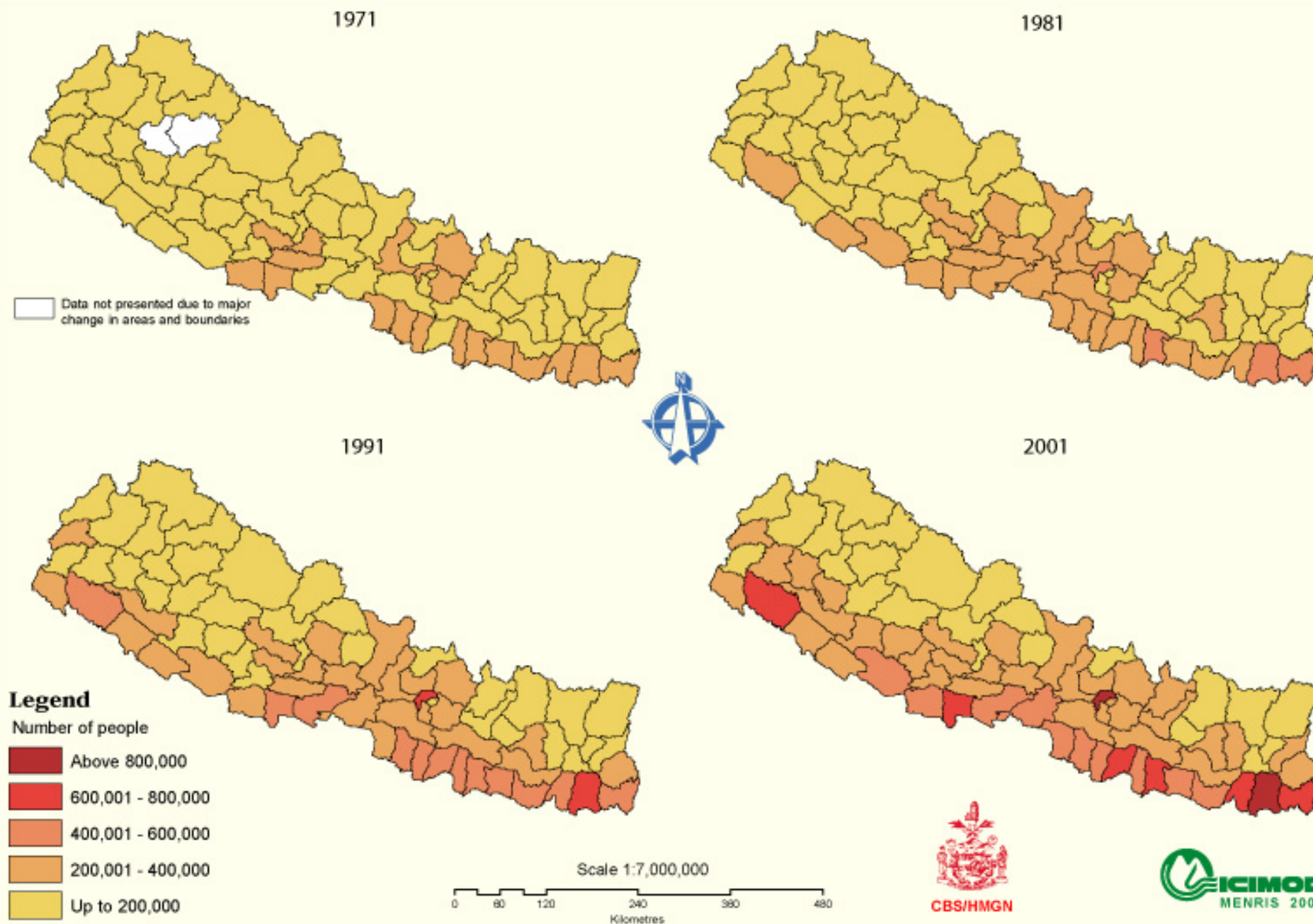
Districts with Highest and Lowest Populations, 1971-2001

Year	1971	1981	1991	2001
All Nepal	11,555,983	15,022,840	18,491,097	23,151,423
Highest	Kathmandu (353,756)	Morang (534,692)	Kathmandu (675,341)	Kathmandu (1,081,845)
Lowest	Manang (7,436)	Manang (7,021)	Manang (5,363)	Manang (9,587)

* Data not presented for 1971 due to major changes in areas and boundaries of Jumla and Kalikot

Source: CBS

Population Distribution

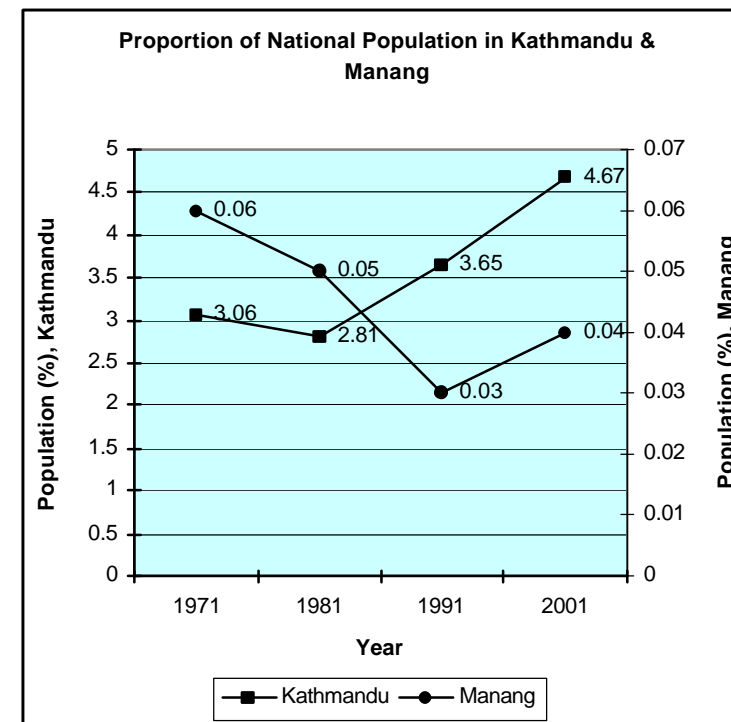


Proportional Population Distribution in Percent, 1971-2001

District	1971	1981	1991	2001	District	1971	1981	1991	2001
Achham	1.14	1.23	1.07	1.00	Lamjung	1.21	1.02	0.83	0.77
Arghakhanchi	1.13	1.05	0.98	0.90	Mahottari	2.81	2.40	2.38	2.39
Baglung	1.49	1.43	1.26	1.16	Makawanpur	1.42	1.62	1.70	1.70
Baitadi	1.11	1.19	1.09	1.01	Manang	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.04
Bajhang	0.94	0.83	0.75	0.72	Morang	2.61	3.56	3.65	3.64
Bajura	0.53	0.50	0.50	0.47	Mugu	0.22	0.29	0.20	0.19
Banke	1.09	1.37	1.54	1.67	Mustang	0.23	0.09	0.08	0.06
Bara	2.02	2.12	2.25	2.42	Myagdi	0.50	0.65	0.54	0.49
Bardiya	0.88	1.32	1.57	1.65	Nawalparasi	1.27	2.06	2.36	2.43
Bhaktapur	0.95	1.06	0.94	0.97	Nuwakot	1.49	1.35	1.33	1.25
Bhojpur	1.68	1.28	1.08	0.88	Okhaldhunga	1.06	0.92	0.75	0.68
Chitwan	1.59	1.73	1.92	2.04	Palpa	1.84	1.43	1.28	1.16
Dadeldhura	0.82	0.58	0.57	0.54	Panchthar	1.26	1.02	0.95	0.87
Dailekh	1.35	1.11	1.01	0.97	Parbat	1.03	0.85	0.78	0.68
Dang	1.45	1.77	1.92	2.00	Parsa	1.75	1.89	2.01	2.15
Darchula	0.60	0.60	0.55	0.53	Pyuthan	1.19	1.05	0.95	0.92
Dhading	2.04	1.62	1.50	1.46	Ramechhap	1.36	1.07	1.02	0.92
Dhankuta	0.93	0.86	0.79	0.72	Rasuwa	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.19
Dhanusa	2.86	2.88	2.94	2.90	Rautahat	2.77	2.21	2.24	2.35
Dolakha	1.13	1.00	0.94	0.88	Rolpa	1.41	1.12	0.97	0.91
Dolpa	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.13	Rukum	0.83	0.88	0.84	0.81
Doti	1.44	1.02	0.90	0.89	Rupandehi	2.11	2.52	2.82	3.06
Gorkha	1.54	1.54	1.37	1.24	Salyan	1.22	1.01	0.98	0.92
Gulmi	1.97	1.59	1.44	1.28	Sankhuwasabha	0.99	0.86	0.77	0.69
Humla	0.26	0.14	0.19	0.18	Saptari	2.70	2.52	2.52	2.46
Ilam	1.21	1.19	1.24	1.22	Sarlahi	1.52	2.65	2.67	2.75
Jajarkot	0.75	0.66	0.62	0.58	Sindhuli	1.28	1.22	1.21	1.21
Jhapa	2.14	3.19	3.21	2.97	Sindhupalchok	1.79	1.55	1.41	1.32
Jumla		0.46	0.41	0.39	Siraha	2.62	2.50	2.49	2.47
Kailali	1.12	1.72	2.26	2.66	Solukhumbu	0.91	0.59	0.53	0.47
Kalikot		0.58	0.48	0.46	Sunsari	1.93	2.29	2.51	2.70
Kanchanpur	0.60	1.12	1.39	1.63	Surkhet	0.91	1.11	1.22	1.25
Kapilbastu	1.78	1.80	2.01	2.08	Syangja	2.32	1.81	1.59	1.37
Kaski	1.31	1.47	1.58	1.64	Tanahun	1.37	1.49	1.45	1.36
Kathmandu	3.06	2.81	3.65	4.67	Taplejung	0.73	0.80	0.65	0.58
Kavre	2.12	2.04	1.75	1.67	Terhathum	1.03	0.62	0.56	0.49
Khotang	1.41	1.41	1.17	1.00	Udaypur	0.97	1.06	1.20	1.24
Lalitpur	1.34	1.23	1.39	1.46	All Nepal	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Data not presented for 1971 due to major changes in areas and boundaries of Jumla and Kalikot

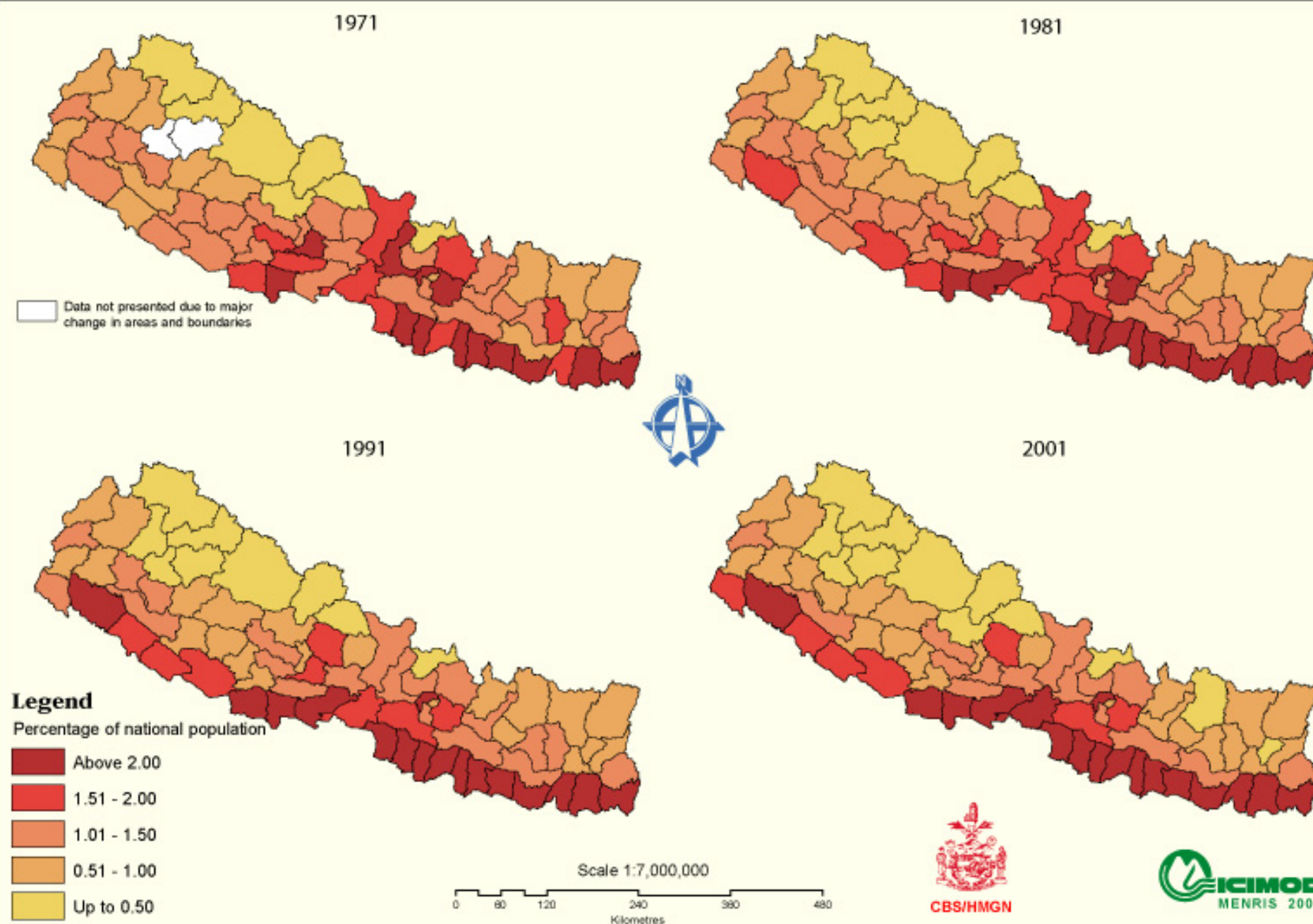
Source: CBS



Districts with Highest and Lowest Proportions of National Population

Year	1971	1981	1991	2001
Highest	Kathmandu (3.06)	Morang (3.56)	Kathmandu (3.65)	Kathmandu (4.67)
Lowest	Manang (0.06)	Manang (0.05)	Manang (0.03)	Manang (0.04)

Proportional Population Distribution

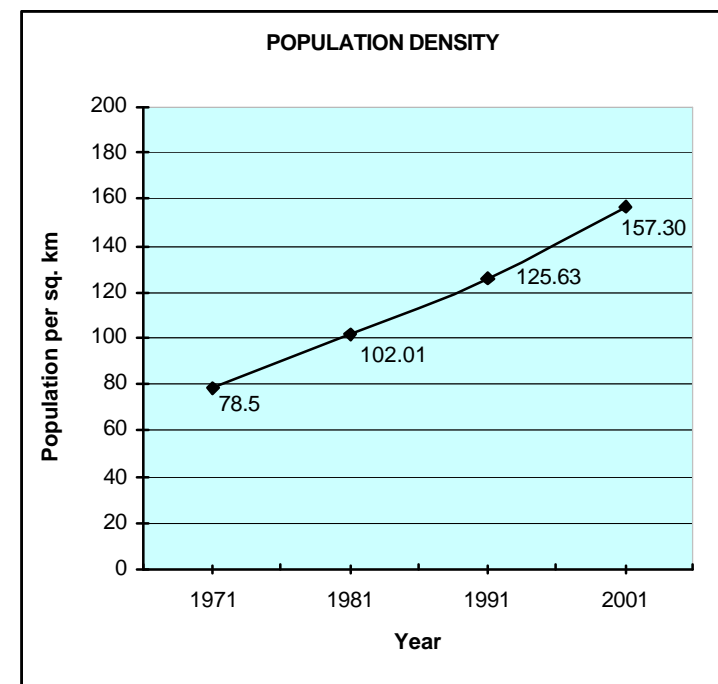


Population Density (population per sq. km), 1971-2001

District	1971	1981	1991	2001	District	1971	1981	1991	2001
Achham	100.20	110.25	117.97	137.67	Lamjung	65.27	90.26	90.84	104.70
Arghakhanchi	94.64	131.86	151.62	174.68	Mahottari	274.46	360.33	439.27	552.38
Baglung	77.53	120.64	130.32	150.75	Makawanpur	72.86	100.33	129.68	161.83
Baitadi	72.16	117.93	132.14	154.32	Manang	3.62	3.13	2.39	4.27
Bajhang	28.69	385.12	40.65	48.81	Morang	153.65	288.24	363.79	454.57
Bajura	38.07	34.12	42.05	49.72	Mugu	8.19	12.36	10.29	12.43
Banke	66.88	87.86	122.21	165.10	Mustang	7.88	3.62	4.00	4.19
Bara	185.27	268.03	349.34	469.86	Myagdi	37.59	42.19	43.78	49.82
Bardiya	65.33	98.29	143.36	188.96	Nawalparasi	117.88	142.84	201.77	260.35
Bhaktapur	830.68	1342.58	1453.38	1894.63	Nuwakot	143.13	181.07	218.79	257.34
Bhojpur	97.14	127.86	131.91	134.72	Okhaldhunga	111.63	128.16	129.85	145.91
Chitwan	73.34	117.03	159.82	212.83	Palpa	90.08	156.18	172.11	195.60
Dadeldhura	60.93	56.47	68.04	82.03	Panchthar	120.83	123.89	141.18	162.82
Dailekh	95.30	110.87	124.77	149.93	Parbat	94.71	259.92	290.58	319.49
Dang	56.03	90.15	119.94	156.47	Parsa	159.60	210.15	275.33	367.49
Darchula	37.63	38.85	43.79	52.54	Pyuthan	98.64	120.45	134.05	162.33
Dhading	75.26	126.38	144.38	175.83	Ramechhap	98.06	104.43	121.65	137.39
Dhankuta	119.82	145.66	164.29	186.85	Rasuwa	14.13	19.59	23.80	28.97
Dhanusa	290.74	366.58	460.74	568.95	Rautahat	292.59	295.32	367.68	484.13
Dolakha	65.04	68.72	79.07	93.21	Rolpa	95.63	89.50	95.59	111.76
Dolpa	2.32	2.79	3.17	3.75	Rukum	52.40	46.03	54.07	65.50
Doti	57.18	75.62	82.55	102.25	Rupandehi	205.04	278.75	383.93	520.90
Gorkha	68.99	64.07	69.95	79.82	Salyan	75.39	104.01	124.34	146.03
Gulmi	181.26	207.23	231.79	258.18	Sankhuwasabha	35.66	37.19	40.78	45.75
Humla	4.94	3.59	6.08	7.18	Saptari	225.56	278.10	341.65	418.40
Ilam	90.91	104.73	134.59	166.06	Sarlahi	196.84	316.73	391.42	504.93
Jajarkot	38.57	44.53	51.10	60.48	Sindhuli	63.16	73.75	89.88	112.33
Jhapa	171.75	298.72	369.70	428.46	Sindhupalchok	80.64	91.39	102.68	120.32
Jumla*		27.18	30.01	35.33	Siraha	286.75	315.96	387.83	481.82
Kailali	44.94	79.72	129.18	190.63	Solukhumbu	28.04	26.64	29.35	32.51
Kalikot*		50.34	51.01	60.64	Sunsari	188.26	274.14	368.72	497.72
Kanchanpur	43.27	104.95	160.19	234.72	Surkhet	32.70	67.81	92.11	117.72
Kapilbastu	132.55	155.38	213.91	277.32	Syangja	207.75	233.53	252.17	272.61
Kaski	117.67	109.70	145.24	188.66	Tanahun	105.54	144.53	173.40	203.90
Kathmandu	646.71	1068.95	1709.72	2738.85	Taplejung	27.99	33.13	32.93	36.94
Kavre	168.07	220.02	232.33	276.27	Terhathum	135.29	136.16	151.50	166.58
Khotang	146.16	133.61	135.74	145.43	Udaypur	50.48	77.46	107.25	139.45
Lalitpur	392.89	478.81	667.76	877.36	All Nepal	78.5	102.01	125.63	157.30

* Data not presented for 1971 due to major changes in areas and boundaries of Jumla and Kalikot

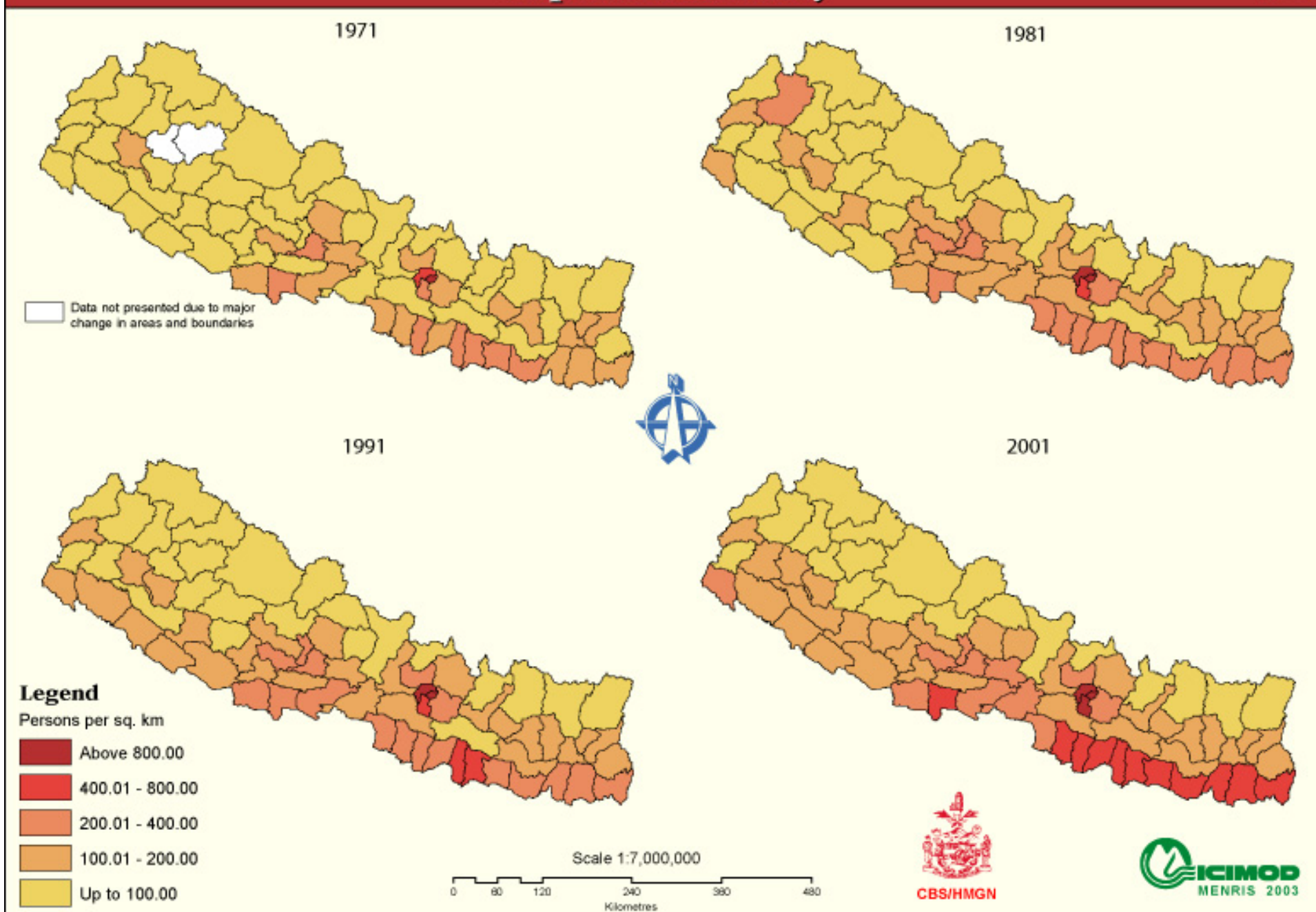
Source: CBS



Districts with Highest and Lowest Population Densities

Year	1971	1981	1991	2001
All Nepal	78.5	102.01	125.63	157.30
Highest	Bhaktapur (830.61)	Bhaktapur (1342.58)	Kathmandu (1709.72)	Kathmandu (2738.85)
Lowest	Dolpa (2.32)	Dolpa (2.79)	Manang (2.39)	Dolpa (3.75)

Population Density

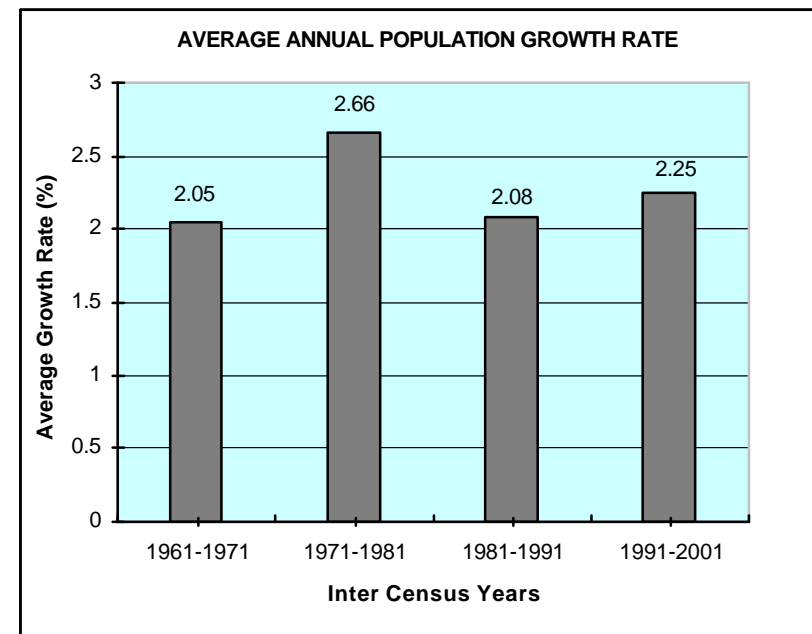


Average Annual Population Growth Rates (%), 1971-2001

District	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001	District	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
Achham	3.37	0.68	1.54	Lamjung	0.85	0.06	1.42
Arghakhanchi	1.89	1.40	1.42	Mahottari	1.06	1.98	2.29
Baglung	2.20	0.77	1.46	Makawanpur	3.96	2.57	2.22
Baitadi	3.31	1.14	1.55	Manang	-0.57	-2.69	5.81
Bajhang	1.32	1.15	1.83	Morang	5.73	2.33	2.23
Bajura	1.96	2.09	1.67	Mugu	5.30	-1.84	1.89
Banke	4.91	3.30	3.01	Mustang	-7.34	1.00	0.47
Bara	3.12	2.65	2.96	Myagdi	5.14	0.37	1.29
Bardiya	6.71	3.77	2.76	Nawalparasi	7.45	3.45	2.55
Bhaktapur	3.72	0.79	2.65	Nuwakot	1.61	1.89	1.62
Bhojpur	-0.09	0.31	0.21	Okhaldhunga	1.14	0.13	1.17
Chitawan	3.46	3.12	2.86	Palpa	0.08	0.97	1.28
Dadeldhura	-0.87	1.86	1.87	Panchthar	0.53	1.31	1.43
Dailekh	0.65	1.18	1.84	Parbat	0.79	1.12	0.95
Dang	4.62	2.85	2.66	Parsa	3.41	2.70	2.89
Darchula	2.70	1.20	1.82	Pyuthan	1.38	1.07	1.91
Dhading	0.30	1.33	1.97	Ramechhap	0.26	1.53	1.22
Dhankuta	1.87	1.20	1.29	Rasuwa	5.46	1.95	1.97
Dhanusa	2.69	2.29	2.11	Rautahat	0.38	2.19	2.75
Dolakha	1.47	1.40	1.65	Rolpa	0.31	0.66	1.56
Dolpa	1.43	1.26	1.67	Rukum	3.19	1.61	1.92
Doti	-0.81	0.88	2.14	Rupandehi	4.43	3.20	3.05
Gorkha	2.60	0.88	1.32	Salyan	0.72	1.79	1.61
Gulmi	0.45	1.12	1.08	Sankhuwasabha	1.24	0.92	1.15
Humla	-3.74	5.27	1.66	Saptari	1.93	2.06	2.03
Ilam	2.45	2.51	2.10	Sarlahi	8.20	2.12	2.55
Jajarkot	1.37	1.38	1.68	Sindhuli	2.20	1.98	2.23
Jhapa	6.61	2.13	1.48	Sindhupalchok	1.18	1.16	1.59
Jumla*		0.99	1.63	Siraha	2.16	2.05	2.17
Kailali	6.94	4.83	3.89	Solukhumbu	-1.77	0.97	1.02
Kalikot*		0.13	1.73	Sunsari	4.33	2.96	3.00
Kanchanpur	8.98	4.23	3.82	Surkhet	4.60	3.06	2.45
Kapilbastu	2.75	3.20	2.60	Syangja	0.12	0.77	0.78
Kaski	3.77	2.81	2.62	Tanahun	3.46	1.82	1.62
Kathmandu	1.77	4.70	4.71	Taplejung	3.55	-0.06	1.15
Kavre	2.25	0.54	1.73	Terhathum	-2.55	1.07	0.95
Khotang	2.64	0.16	0.69	Udaypur	3.50	3.25	2.63
Lalitpur	1.73	3.33	2.73	All Nepal	2.66	2.08	2.25

* Data not presented for 1971 due to major changes in areas and boundaries of Jumla and Kalikot

Source: CBS

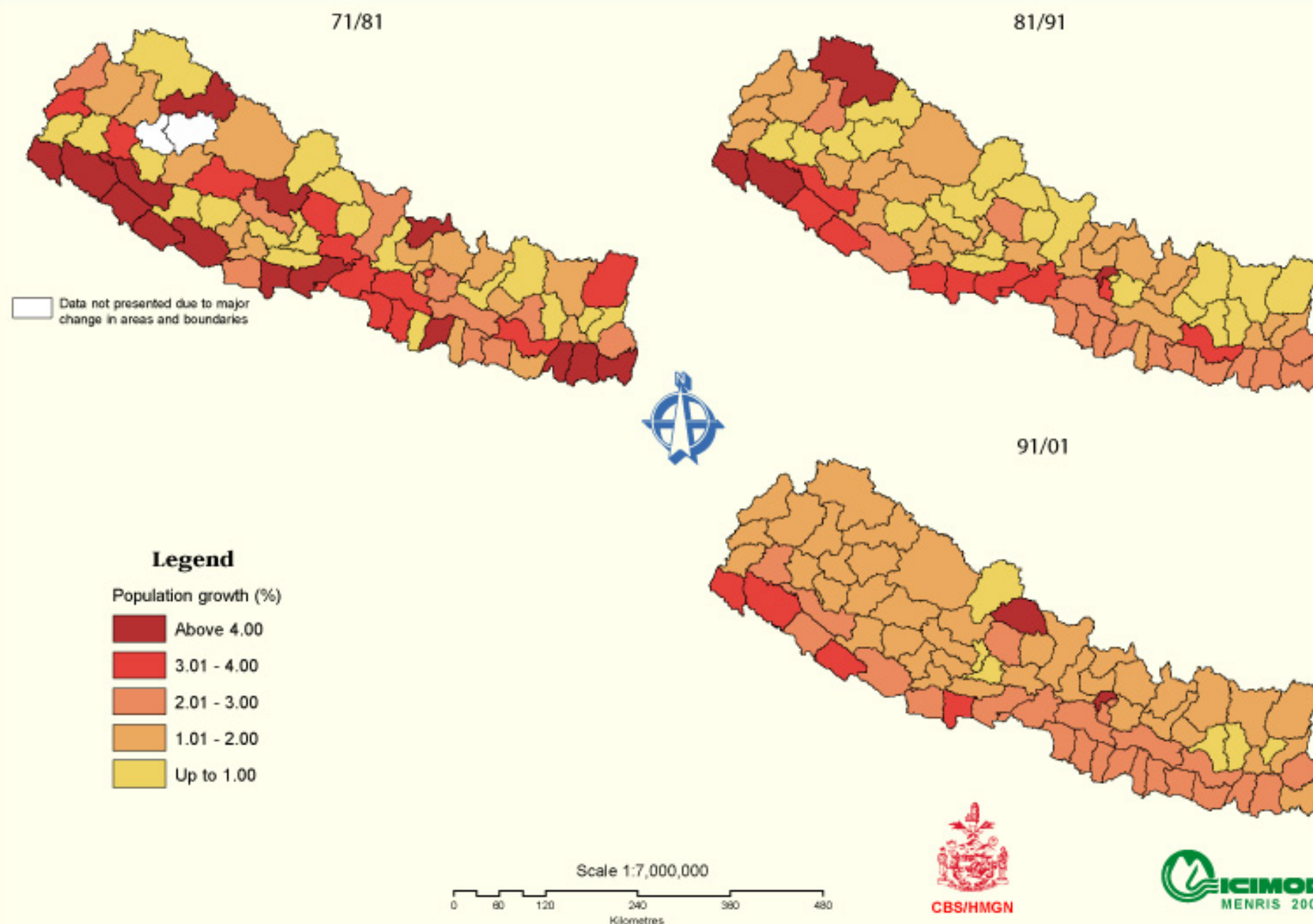


Districts with Highest and Lowest Annual Population Growth Rates

Inter Census Years	1961-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
All Nepal	2.05	2.66	2.08	2.25
Highest	N/A	Kanchanpur (8.98)	Humla (5.27)	Manang (5.81)
Lowest	N/A	Mustang (-7.34)	Manang (-2.69)	Bhojpur (0.21)

N/A = Not available

Average Annual Population Growth Rate

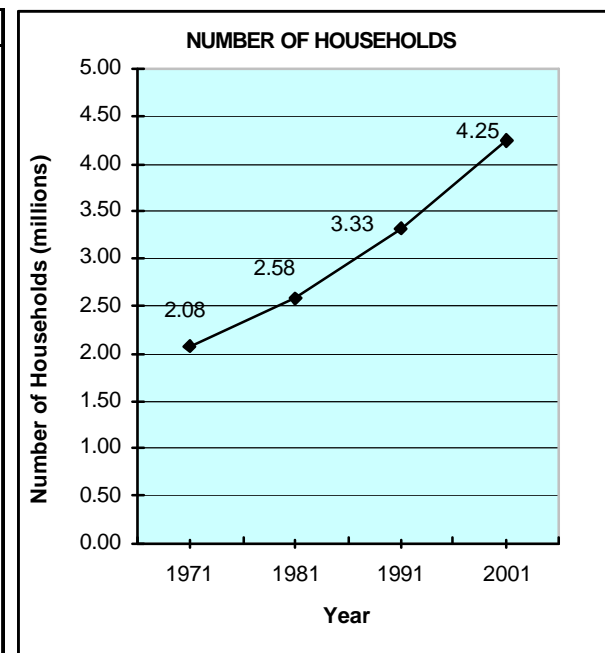


Number of Households, 1971-2001

District	1971	1981	1991	2001	District	1971	1981	1991	2001
Achham	25,362	33,441	38,934	44,005	Lamjung	26,291	27,326	30,559	36,525
Arghakhanchi	23,404	27,543	34,511	40,869	Mahottari	62,249	64,262	79,640	94,229
Baglung	31,785	37,977	44,371	53,565	Makawanpur	28,830	40,832	56,091	71,112
Baitadi	19,921	26,655	35,300	40,387	Manang	1,256	1,498	1,272	1,776
Bajhang	18,259	21,513	25,090	28,588	Morang	54,970	91,045	126,557	167,875
Bajura	11,574	12,693	17,542	20,378	Mugu	4,988	8,002	6,837	8,261
Banke	23,860	34,688	49,083	67,269	Mustang	5,154	2,664	3,209	3,243
Bara	44,499	56,210	68,952	87,706	Myagdi	11,041	17,644	20,696	24,435
Bardiya	12,352	26,536	41,298	59,569	Nawalparasi	24,346	49,150	72,565	98,340
Bhaktapur	18,908	25,047	28,160	41,253	Nuwakot	32,139	37,137	45,657	53,169
Bhojpur	35,490	34,884	37,058	39,481	Okhaldhunga	22,980	24,009	26,362	30,121
Chitawan	28,912	41,414	65,147	92,863	Palpa	36,567	36,091	41,846	49,942
Dadeldhura	17,084	14,683	18,501	21,980	Panchthar	25,324	26,507	31,452	37,260
Dailekh	27,794	29,058	33,922	41,140	Parbat	23,306	24,476	27,973	32,731
Dang	25,133	38,389	56,099	82,495	Parsa	37,509	45,785	60,630	79,456
Darchula	10,648	13,436	17,617	21,029	Pyuthan	25,092	27,297	33,323	40,183
Dhading	43,168	44,408	51,273	62,759	Ramechhap	29,092	29,623	34,766	40,386
Dhankuta	18,760	22,332	27,425	32,571	Rasuwa	3,347	5,791	7,195	8,696
Dhanusa	64,454	79,585	98,358	117,417	Rautahat	67,259	63,646	76,219	88,162
Dolakha	25,306	28,848	35,862	43,165	Rolpa	29,168	29,207	33,070	38,512
Dolpa	3,775	4,207	4,968	5,812	Rukum	17,725	24,443	29,290	33,501
Doti	30,829	28,170	31,557	36,465	Rupandehi	45,368	61,237	86,650	117,856
Gorkha	32,246	40,734	49,311	58,923	Salyan	25,151	24,514	31,650	38,084
Gulmi	41,208	42,046	50,544	59,189	Sankhuwasabha	20,143	27,063	26,902	30,766
Humla	5,524	3,685	6,160	6,953	Saptari	58,077	68,640	85,720	101,141
Ilam	24,038	31,330	41,450	54,565	Sarlahi	33,595	71,667	88,141	111,076
Jajarkot	14,705	17,130	20,837	24,147	Sindhuli	24,871	29,956	38,535	48,758
Jhapa	43,957	81,113	110,894	137,301	Sindhupalchok	38,427	42,713	51,291	60,452
Jumla*		12,393	13,547	15,850	Siraha	59,664	68,644	83,716	100,010
Kailali	15,365	35,241	60,928	94,430	Solukhumbu	20,247	16,577	19,232	21,667
Kalikot*		15,009	16,041	18,487	Sunsari	38,479	58,187	84,492	120,295
Kanchanpur	10,345	26,365	40,056	60,158	Surkhet	17,076	27,776	39,721	54,047
Kapilbastu	40,651	46,416	60,948	72,932	Syangja	51,841	48,415	55,497	64,746
Kaski	29,665	41,760	60,403	85,075	Tanahun	28,866	39,306	49,805	62,898
Kathmandu	59,507	67,933	127,196	235,387	Taplejung	14,091	20,202	21,370	24,764
Kavre	41,613	49,545	56,633	70,509	Terhathum	19,932	15,483	18,379	20,682
Khotang	30,224	38,316	40,183	42,866	Udaypur	20,499	27,457	40,570	51,603
Lalitpur	26,578	29,943	45,682	68,922	All Nepal	2,084,062	2,584,948	3,328,721	4,253,220

* Data not presented for 1971 due to major changes in areas and boundaries of Jumla and Kalikot

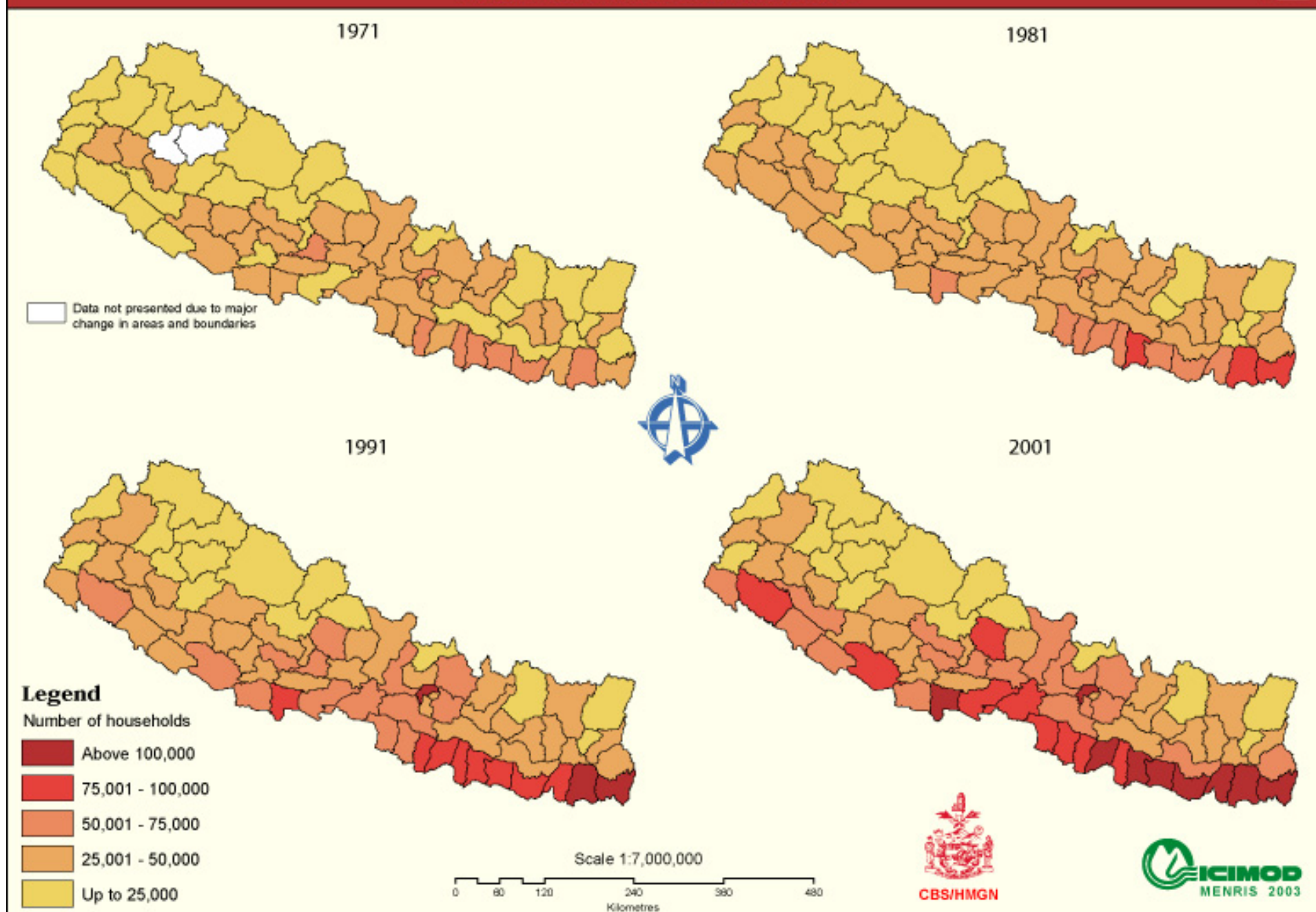
Source: CBS



Districts with Highest and Lowest Number of Households

Year	1971	1981	1991	2001
All Nepal	2,084,062	2,584,948	3,328,721	4,253,220
Highest	Rautahat (67,259)	Morang (91,045)	Kathmandu (127,196)	Kathmandu (235,387)
Lowest	Manang (1,256)	Manang (1,498)	Manang (1,272)	Manang (1,776)

Number of Households

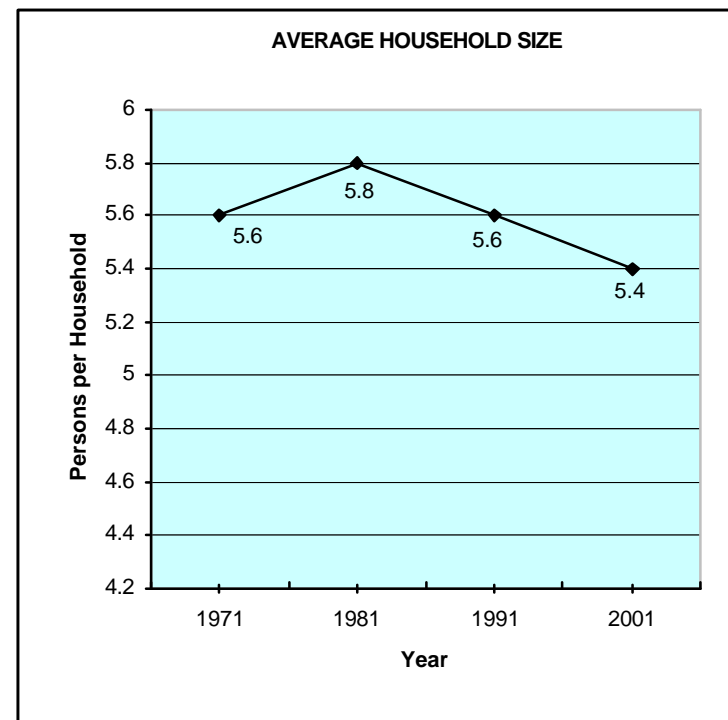


Average Household Size, 1971-2001

District	1971	1981	1991	2001	District	1971	1981	1991	2001
Achham	5.21	5.54	5.09	5.26	Lamjung	5.33	5.59	5.03	4.85
Arghakhanchi	5.56	5.71	5.24	5.10	Mahottari	5.22	5.62	5.53	5.87
Baglung	5.43	5.67	5.24	5.02	Makawanpur	5.68	5.96	5.61	5.52
Baitadi	6.46	6.72	5.69	5.80	Manang	5.92	4.69	4.22	5.40
Bajhang	5.95	5.76	5.54	5.84	Morang	5.49	5.87	5.33	5.02
Bajura	5.30	5.88	5.25	5.34	Mugu	5.16	5.46	5.32	5.32
Banke	5.27	5.92	5.82	5.74	Mustang	5.23	4.85	4.45	4.62
Bara	5.25	5.67	6.03	6.38	Myagdi	5.25	5.49	4.86	4.68
Bardiya	8.24	7.50	7.03	6.42	Nawalparasi	6.02	6.28	6.01	5.72
Bhaktapur	5.83	6.38	6.14	5.47	Nuwakot	5.37	5.47	5.37	5.43
Bhojpur	5.48	5.52	5.36	5.14	Okhaldhunga	5.35	5.73	5.29	5.20
Chitawan	6.35	6.27	5.44	5.08	Palpa	5.81	5.94	5.65	5.38
Dadeldhura	5.55	5.92	5.66	5.74	Panchthar	5.76	5.80	5.57	5.42
Dailekh	5.62	5.73	5.52	5.47	Parbat	5.09	5.25	5.13	4.82
Dang	6.68	6.94	6.32	5.60	Parsa	5.39	6.21	6.14	6.26
Darchula	6.47	6.71	5.77	5.80	Pyuthan	5.47	5.78	5.27	5.29
Dhading	5.47	5.48	5.42	5.40	Ramechhap	5.41	5.45	5.41	5.26
Dhankuta	5.74	5.81	5.34	5.11	Rasuwa	5.23	5.22	5.11	5.14
Dhanusa	5.13	5.44	5.53	5.72	Rautahat	4.76	5.22	5.43	6.18
Dolakha	5.14	5.22	4.83	4.73	Rolpa	5.59	5.76	5.43	5.45
Dolpa	5.06	5.24	5.03	5.08	Rukum	5.43	5.42	5.31	5.62
Doti	5.39	5.44	5.30	5.68	Rupandehi	5.36	6.19	6.03	6.01
Gorkha	5.53	5.68	5.12	4.89	Salyan	5.62	6.20	5.74	5.61
Gulmi	5.53	5.66	5.27	5.01	Sankhuwasabha	5.68	4.78	5.27	5.17
Humla	5.34	5.51	5.58	5.84	Saptari	5.38	5.52	5.43	5.64
Ilam	5.80	5.69	5.53	5.18	Sarlahi	5.23	5.56	5.59	5.72
Jajarkot	5.89	5.80	5.47	5.59	Sindhuli	5.93	6.13	5.81	5.74
Jhapa	5.64	5.91	5.35	5.01	Sindhupalchok	5.37	5.44	5.09	5.06
Jumla*		5.55	5.61	5.64	Siraha	5.07	5.47	5.50	5.72
Kailali	8.39	7.32	6.86	6.53	Solukhumbu	5.20	5.32	5.05	4.97
Kalikot*		5.84	5.54	5.71	Sunsari	5.81	5.92	5.49	5.20
Kanchanpur	6.66	6.41	6.44	6.28	Surkhet	6.15	5.98	5.68	5.34
Kapilbastu	5.05	5.82	6.10	6.61	Syangja	5.18	5.61	5.29	4.90
Kaski	5.12	5.30	4.85	4.47	Tanahun	5.48	5.68	5.38	5.01
Kathmandu	5.94	6.22	5.31	4.60	Taplejung	6.01	5.98	5.62	5.44
Kavre	5.89	6.20	5.73	5.47	Terhathum	5.99	5.97	5.60	5.47
Khotang	5.40	5.55	5.37	5.40	Udaypur	5.49	5.82	5.45	5.58
Lalitpur	5.83	6.16	5.63	4.90	All Nepal	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.4

* Data not presented for 1971 due to major changes in areas and boundaries of Jumla and Kalikot

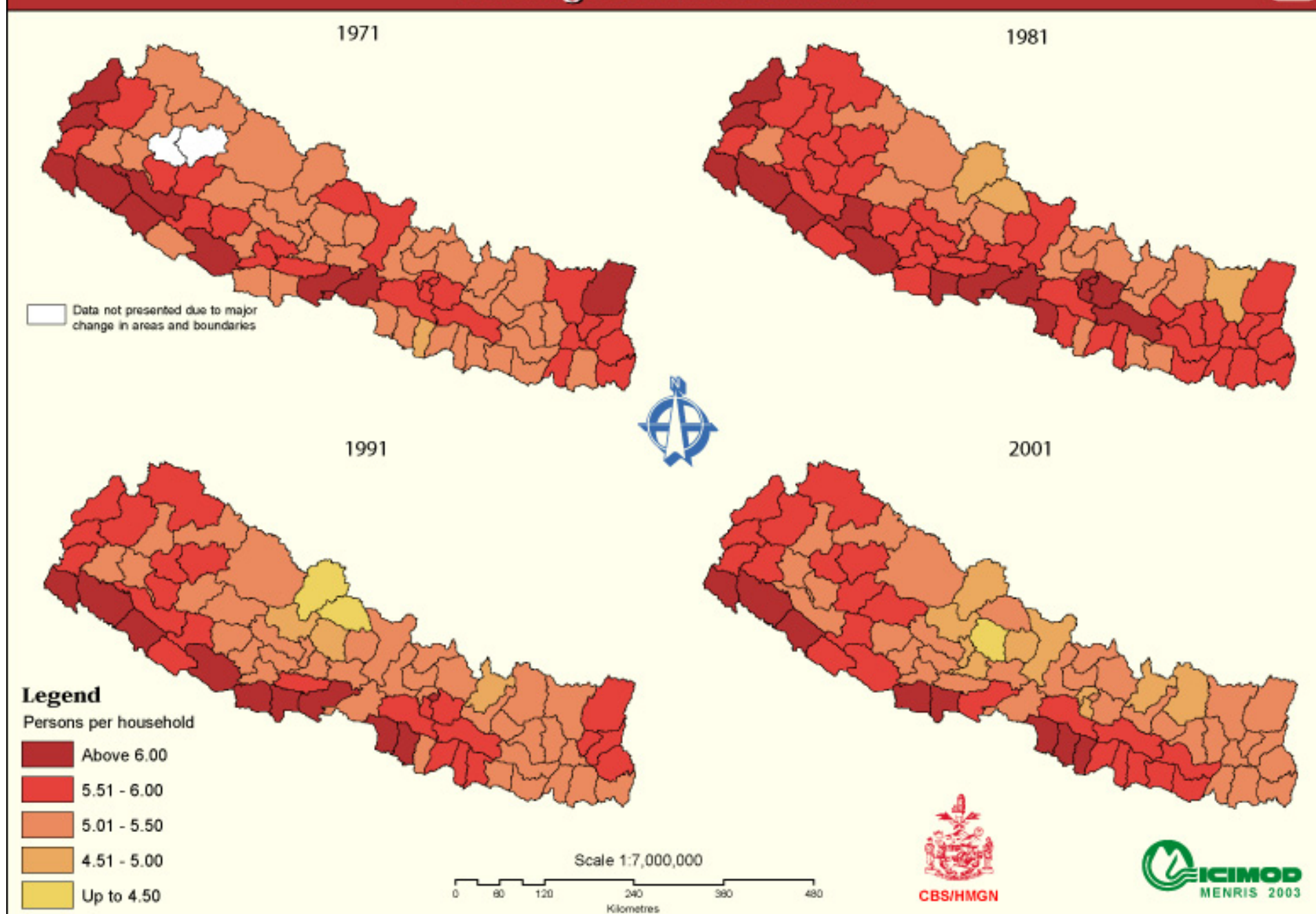
Source: CBS



Districts with Highest and Lowest Average Household Sizes

Year	1971	1981	1991	2001
All Nepal	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.4
Highest	Kailali (8.39)	Bardiya (7.50)	Bardiya (7.03)	Kapilbastu (6.61)
Lowest	Rautahat (4.76)	Manang (4.69)	Manang (4.22)	Kaski (4.47)

Average Household Size

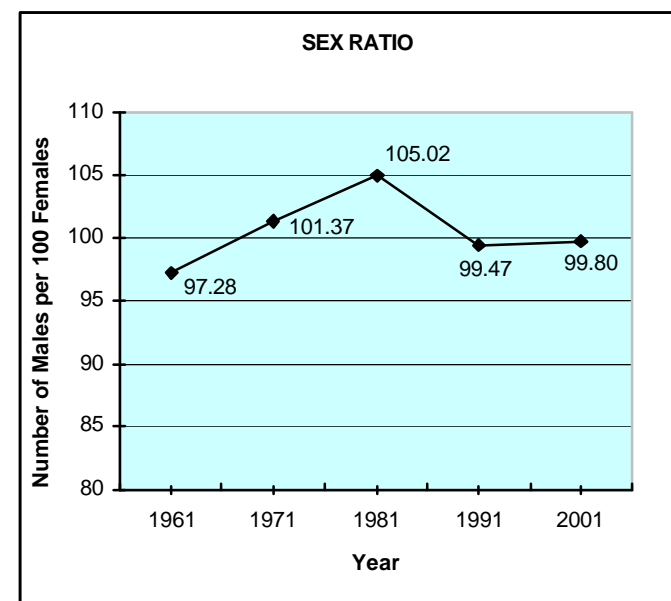


Sex Ratio (Number of Males per 100 Females), 1971-2001

District	1971	1981	1991	2001	District	1971	1981	1991	2001
Achham	92.76	94.39	88.61	89.13	Lamjung	95.65	90.53	90.61	88.97
Arghakhanchi	96.26	122.22	87.03	85.99	Mahottari	103.26	107.55	107.11	108.41
Baglung	95.23	99.68	87.12	84.95	Makawanpur	103.00	106.40	102.92	102.94
Baitadi	103.09	102.80	92.33	93.93	Manang	110.53	101.87	108.35	110.56
Bajhang	101.74	100.65	92.01	93.43	Morang	110.05	108.59	103.40	100.61
Bajura	97.55	102.28	95.95	97.97	Mugu	106.24	107.79	104.27	102.60
Banke	112.62	109.34	107.23	105.66	Mustang	100.57	112.14	109.44	120.28
Bara	106.08	107.32	106.98	107.29	Myagdi	95.80	114.98	90.37	86.79
Bardiya	108.40	109.16	102.46	101.40	Nawalparasi	105.74	106.34	99.67	97.77
Bhaktapur	105.49	105.00	100.79	103.74	Nuwakot	103.02	106.10	99.84	97.93
Bhojpur	95.59	101.99	93.47	92.88	Okhaldhunga	93.86	96.67	95.03	92.65
Chitawan	105.79	105.65	98.22	99.21	Palpa	97.39	102.78	87.57	87.16
Dadeldhura	94.69	105.53	92.92	93.51	Panchthar	98.44	99.25	96.97	96.14
Dailekh	99.15	100.45	99.74	95.70	Parbat	92.18	94.89	86.49	85.93
Dang	101.44	104.07	97.63	98.09	Parsa	107.71	106.05	107.71	109.97
Darchula	103.90	104.62	97.16	96.12	Pyuthan	94.20	96.48	87.23	86.24
Dhading	102.41	104.77	98.57	95.99	Ramechhap	92.78	93.37	93.19	90.41
Dhankuta	97.36	104.06	97.00	96.70	Rasuwa	102.42	108.24	106.90	109.26
Dhanusa	104.16	108.30	107.59	108.54	Rautahat	105.55	108.66	106.99	107.36
Dolakha	94.52	99.00	95.94	95.87	Rolpa	95.87	96.03	93.55	93.71
Dolpa	99.17	108.46	103.19	99.49	Rukum	97.61	102.78	97.91	102.61
Doti	96.67	96.38	93.71	99.98	Rupandehi	107.65	107.94	102.74	103.78
Gorkha	99.05	98.23	92.48	87.43	Salyan	95.03	99.99	98.42	100.16
Gulmi	93.91	94.43	83.00	82.13	Sankhuwasabha	96.48	102.56	96.04	95.70
Humla	108.68	108.84	106.07	106.77	Saptari	103.72	105.25	103.08	104.50
Ilam	101.91	106.61	101.35	101.47	Sarlahi	103.49	106.86	107.20	107.39
Jajarkot	103.96	109.50	100.63	103.24	Sindhuli	99.72	103.09	99.04	99.10
Jhapa	115.74	110.66	102.10	98.63	Sindhupalchok	103.77	111.85	101.56	98.81
Jumla*		109.06	103.24	105.21	Siraha	102.88	108.07	105.20	105.55
Kailali	109.57	111.52	101.14	102.60	Solukhumbu	99.69	102.15	97.24	97.54
Kalikot*		106.63	101.25	101.52	Sunsari	106.26	107.29	102.16	101.75
Kanchanpur	113.67	122.92	101.67	103.18	Surkhet	99.45	100.69	98.17	98.01
Kapilbastu	105.98	113.23	106.16	105.88	Syangja	93.25	91.21	86.65	82.68
Kaski	94.15	102.54	93.48	94.61	Tanahun	94.47	102.90	90.45	87.14
Kathmandu	108.28	117.31	108.42	113.87	Taplejung	99.39	101.14	95.91	96.66
Kavre	99.18	103.50	97.11	96.05	Terhathum	97.94	98.58	95.75	94.42
Khotang	95.37	101.12	94.39	95.16	Udaypur	98.70	101.58	98.34	99.88
Lalitpur	102.96	112.71	102.81	104.31	All Nepal	101.37	105.02	99.47	99.80

* Data not presented for 1971 due to major changes in areas and boundaries of Jumla and Kalikot

Source: CBS

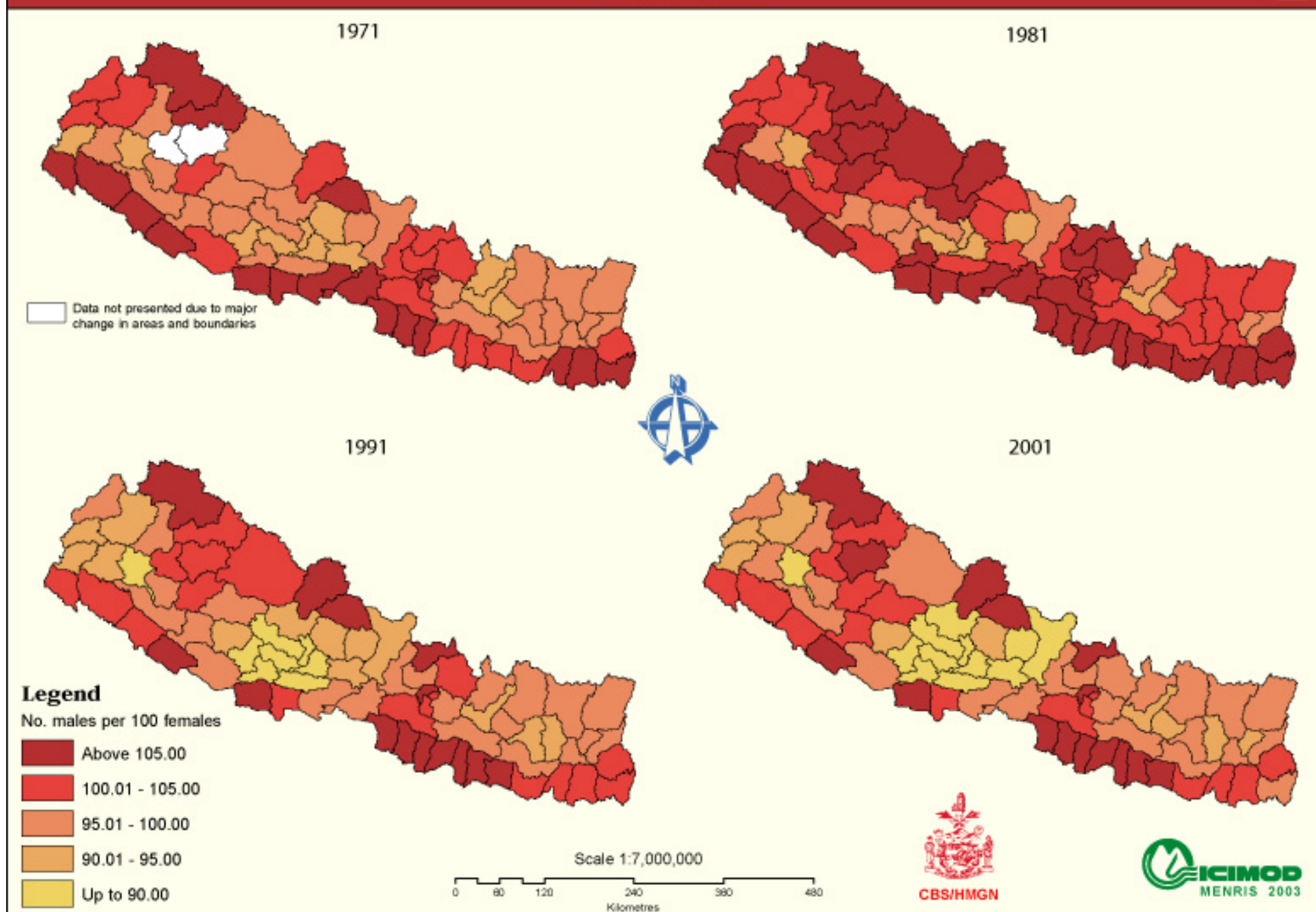


Districts with Highest and Lowest Sex Ratios

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
All Nepal	97.28	101.37	105.02	99.47	99.80
Highest	N/A	Jhapa (115.74)	Kanchapur (122.92)	Mustang (109.44)	Mustang (120.28)
Lowest	N/A	Parbat (92.18)	Lamjung (90.53)	Gulmi (83.00)	Gulmi (82.13)

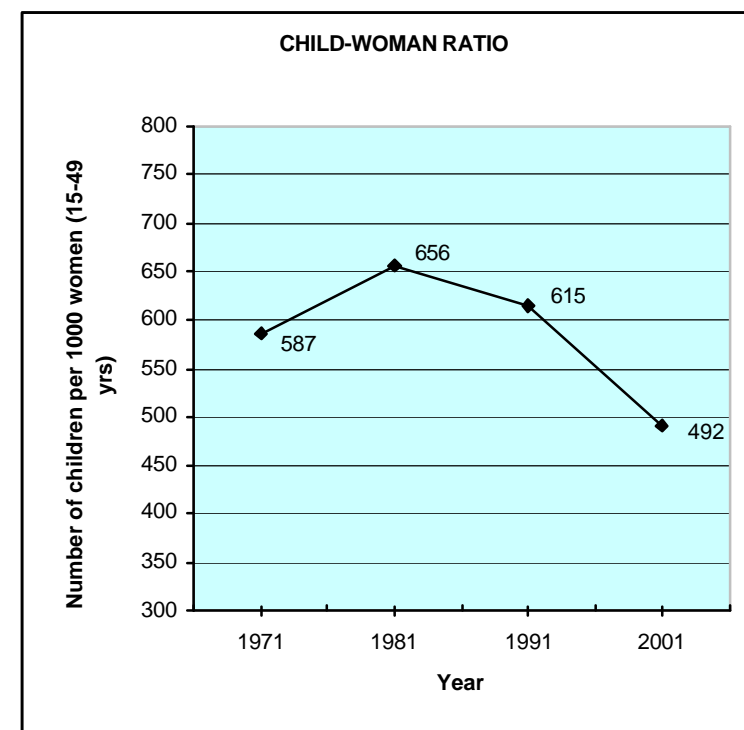
N/A = Not available

Sex Ratio



Child-Woman Ratio⁺, 1971-2001

District	1971	1981	1991	2001	District	1971	1981	1991	2001
Achham	507	615	653	648	Lamjung	432	499	529	416
Arghakhanchi	615	673	717	501	Mahottari	586	708	609	582
Baglung	548	704	631	480	Makawanpur	701	747	693	520
Baitadi	539	659	664	561	Manang	438	574	399	240
Bajhang	477	676	625	641	Morang	699	657	540	407
Bajura	576	708	685	649	Mugu	554	746	671	700
Banke	567	720	660	529	Mustang	443	443	505	357
Bara	566	654	654	600	Myagdi	537	633	587	500
Bardiya	743	895	684	514	Nawalparasi	630	690	640	486
Bhaktapur	647	637	522	294	Nuwakot	562	561	667	470
Bhojpur	578	602	585	451	Okhaldhunga	561	649	611	524
Chitawan	733	659	583	396	Palpa	598	745	671	489
Dadeldhura	513	664	693	598	Panchthar	570	613	676	514
Dailekh	566	711	685	663	Parbat	558	565	583	452
Dang	730	719	695	520	Parsa	592	725	657	577
Darchula	576	769	628	546	Pyuthan	564	765	724	609
Dhading	567	615	640	511	Ramechhap	569	529	623	530
Dhankuta	567	615	575	432	Rasuwa	508	555	619	520
Dhanusa	601	603	620	571	Rautahat	535	639	593	615
Dolakha	520	499	622	448	Rolpa	593	627	661	626
Dolpa	528	488	565	555	Rukum	612	620	706	519
Doti	526	657	626	594	Rupandehi	545	627	604	502
Gorkha	561	652	579	443	Salyan	625	783	704	529
Gulmi	557	570	659	501	Sankhuwasabha	550	544	606	478
Humla	452	478	640	618	Saptari	565	607	585	510
Ilam	595	619	626	412	Sarlahi	609	650	629	589
Jajarkot	621	667	702	533	Sindhuli	651	642	661	578
Jhapa	757	667	506	365	Sindhupalchok	562	652	629	481
Jumla*		574	663	600	Siraha	570	608	612	545
Kailali	727	840	750	540	Solukhumbu	537	538	630	484
Kalikot*		731	674	636	Sunsari	677	645	574	455
Kanchanpur	655	908	702	549	Surkhet	705	780	710	553
Kapilbastu	510	757	646	570	Syangja	574	694	611	461
Kaski	519	651	540	368	Tanahun	588	720	594	444
Kathmandu	543	618	399	283	Taplejung	570	598	628	519
Kavre	575	587	620	447	Terhathum	577	577	603	443
Khotang	585	539	647	545	Udaypur	643	668	666	532
Lalitpur	596	621	422	276	All Nepal	587	656	615	492



Districts with Highest and Lowest Child-Woman Ratios

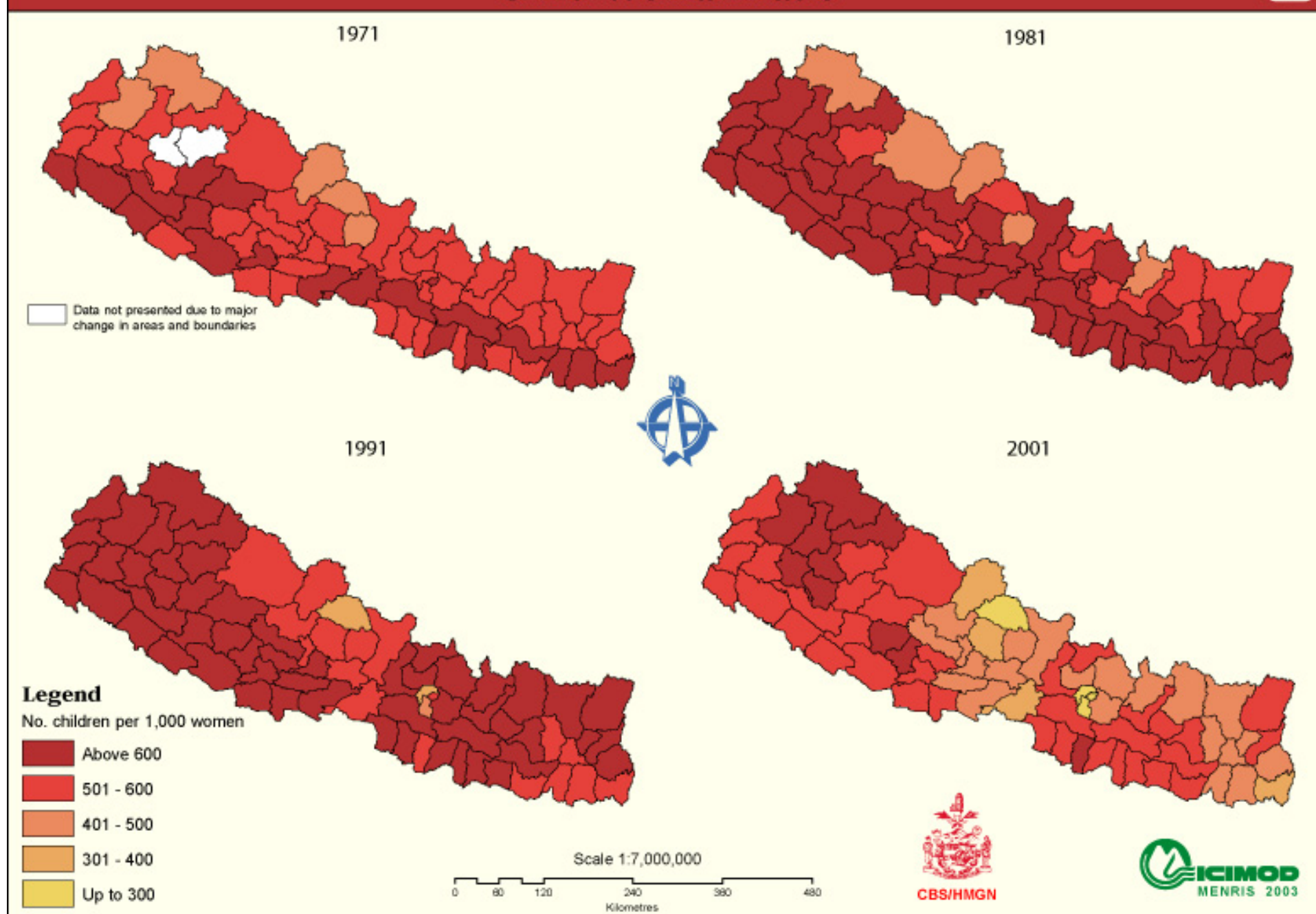
Year	1971	1981	1991	2001
All Nepal	587	656	615	492
Highest	Jhapa (757)	Kanchapur (908)	Kailali (750)	Mugu (700)
Lowest	Lamjung (432)	Mustang (443)	Kathmandu (399)	Manang (240)

* Data not presented for 1971 due to major changes in areas and boundaries of Jumla and Kalikot

Source: CBS

+ Number of children aged 0-4 years per thousand women of reproductive age (15-49 years)

Child-Woman Ratio

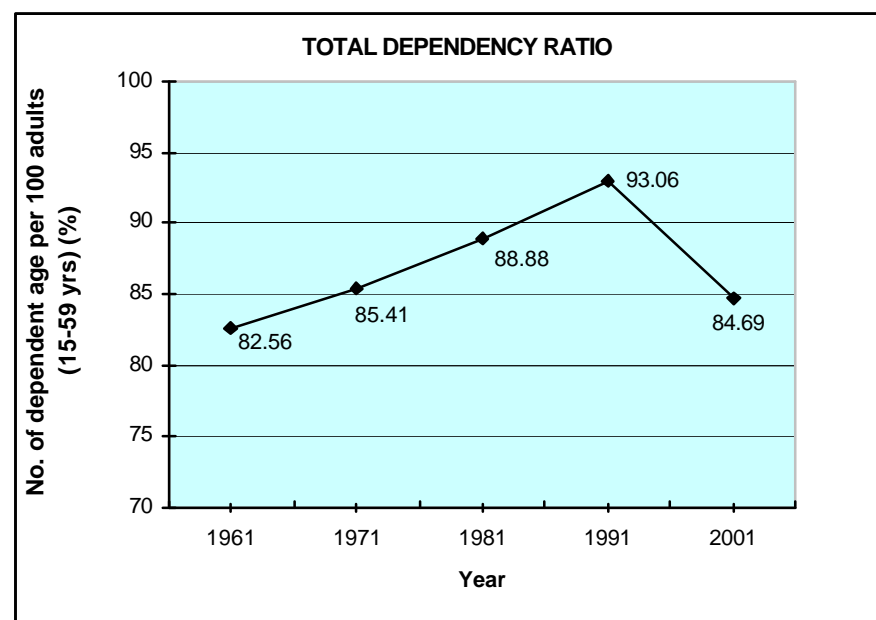


Total Dependency Ratio⁺, 1991- 2001

District	1991	2001	District	1991	2001
Achham	97.10	102.58	Lamjung	96.03	88.92
Arghakhanchi	114.17	103.20	Mahottari	89.10	88.38
Baglung	105.12	96.48	Makawanpur	98.12	88.56
Baitadi	100.49	97.89	Manang	65.70	53.86
Bajhang	92.07	99.49	Morang	87.07	73.25
Bajura	89.22	96.05	Mugu	81.79	89.83
Banke	91.52	85.47	Mustang	68.22	58.14
Bara	91.61	89.08	Myagdi	94.12	92.87
Bardiya	100.20	87.71	Nawalparasi	99.69	87.48
Bhaktapur	83.96	60.59	Nuwakot	97.30	90.60
Bhojpur	96.90	90.60	Okhaldhunga	98.21	98.28
Chitawan	92.67	76.02	Palpa	107.38	98.21
Dadeldhura	102.28	100.48	Panchthar	97.44	93.32
Dailekh	93.79	99.47	Parbat	104.30	95.97
Dang	100.82	87.30	Parsa	90.22	84.75
Darchula	96.52	93.08	Pyuthan	109.65	108.30
Dhading	96.65	94.03	Ramechhap	98.04	102.34
Dhankuta	90.37	79.98	Rasuwa	87.87	85.63
Dhanusa	88.33	87.01	Rautahat	89.76	89.26
Dolakha	95.43	86.23	Rolpa	94.55	96.93
Dolpa	71.74	77.62	Rukum	92.95	81.42
Doti	92.76	88.48	Rupandehi	93.34	84.94
Gorkha	98.41	93.94	Salyan	96.75	82.38
Gulmi	113.23	106.59	Sankhuwasabha	96.07	88.34
Humla	78.77	86.96	Saptari	88.32	83.25
Ilam	92.06	77.49	Sarlahi	90.60	89.29
Jajarkot	90.54	81.77	Sindhuli	99.44	95.84
Jhapa	85.37	68.76	Sindhupalchok	92.70	90.22
Jumla	82.24	86.13	Siraha	89.30	86.80
Kailali	105.36	89.56	Solukhumbu	89.73	88.22
Kalikot	85.78	81.00	Sunsari	87.41	78.51
Kanchanpur	99.92	88.23	Surkhet	101.35	86.82
Kapilbastu	93.57	91.37	Syangja	106.73	98.54
Kaski	91.20	73.63	Tanahun	102.10	92.18
Kathmandu	65.81	50.19	Taplejung	96.13	92.59
Kavre	95.79	87.77	Terhathum	96.85	86.49
Khotang	99.19	97.95	Udaypur	99.40	91.87
Lalitpur	73.37	55.49	All Nepal	93.06	84.69

+ Total number of people aged 0-14 yrs and 60 yrs and above per 100 persons aged 15-59 yrs

Source: CBS



Districts with Highest and Lowest Total Dependency Ratios

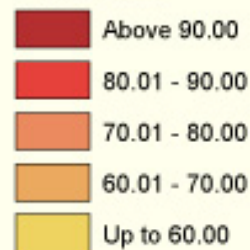
Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
All Nepal	82.56	85.41	88.88	93.06	84.69
Highest	N/A	N/A	N/A	Arghakhanchi (114.17)	Pyuthan (108.30)
Lowest	N/A	N/A	N/A	Manang (65.70)	Kathmandu (50.19)

N/A = Not available

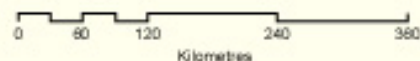
Total Dependency Ratio

Legend

Persons of dependent age
per 100 adults



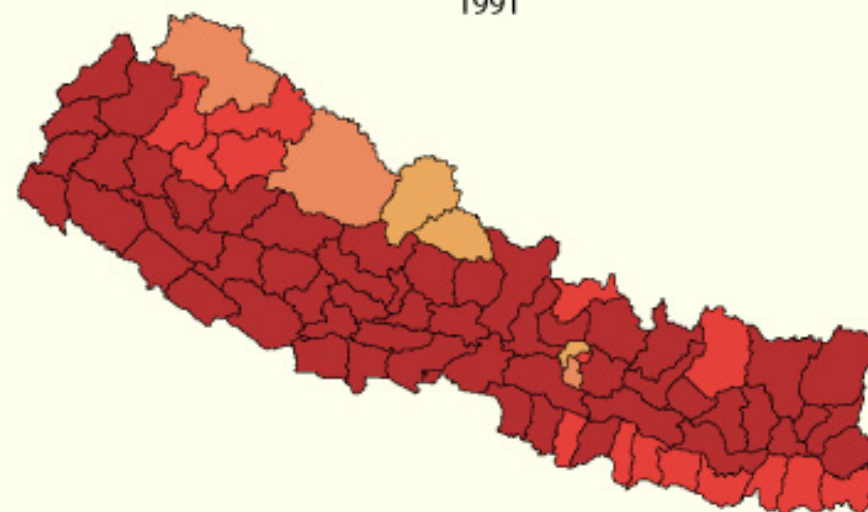
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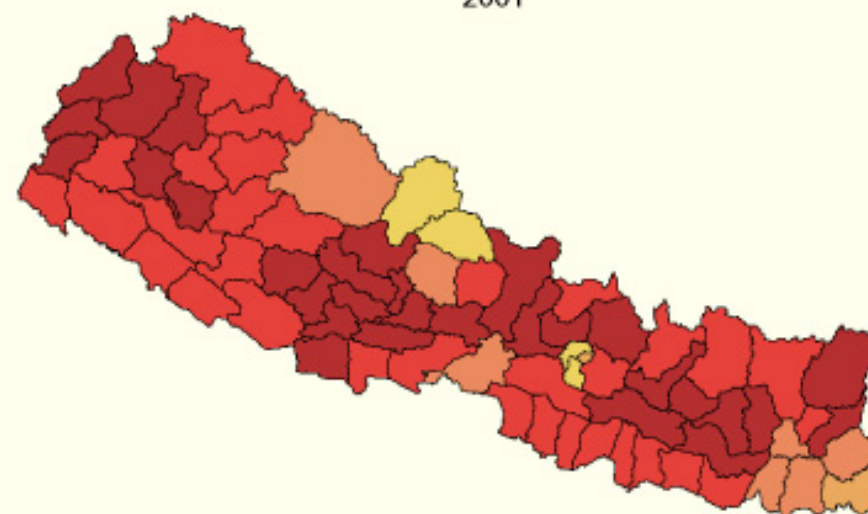
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1991



2001



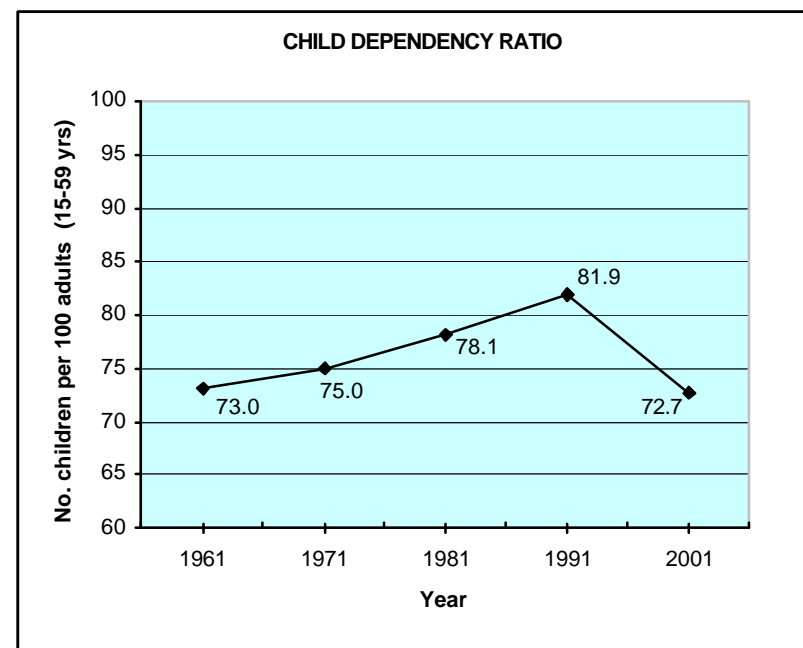
Child Dependency Ratio⁺, 1971-2001

District	1971	1981	1991	2001	District	1971	1981	1991	2001
Achham	68.3	69.5	85.4	89.5	Lamjung	64.0	70.1	79.1	70.5
Arghakhanchi	82.3	75.3	99.9	87.3	Mahottari	73.4	78.2	78.4	76.1
Baglung	75.4	81.5	90.6	80.7	Makawanpur	85.5	85.4	87.6	77.0
Baitadi	69.5	73.4	88.2	83.4	Manang	58.7	60.3	50.4	40.0
Bajhang	62.8	71.9	81.1	87.0	Morang	79.1	83.6	77.9	62.8
Bajura	67.3	71.9	79.9	84.5	Mugu	64.3	75.0	72.9	79.6
Banke	65.2	81.3	81.9	75.1	Mustang	59.2	52.7	55.4	43.5
Bara	66.1	79.4	81.3	78.0	Myagdi	72.6	66.3	79.2	75.8
Bardiya	84.4	91.6	91.6	78.2	Nawalparasi	79.2	83.0	88.0	75.1
Bhaktapur	70.9	78.4	72.7	49.5	Nuwakot	73.0	70.9	84.2	75.0
Bhojpur	82.2	76.9	82.9	74.7	Okhaldhunga	79.4	78.1	83.8	81.6
Chitawan	87.2	86.8	81.8	64.2	Palpa	78.8	83.5	92.7	82.7
Dadeldhura	70.4	74.2	91.9	87.8	Panchthar	80.9	79.1	85.5	79.9
Dailekh	73.3	78.7	85.7	89.7	Parbat	78.2	78.8	88.4	78.6
Dang	88.3	91.6	92.6	78.4	Parsa	68.8	81.4	80.8	75.3
Darchula	75.8	80.4	84.7	80.0	Pyuthan	76.7	80.6	97.0	94.7
Dhading	73.7	73.5	83.0	78.6	Ramechhap	78.7	71.0	83.6	85.2
Dhankuta	79.6	74.9	77.7	66.5	Rasuwa	66.3	67.7	74.3	70.5
Dhanusa	74.1	73.6	77.8	75.7	Rautahat	64.8	75.3	77.4	76.9
Dolakha	74.2	67.6	81.5	71.4	Rolpa	76.2	74.6	84.0	85.4
Dolpa	64.3	55.5	64.1	68.7	Rukum	77.6	76.5	84.6	73.8
Doti	68.8	72.2	82.6	77.4	Rupandehi	69.0	77.8	81.8	73.1
Gorkha	74.4	74.6	82.6	75.7	Salyan	79.3	82.5	89.2	74.4
Gulmi	79.1	76.8	97.2	89.2	Sankhuwasabha	80.0	71.1	82.6	74.0
Humla	60.2	56.3	68.6	75.1	Saptari	75.5	75.5	78.0	72.3
Ilam	83.9	78.5	82.2	66.5	Sarlahi	74.9	81.0	80.1	77.4
Jajarkot	74.8	77.2	83.9	75.7	Sindhuli	84.7	84.6	88.4	83.7
Jhapa	80.6	85.9	76.4	58.0	Sindhupalchok	70.8	69.6	78.6	74.3
Jumla*		64.9	76.2	79.2	Siraha	72.8	73.2	78.8	75.3
Kailali	80.7	93.5	96.9	80.4	Solukhumbu	77.7	72.3	78.7	74.5
Kalikot*		70.5	77.2	73.8	Sunsari	84.6	83.0	77.9	68.5
Kanchanpur	73.3	90.9	91.6	78.7	Surkhet	87.7	87.6	93.5	78.2
Kapilbastu	62.1	74.6	81.2	78.8	Syangja	77.3	82.2	90.4	80.3
Kaski	74.1	76.6	77.9	60.3	Tanahun	79.6	83.3	87.7	76.4
Kathmandu	65.6	67.3	56.7	42.1	Taplejung	82.8	78.8	82.9	78.3
Kavre	75.9	74.2	83.3	73.7	Terhathum	81.8	76.2	82.6	71.4
Khotang	82.2	74.9	86.1	82.9	Udaypur	80.4	87.4	88.6	80.5
Lalitpur	73.4	73.6	62.8	45.1	All Nepal	75.0	78.1	81.9	72.7

* Data not presented for 1971 due to major changes in areas and boundaries of Jumla and Kalikot

+ The number of children aged 0-14 years per 100 persons aged 15-59 years

Source: CBS

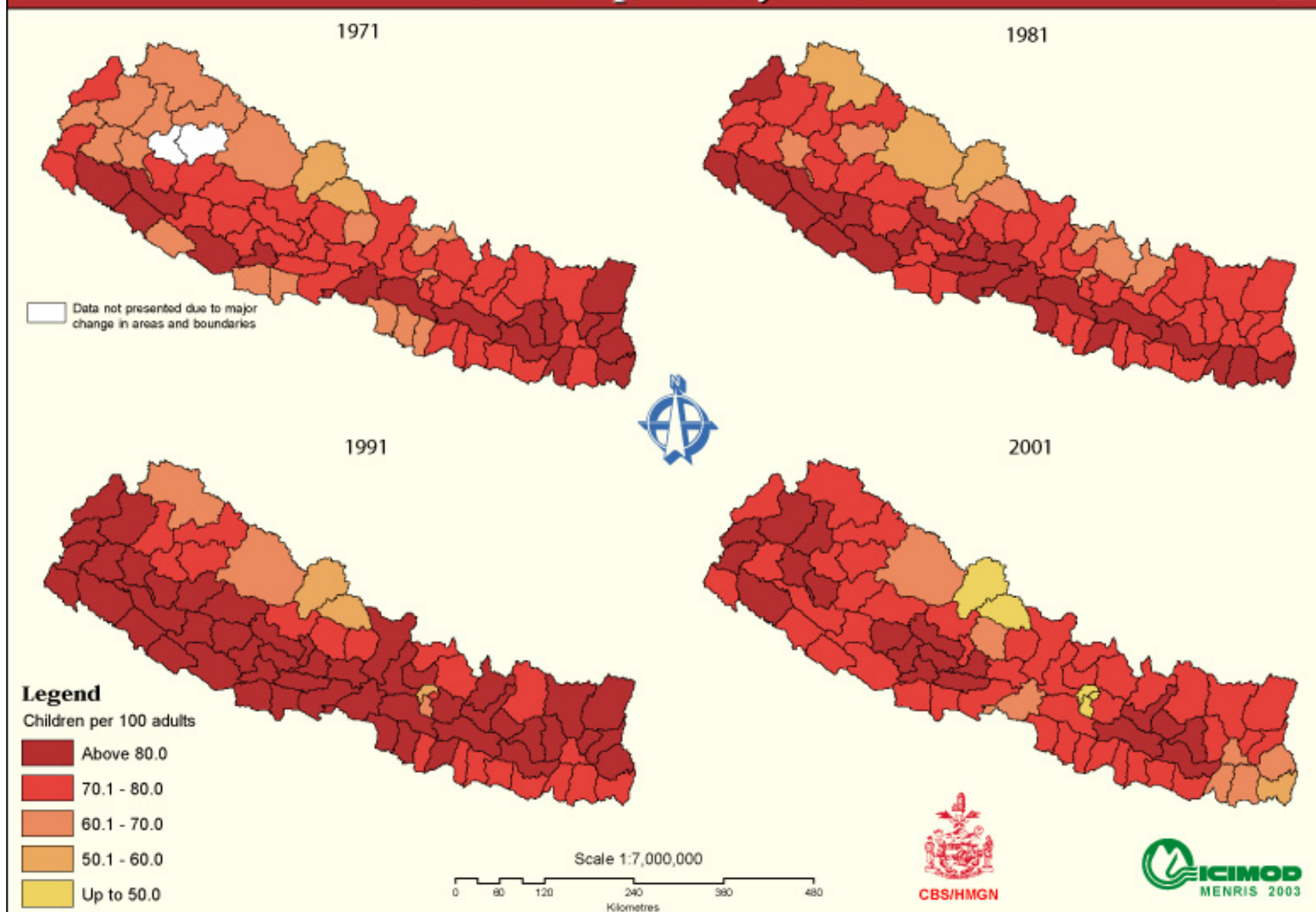


Districts with Highest and Lowest Child Dependency Ratios

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Nepal	73.0	75.0	78.1	81.9	72.7
Highest	N/A	Dang (88.3)	Kailali (93.5)	Arghakhanchi (99.9)	Pyuthan (94.7)
Lowest	N/A	Manang (58.7)	Mustang (52.7)	Manang (50.4)	Manang (40.0)

N/A = Not available

Child Dependency Ratio



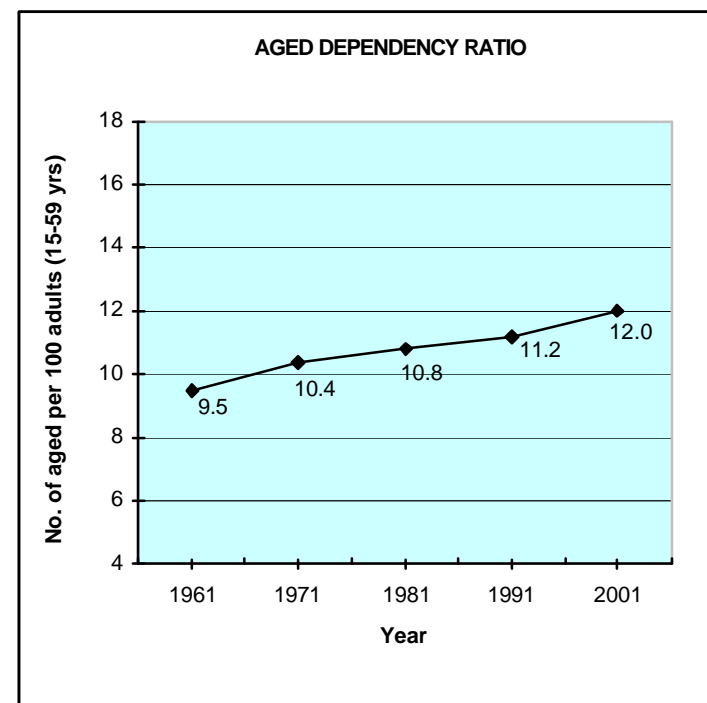
Aged Dependency Ratio⁺, 1971- 2001

District	1971	1981	1991	2001	District	1971	1981	1991	2001
Achham	10.8	12.0	11.7	13.1	Lamjung	13.3	14.8	17.0	18.4
Arghakhanchi	11.6	12.0	14.3	15.9	Mahottari	9.3	11.7	10.7	12.2
Baglung	12.9	12.4	14.5	15.8	Makawanpur	9.5	9.5	10.5	11.6
Baitadi	10.0	12.7		14.5	Manang	10.0	12.9	15.3	13.9
Bajhang	10.1	11.0	11.0	12.5	Morang	8.3	8.3	9.2	10.4
Bajura	9.5	11.5	9.3	11.6	Mugu	9.2	9.8	8.9	10.2
Banke	9.6	10.7	9.6	10.4	Mustang	11.2	12.2	12.8	14.7
Bara	9.5	10.4	10.3	11.0	Myagdi	12.6	12.2	15.0	17.1
Bardiya	7.5	8.5	8.6	9.5	Nawalparasi	10.0	10.6	11.7	12.4
Bhaktapur	11.3	12.0	11.2	11.1	Nuwakot	12.7	10.9	13.1	15.6
Bhojpur	13.2	13.2	14.1	15.9	Okhaldhunga	12.3	13.3	14.4	16.7
Chitawan	8.3	8.8	10.8	11.9	Palpa	10.7	11.8	14.4	15.5
Dadeldhura	10.5	9.3	10.4	12.7	Panchthar	11.2	11.3	12.0	13.4
Dailekh	7.5	8.1	8.1	9.7	Parbat	14.3	13.5	15.9	17.3
Dang	6.3	7.0	8.2	8.9	Parsa	8.8	12.0	9.4	9.4
Darchula	10.7	12.4	11.9	13.1	Pyuthan	11.2	11.6	12.7	13.6
Dhading	11.9	11.5	13.6	15.5	Ramechhap	13.2	12.9	14.5	17.2
Dhankuta	12.4	11.9	12.7	13.5	Rasuwa	13.6	14.1	13.6	15.1
Dhanusa	9.6	9.3	10.5	11.3	Rautahat	10.3	12.3	12.3	12.4
Dolakha	12.3	11.5	13.9	14.8	Rolpa	10.7	10.7	10.6	11.5
Dolpa	9.3	8.3	7.6	9.0	Rukum	9.3	8.0	8.4	7.7
Doti	9.6	9.7	10.2	11.1	Rupandehi	10.6	11.7	11.6	11.9
Gorkha	12.9	13.7	15.8	18.2	Salyan	7.8	7.4	7.5	8.0
Gulmi	13.4	13.8	16.0	17.4	Sankhuwasabha	12.4	12.2	13.5	14.3
Humla	11.1	11.7	10.2	11.9	Saptari	9.2	9.4	10.3	11.0
Ilam	9.5	9.6	9.9	10.9	Sarlahi	8.7	10.8	10.5	11.9
Jajarkot	8.4	7.7	6.7	6.1	Sindhuli	9.6	9.4	11.1	12.1
Jhapa	6.9	8.3	9.0	10.8	Sindhupalchok	12.3	12.3	14.2	15.9
Jumla*		6.5	6.0	6.9	Siraha	9.6	10.1	10.5	11.4
Kailali	7.1	8.2	8.5	9.1	Solukhumbu	11.2	10.9	11.1	13.7
Kalikot*		9.2	8.6	7.2	Sunsari	9.7	9.8	9.5	10.0
Kanchanpur	7.1	8.4	8.4	9.5	Surkhet	5.8	7.6	7.8	8.6
Kapilbastu	11.0	12.8	12.3	12.6	Syangja	13.7	14.7	16.3	18.2
Kaski	11.5	11.9	13.3	13.3	Tanahun	11.9	12.3	14.4	15.8
Kathmandu	10.4	10.7	9.1	8.0	Taplejung	11.5	12.5	13.2	14.3
Kavre	10.8	10.6	12.5	14.0	Terhathum	12.0	12.8	14.2	15.1
Khotang	11.9	11.7	13.1	15.1	Udaypur	9.8	10.1	10.8	11.4
Lalitpur	11.4	11.5	10.6	10.4	All Nepal	10.4	10.8	11.2	12.0

* Data not presented for 1971 due to major changes in areas and boundaries of Jumla and Kalikot

+ The number of aged persons (60 years and above) per 100 persons aged 15-59 years

Source: CBS

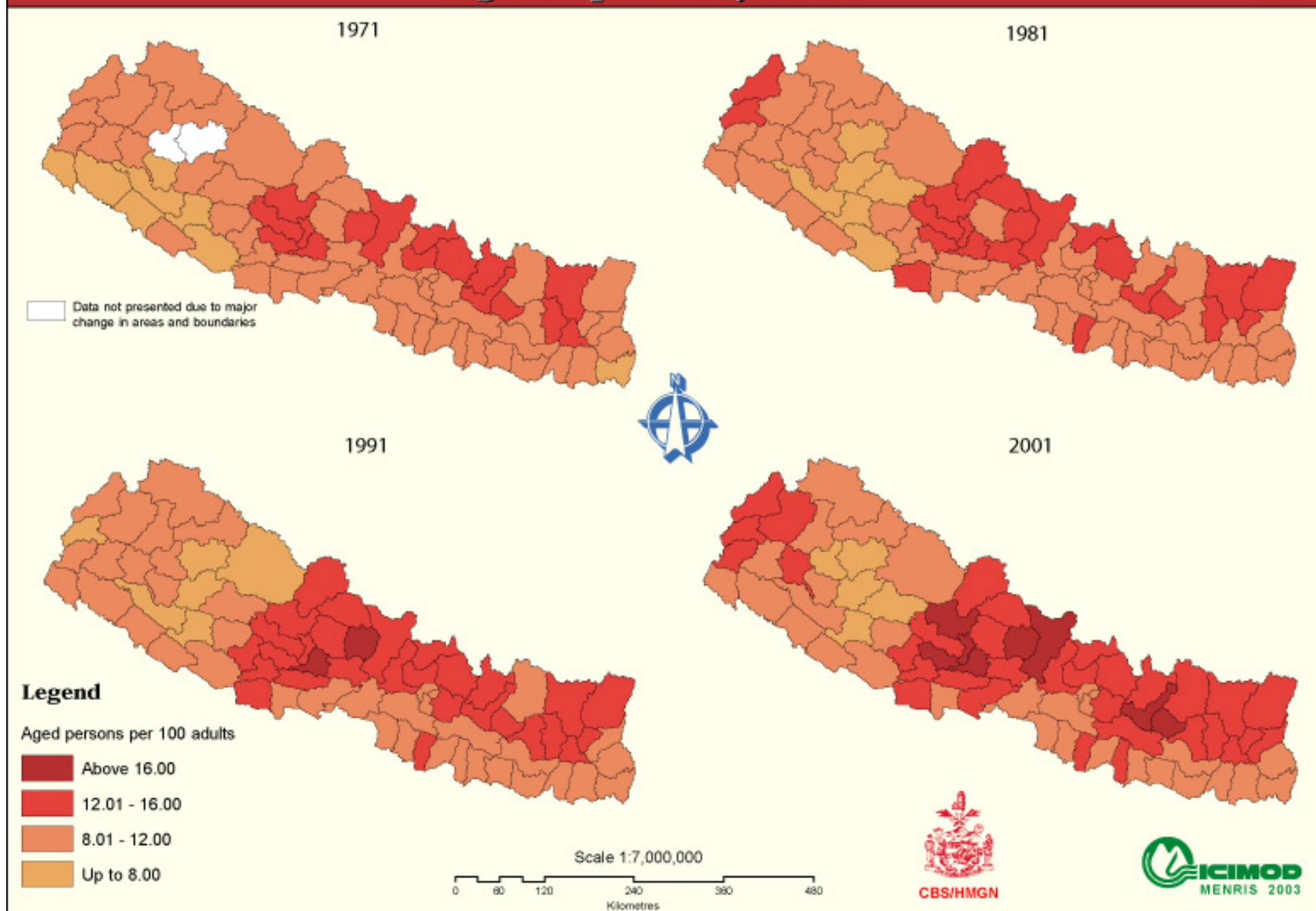


Districts with Highest and Lowest Aged Dependency Ratios

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
All Nepal	9.5	10.4	10.8	11.2	12.0
Highest	N/A	Parbat (14.3)	Lamjung (14.8)	Lamjung (17.0)	Lamjung (18.4)
Lowest	N/A	Surkhet (5.8)	Jumla (6.5)	Jumla (6.0)	Jajarkot (6.1)

N/A = Not available

Aged Dependency Ratio

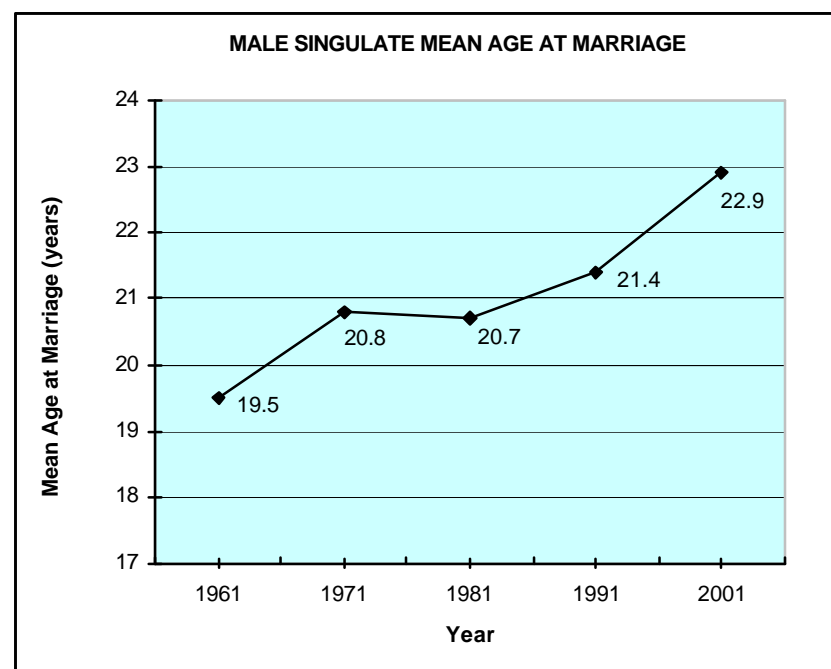


Singulate Mean Age at Marriage of Males⁺, 1981-2001

District	1981	1991	2001	District	1981	1991	2001
Achham	19.5	20.1	20.6	Lamjung	22.3	23.4	22.7
Arghakhanchi	21.6	21.5	22.7	Mahottari	18.6	20.2	22.2
Baglung	22.3	21.5	22.7	Makawanpur	20.4	21.2	23.6
Baitadi	20.0	20.3	22.4	Manang	25.4	22.9	28.3
Bajhang	19.0	20.0	19.8	Morang	21.9	22.9	23.9
Bajura	19.5	20.8	21.0	Mugu	21.1	21.2	20.9
Banke	20.9	20.2	23.3	Mustang	25.8	24.5	25.2
Bara	18.7	18.7	21.2	Myagdi	21.0	22.2	23.0
Bardiya	19.1	20.4	21.5	Nawalparasi	19.9	20.3	21.2
Bhaktapur	21.2	21.5	24.0	Nuwakot	22.3	20.9	22.0
Bhojpur	23.4	23.5	23.8	Okhaldhunga	21.8	22.7	22.4
Chitawan	21.6	22.0	23.9	Palpa	22.2	22.0	23.8
Dadeldhura	19.8	20.2	22.3	Panchthar	22.8	23.5	23.8
Dailekh	19.5	20.5	20.8	Parbat	22.7	22.7	23.2
Dang	20.6	21.0	21.9	Parsa	18.0	18.9	21.1
Darchula	19.7	20.5	21.4	Pyuthan	20.1	21.1	21.6
Dhading	21.6	21.4	22.0	Ramechhap	21.7	22.1	22.1
Dhankuta	23.3	23.6	24.6	Rasuwa	22.9	22.1	22.2
Dhanusa	18.4	20.3	22.8	Rautahat	18.7	19.4	21.4
Dolakha	22.7	22.1	22.5	Rolpa	20.3	20.7	20.4
Dolpa	23.0	22.2	22.0	Rukum	20.9	20.5	21.4
Doti	20.4	21.0	21.4	Rupandehi	18.1	19.2	23.1
Gorkha	21.3	22.5	22.7	Salyan	18.7	20.6	21.5
Gulmi	21.6	22.5	23.2	Sankhuwasabha	23.5	23.4	23.5
Humla	23.4	22.6	22.6	Saptari	17.7	19.8	22.9
Ilam	24.2	24.3	24.8	Sarlahi	19.4	20.5	21.8
Jajarkot	18.9	20.7	21.7	Sindhuli	21.6	21.9	22.5
Jhapa	22.8	23.9	25.0	Sindhupalchok	21.5	21.3	21.4
Jumla	19.6	20.5	20.6	Siraha	18.5	19.4	22.0
Kailali	19.8	20.3	22.1	Solukhumbu	23.9	23.7	23.9
Kalikot	19.7	20.6	21.0	Sunsari	21.0	22.4	24.0
Kanchanpur	18.4	20.6	22.6	Surkhet	19.1	20.4	21.8
Kapilbastu	17.9	17.9	20.6	Syangja	21.3	22.8	24.0
Kaski	22.6	22.8	23.8	Tanahun	21.4	22.2	22.6
Kathmandu	22.4	24.2	25.7	Taplejung	23.4	24.3	23.8
Kavre	21.2	21.2	22.7	Terhathum	23.1	23.9	23.9
Khotang	23.0	23.1	23.1	Udaypur	21.6	22.2	22.9
Lalitpur	21.7	23.2	24.8	All Nepal	20.7	21.4	22.9

+ The mean age at first marriage of those males who eventually get married

Source: CBS

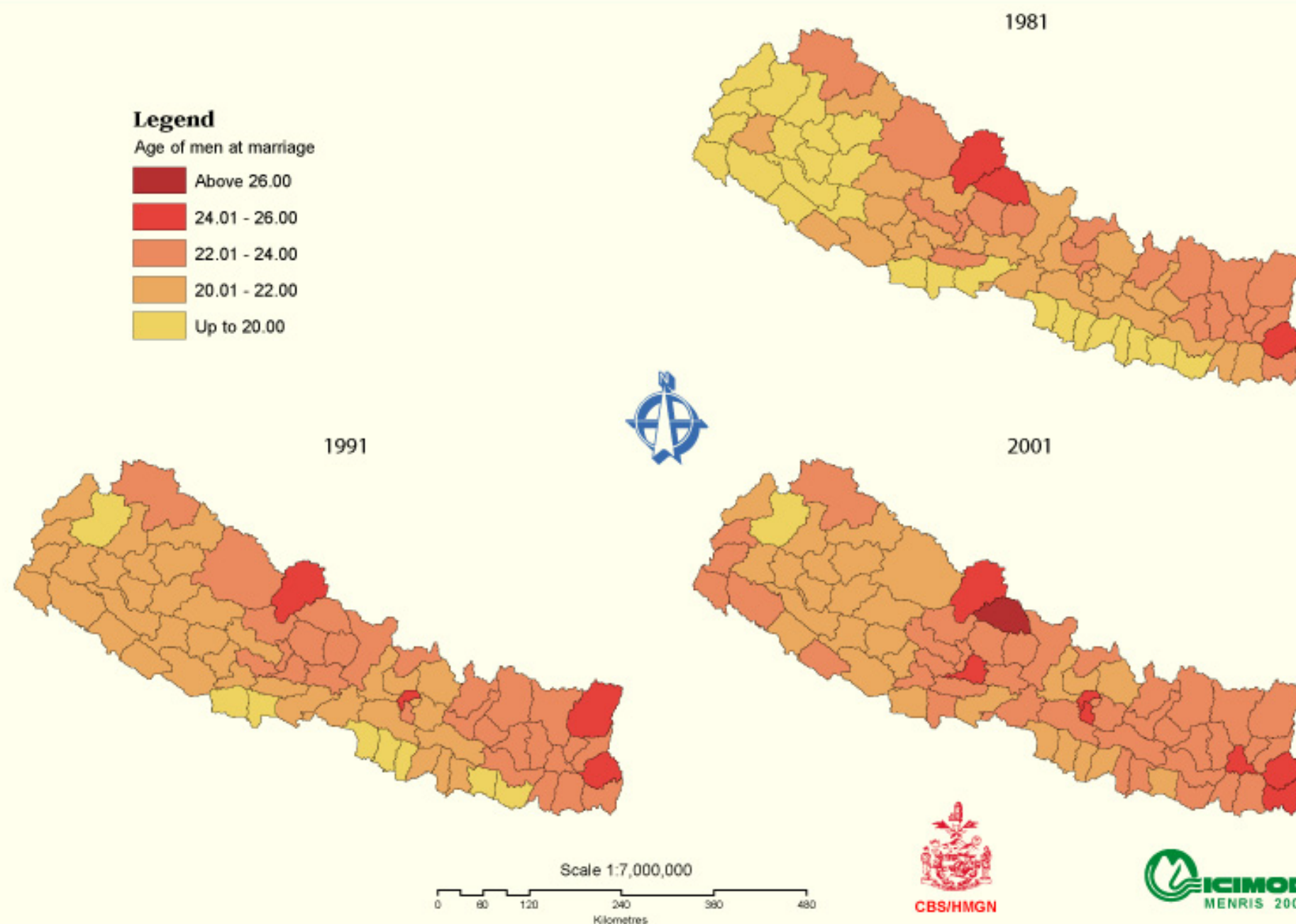


Districts with Highest and Lowest Male Singulate Mean Ages at Marriage

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
All Nepal	19.5	20.8	20.7	21.4	22.9
Highest	N/A	N/A	Mustang (25.8)	Mustang (24.5)	Manang (28.3)
Lowest	N/A	N/A	Saptari (17.7)	Kapilbastu (17.9)	Bajhang (19.8)

N/A = Not available

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage of Males

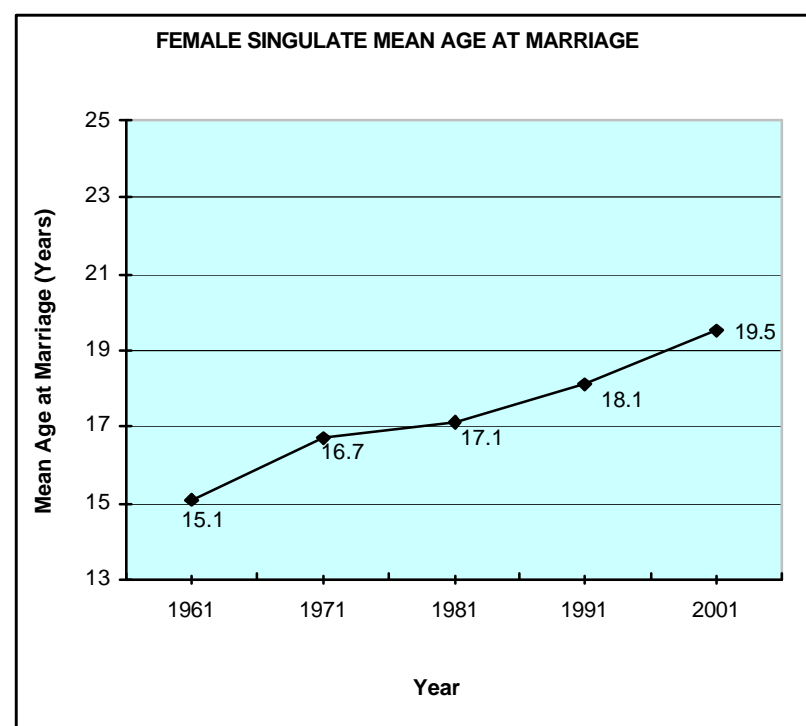


Singulate Mean Age at Marriage of Females⁺, 1981-2001

District	1981	1991	2001	District	1981	1991	2001
Achham	16.7	17.4	18.3	Lamjung	19.2	19.6	19.9
Arghakhanchi	16.9	17.5	19.2	Mahottari	13.7	15.7	17.5
Baglung	18.4	18.6	19.6	Makawanpur	17.3	18.2	20.6
Baitadi	14.9	16.3	18.8	Manang	24.5	22.9	25.4
Bajhang	15.7	16.8	17.4	Morang	17.8	19.1	20.3
Bajura	17.1	17.4	18.3	Mugu	17.6	17.6	18.0
Banke	16.2	16.6	19.6	Mustang	22.7	23.0	23.9
Bara	14.9	15.1	17.3	Myagdi	19.5	19.5	20.0
Bardiya	15.5	17.3	18.5	Nawalparasi	16.2	17.2	18.5
Bhaktapur	18.3	19.4	21.6	Nuwakot	18.0	17.7	19.9
Bhojpur	20.0	20.9	21.2	Okhaldhunga	18.9	19.8	20.2
Chitawan	17.5	18.6	20.2	Palpa	17.8	18.6	20.5
Dadeldhura	15.6	16.5	18.6	Panchthar	20.1	21.1	21.3
Dailekh	16.0	17.1	18.1	Parbat	18.3	19.0	19.7
Dang	17.4	18.1	19.0	Parsa	13.7	15.1	17.2
Darchula	16.2	16.5	18.2	Pyuthan	17.3	18.1	18.8
Dhading	17.5	18.0	19.4	Ramechhap	18.7	19.1	19.7
Dhankuta	20.2	20.9	21.5	Rasuwa	19.3	18.3	19.4
Dhanusa	14.6	15.7	18.1	Rautahat	14.5	15.2	17.2
Dolakha	19.3	19.0	20.0	Rolpa	18.3	18.7	18.7
Dolpa	20.7	19.9	20.6	Rukum	17.8	17.9	19.3
Doti	16.3	17.0	17.7	Rupandehi	15.1	16.3	19.7
Gorkha	17.8	19.2	20.1	Salyan	15.6	17.8	18.9
Gulmi	17.4	18.5	19.4	Sankhuwasabha	20.1	20.7	20.8
Humla	19.3	18.9	19.2	Saptari	14.3	15.9	18.7
Ilam	20.5	20.8	21.7	Sarlahi	15.4	16.2	17.5
Jajarkot	16.9	17.1	18.9	Sindhuli	18.0	18.8	19.5
Jhapa	18.2	20.1	21.4	Sindhupalchok	18.0	18.1	19.3
Jumla	16.3	16.5	17.8	Siraha	14.3	15.3	17.6
Kailali	16.1	17.1	18.9	Solukhumbu	20.9	21.0	22.4
Kalikot	16.0	16.5	17.6	Sunsari	17.4	18.7	20.2
Kanchanpur	14.2	17.1	18.9	Surkhet	16.8	17.5	18.8
Kapilbastu	14.6	15.1	17.7	Syangja	17.4	18.9	20.1
Kaski	18.4	19.3	20.0	Tanahun	17.8	18.8	19.4
Kathmandu	18.9	20.5	21.7	Taplejung	19.6	21.7	21.9
Kavre	17.7	18.5	20.6	Terhathum	19.7	21.3	21.7
Khotang	19.5	20.2	20.6	Udaypur	18.1	19.1	19.7
Lalitpur	18.7	20.3	21.9	All Nepal	17.1	18.1	19.5

+ The mean age at first marriage of those females who eventually get married

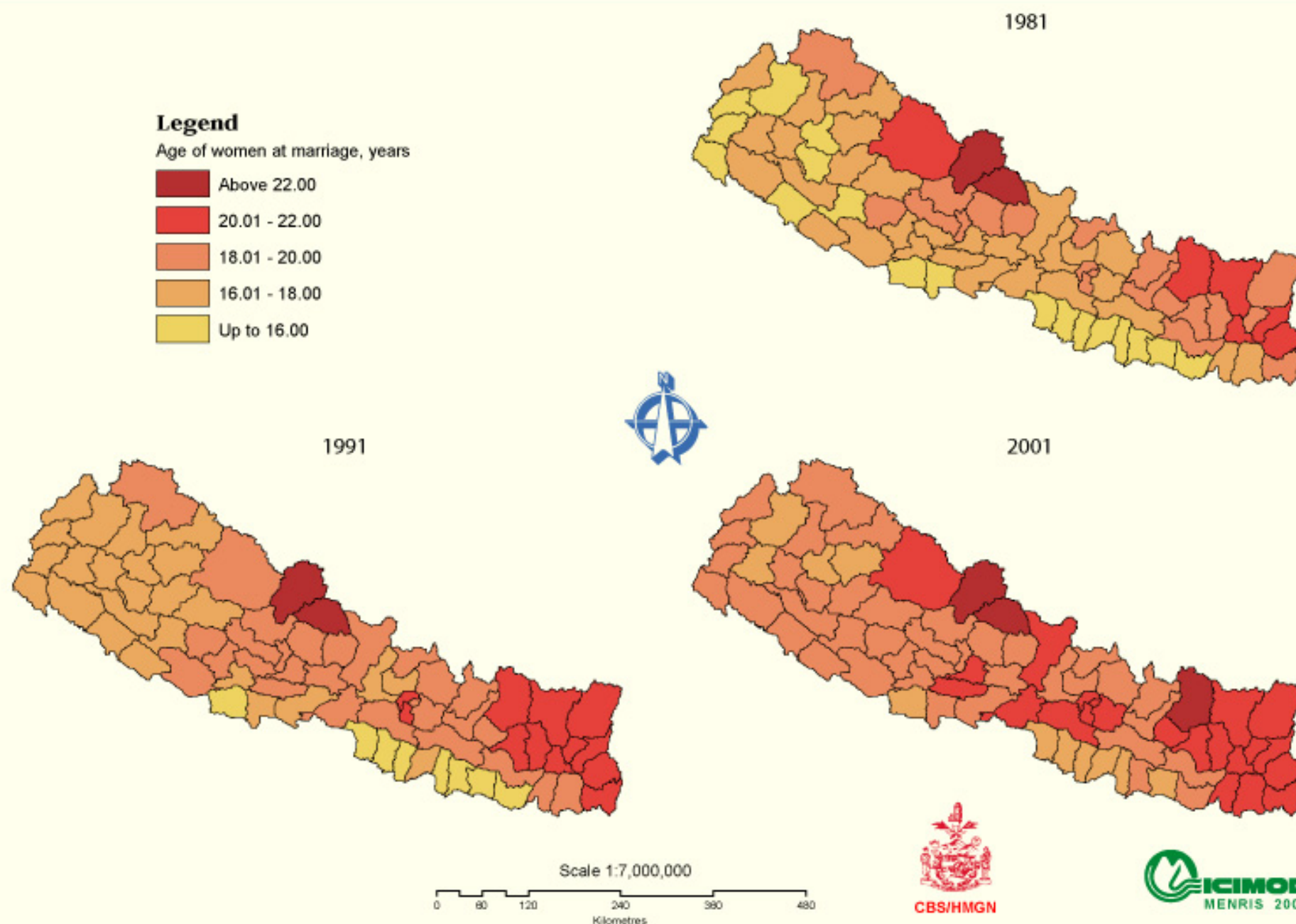
Source: CBS



Districts with Highest and Lowest Female Singulate Mean Ages at Marriage

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
All Nepal	15.1	16.7	17.1	18.1	19.5
Highest	N/A	N/A	Manang (24.5)	Mustang (23.0)	Manang (25.4)
Lowest	N/A	N/A	Mahottari (13.7)	Bara (15.1)	Rautahat (17.2)

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage of Females

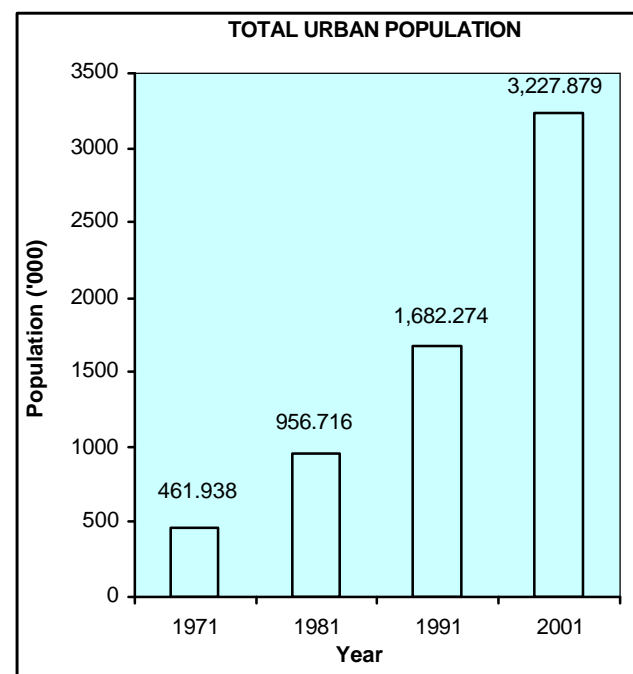


Urban Population (Total Number of People in Urban Areas), 1971 - 2001

District	1971	1981	1991	2001	District	1971	1981	1991	2001
Achham	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Lamjung	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Arghakhanchi	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Mahottari	n.a	n.a	18,161	22,046
Baglung	n.a	n.a	n.a	20,852	Makawanpur	16,194	34,792	54,072	68,482
Baitadi	n.a	n.a	n.a	18,345	Manang	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bajhang	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Morang	45,100	93,544	130,129	166,674
Bajura	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Mugu	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Banke	23,523	34,015	48,656	57,535	Mustang	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bara	n.a	n.a	17,265	32,260	Myagdi	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bardiya	n.a	n.a	n.a	46,011	Nawalparasi	n.a	n.a	n.a	22,630
Bhaktapur	40,112	48,472	61,122	120,294	Nuwakot	n.a	n.a	18,862	21,193
Bhojpur	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Okhaldhunga	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Chitawan	n.a	27,602	54,730	127,114	Palpa	6,434	13,125	13,617	20,431
Dadeldhura	n.a	n.a	n.a	18,390	Panchthar	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dailekh	n.a	n.a	n.a	19,446	Parbat	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dang	n.a	20,603	29,152	77,002	Parsa	12,999	43,642	68,764	112,484
Darchula	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Pyuthan	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dhading	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Ramechhap	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dhankuta	n.a	13,836	17,155	20,668	Rasuwa	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dhanusa	14,294	34,840	55,021	74,192	Rautahat	n.a	n.a	n.a	25,383
Dolakha	n.a	n.a	n.a	21,916	Rolpa	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dolpa	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Rukum	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Doti	n.a	n.a	12,259	22,061	Rupandehi	30,087	53,702	73,699	127,953
Gorkha	n.a	n.a	n.a	25,783	Salyan	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Gulmi	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Sankhuwasabha	n.a	n.a	n.a	21,789
Humla	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Saptari	7,832	16,444	23,847	30,353
Ilam	7,299	9,773	13,150	16,237	Sarlahi	n.a	n.a	13,666	18,484
Jajarkot	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Sindhuli	n.a	n.a	n.a	32,838
Jhapa	7,499	9,761	56,542	102,214	Sindhupalchok	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Jumla	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Siraha	n.a	13,775	19,046	51,642
Kailali	n.a	27,274	45,094	106,169	Solukhumbu	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kalikot	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Sunsari	20,503	42,146	86,735	159,742
Kanchanpur	n.a	43,834	62,432	80,839	Surkhet	n.a	13,859	22,888	31,381
Kapilbastu	n.a	n.a	17,146	27,170	Syangja	n.a	n.a	n.a	50,081
Kaski	20,611	46,642	95,311	197,681	Tanahun	n.a	n.a	n.a	28,245
Kathmandu	150,402	235,160	414,264	712,681	Taplejung	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kavre	n.a	n.a	22,286	52,906	Terhathum	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Khotang	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Udaypur	n.a	n.a	n.a	55,291
Lalitpur	59,049	79,875	117,203	162,991	All Nepal	461,938	956,716	1,682,274	3,269,451

n.a = not applicable

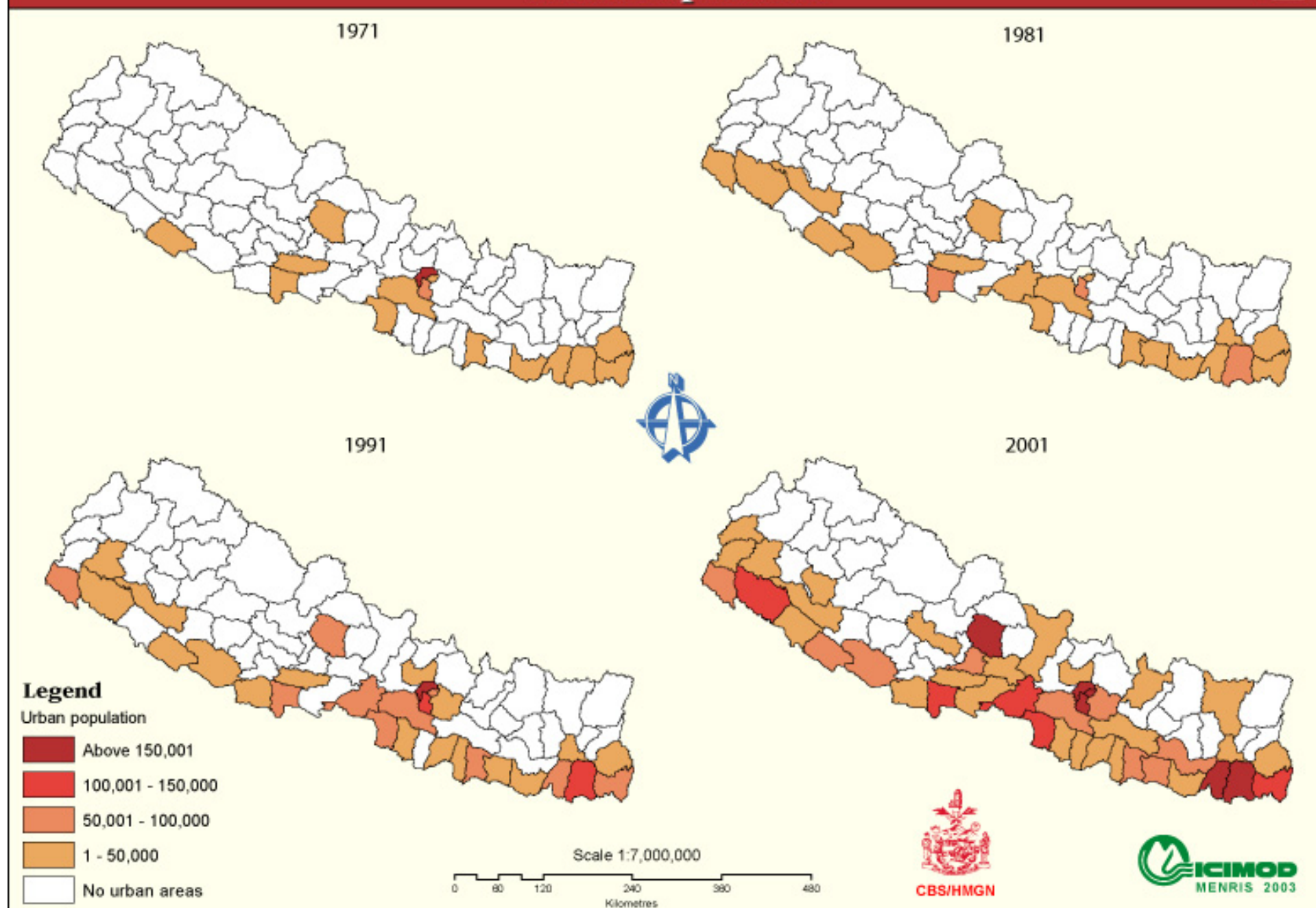
Source: CBS



Districts with Largest and Smallest Urban Populations (of those districts with urban areas)

Year	1971	1981	1991	2001
All Nepal	461,938	956,716	1,682,274	3,269,451
Highest	Kathmandu (150,402)	Kathmandu (235,160)	Kathmandu (414,264)	Kathmandu (712,681)
Lowest	Palpa (6,434)	Jhapa (9761)	Doti (12,259)	Ilam (16,237)

Urban Population

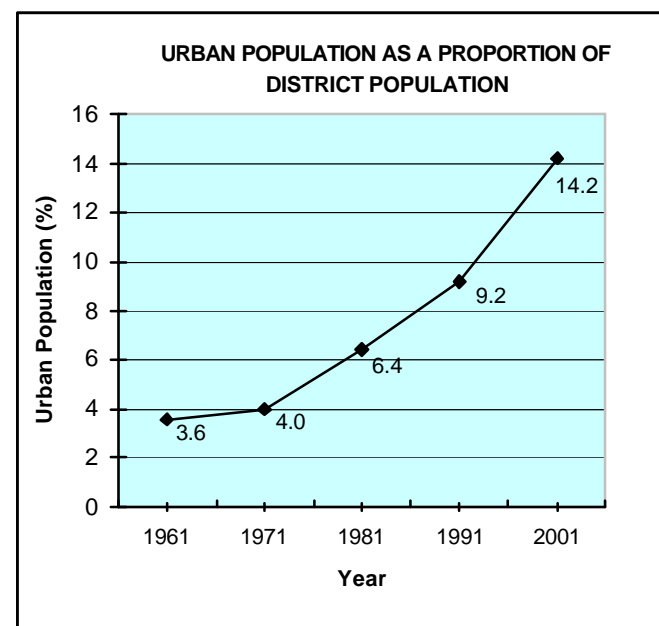


Proportion of Urban Population to District Population (%), 1971-2001

District	1971	1981	1991	2001	District	1971	1981	1991	2001
Achham	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Lamjung	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Arghakhanchi	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Mahottari	n.a	n.a	4.13	3.98
Baglung	n.a	n.a	n.a	7.75	Makawanpur	9.89	14.29	17.19	17.44
Baitadi	n.a	n.a	n.a	7.83	Manang	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bajhang	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Morang	14.96	17.49	19.28	19.77
Bajura	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Mugu	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Banke	18.71	16.57	17.04	14.91	Mustang	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bara	n.a	n.a	4.15	5.77	Myagdi	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bardiya	n.a	n.a	n.a	12.02	Nawalparasi	n.a	n.a	n.a	4.02
Bhaktapur	36.41	30.34	35.34	53.35	Nuwakot	n.a	n.a	7.69	7.35
Bhojpur	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Okhaldhunga	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Chitawan	n.a	10.63	15.44	26.93	Palpa	3.03	6.12	5.76	7.61
Dadeldhura	n.a	n.a	n.a	14.58	Panchthar	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dailekh	n.a	n.a	n.a	8.63	Parbat	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dang	n.a	7.73	8.23	16.65	Parsa	6.43	15.35	18.46	22.62
Darchula	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Pyuthan	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dhading	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Ramechhap	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dhankuta	n.a	10.66	11.72	12.41	Rasuwa	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dhanusa	4.32	8.05	10.12	11.05	Rautahat	n.a	n.a	n.a	4.66
Dolakha	n.a	n.a	n.a	12.46	Rolpa	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dolpa	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Rukum	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Doti	n.a	n.a	7.33	10.65	Rupandehi	12.36	14.17	14.11	18.06
Gorkha	n.a	n.a	n.a	8.95	Salyan	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Gulmi	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Sankhuwasabha	n.a	n.a	n.a	13.69
Humla	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Saptari	2.51	4.34	5.12	5.32
Ilam	5.23	5.48	5.74	5.74	Sarlahi	n.a	n.a	2.77	2.91
Jajarkot	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Sindhuli	n.a	n.a	n.a	11.84
Jhapa	3.03	2.03	9.52	16.15	Sindhupalchok	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Jumla	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Siraha	n.a	3.67	4.13	9.06
Kailali	n.a	10.58	10.79	17.22	Solukhumbu	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kalikot	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Sunsari	9.18	12.23	18.71	25.53
Kanchanpur	n.a	25.94	24.21	21.39	Surkhet	n.a	8.34	10.14	11.63
Kapilbastu	n.a	n.a	4.61	5.64	Syangja	n.a	n.a	n.a	15.78
Kaski	13.58	21.08	32.54	51.95	Tanahun	n.a	n.a	n.a	8.96
Kathmandu	42.52	55.69	61.34	65.88	Taplejung	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kavre	n.a	n.a	6.87	13.72	Terhathum	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Khotang	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Udaypur	n.a	n.a	n.a	19.22
Lalitpur	38.10	43.33	45.59	48.25	All Nepal	4.00	6.40	9.20	14.20

* Data not presented for 1971 due to major changes in areas and boundaries of Jumla and Kalikot

Source: CBS

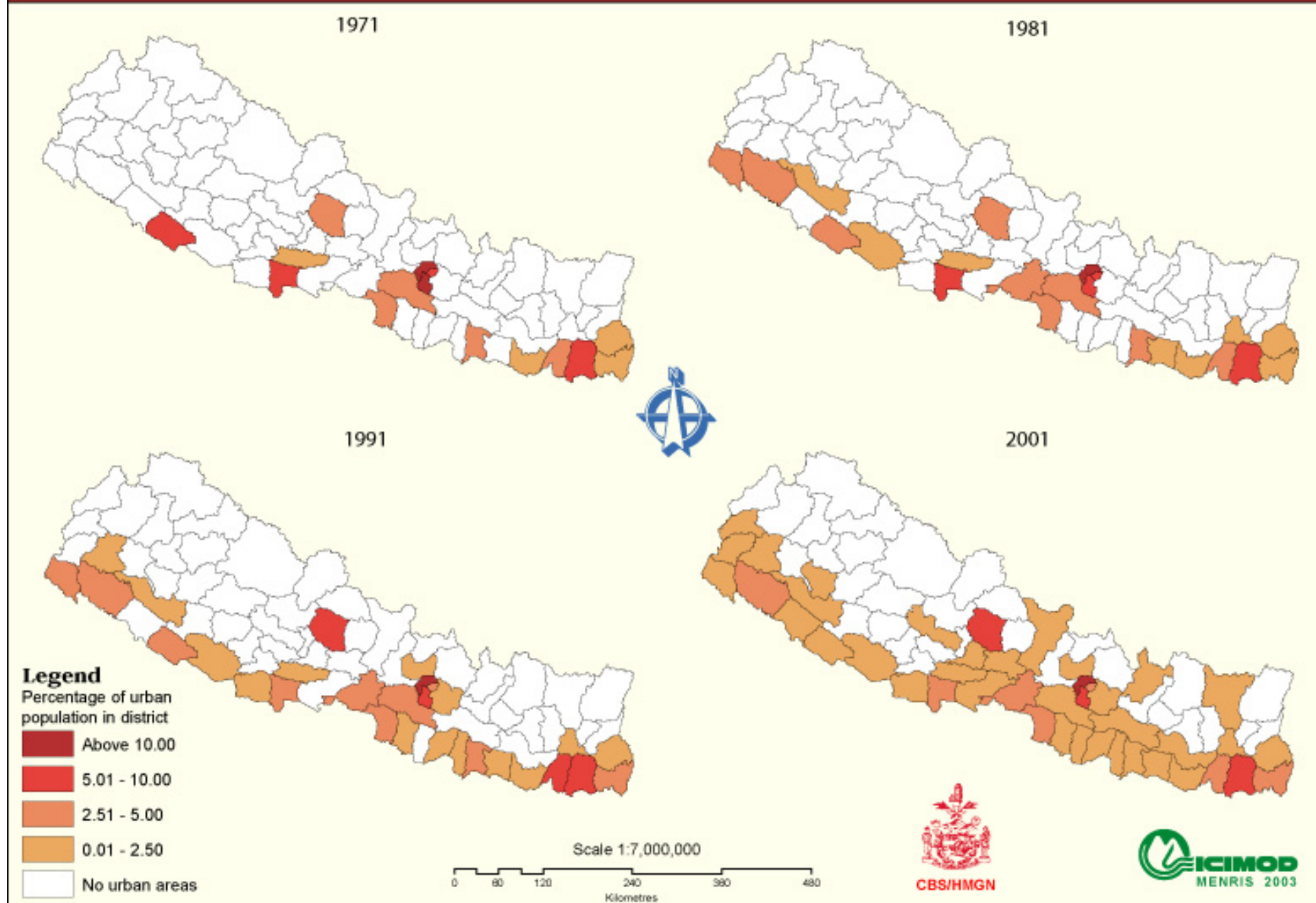


Districts with Highest and Lowest Proportion of Urban Population (of those districts with urban areas)

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
No. of Urban Areas	16	16	23	33	58
Nepal	3.6	4.0	6.4	9.2	14.2
Highest	N/A	Kathmandu (42.52)	Kathmandu (55.69)	Kathmandu (61.34)	Kathmandu (65.88)
Lowest	N/A	Saptari (2.51)	Jhapa (2.03)	Sarlahi (2.77)	Sarlahi (2.91)

N/A = Not available

Proportion of Urban Population to District Population

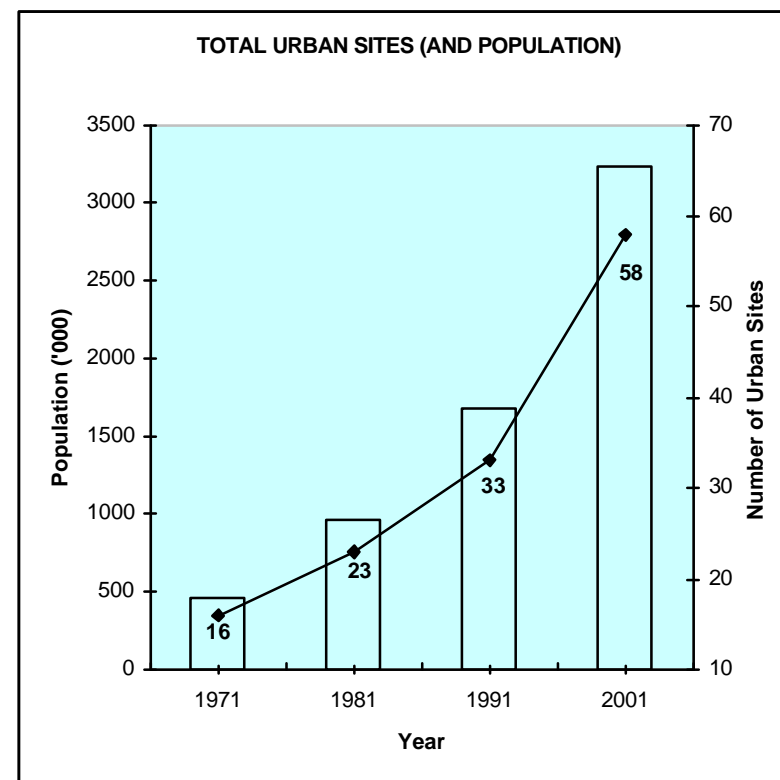


Proportion of National Urban Population in Each District (%), 1971-2001

District	1971	1981	1991	2001	District	1971	1981	1991	2001
Achham	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Lamjung	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Arghakhanchi	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Mahottari	n.a	n.a	1.08	0.68
Baglung	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.65	Makawanpur	3.51	3.63	3.21	2.12
Baitadi	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.57	Manang	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bajhang	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Morang	9.76	9.76	7.74	5.16
Bajura	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Mugu	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Banke	5.09	3.55	2.89	1.78	Mustang	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bara	n.a	n.a	1.03	1.00	Myagdi	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bardiya	n.a	n.a	n.a	1.43	Nawalparasi	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.70
Bhaktapur	8.68	5.06	3.63	3.73	Nuwakot	n.a	n.a	1.12	0.66
Bhojpur	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Okhaldhunga	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Chitawan	n.a	2.88	3.25	3.94	Palpa	1.39	1.37	0.81	0.63
Dadeldhura	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.57	Panchthar	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dailekh	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.60	Parbat	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dang	n.a	2.15	1.73	2.39	Parsa	2.81	4.55	4.09	3.48
Darchula	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Pyuthan	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dhading	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Ramechhap	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dhankuta	n.a	1.44	1.02	0.64	Rasuwa	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dhanusa	3.09	3.63	3.27	2.30	Rautahat	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.79
Dolakha	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.68	Rolpa	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dolpa	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Rukum	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Doti	n.a	n.a	0.73	0.68	Rupandehi	6.51	5.60	4.38	3.96
Gorkha	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.80	Salyan	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Gulmi	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Sankhuwasabha	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.68
Humla	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Saptari	1.70	1.72	1.42	0.94
Ilam	1.58	1.02	0.78	0.50	Sarlahi	n.a	n.a	0.81	0.57
Jajarkot	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Sindhuli	n.a	n.a	n.a	1.02
Jhapa	1.62	1.02	3.36	3.17	Sindhupalchok	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Jumla	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Siraha	n.a	1.44	1.13	1.60
Kailali	n.a	2.84	2.68	3.29	Solukhumbu	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kalikot	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Sunsari	4.44	4.40	5.16	4.95
Kanchanpur	n.a	4.57	3.71	2.50	Surkhet	n.a	1.45	1.36	0.97
Kapilbastu	n.a	n.a	1.02	0.84	Syangja	n.a	n.a	n.a	1.55
Kaski	4.46	4.87	5.67	6.12	Tanahun	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.88
Kathmandu	32.56	24.53	24.63	22.08	Taplejung	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kavre	n.a	n.a	1.32	1.64	Terhathum	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Khotang	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Udaypur	n.a	n.a	n.a	1.71
Lalitpur	12.78	8.33	6.97	5.05	All nepal	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

n.a = not applicable

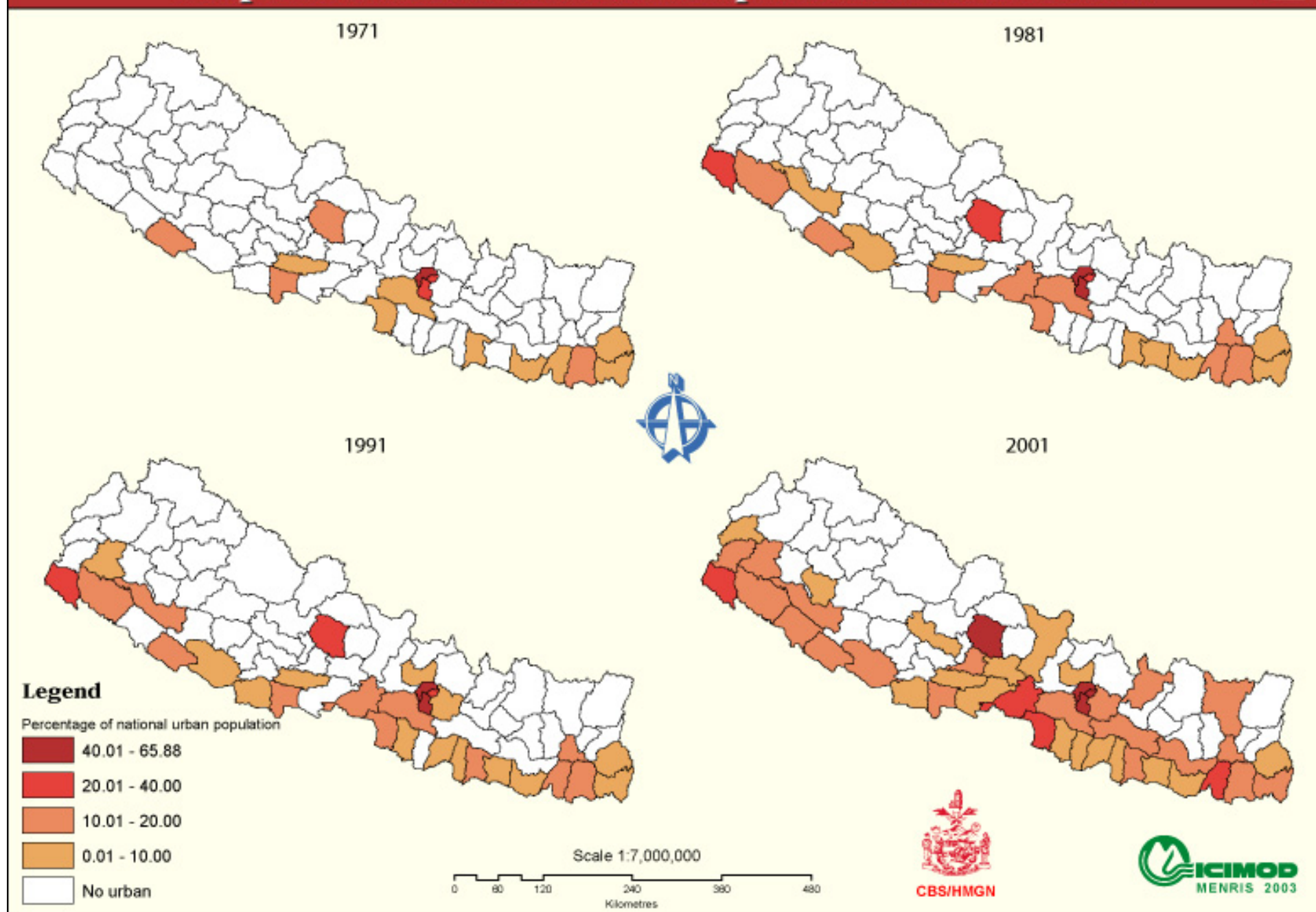
Source: CBS



Districts with Urban Areas with Highest and Lowest Proportions of National Urban Population

Year	1971	1981	1991	2001
No. of Urban Sites	16	23	33	58
All Nepal Urban Population	461,938	956,716	1,682,274	3,227,879
Highest (%)	Kathmandu (32.56)	Kathmandu (24.53)	Kathmandu (24.63)	Kathmandu (22.08)
Lowest (%)	Palpa (1.39)	Jhapa (1.02)	Doti (0.73)	Ilam (0.50)

Proportion of National Urban Population in Each District

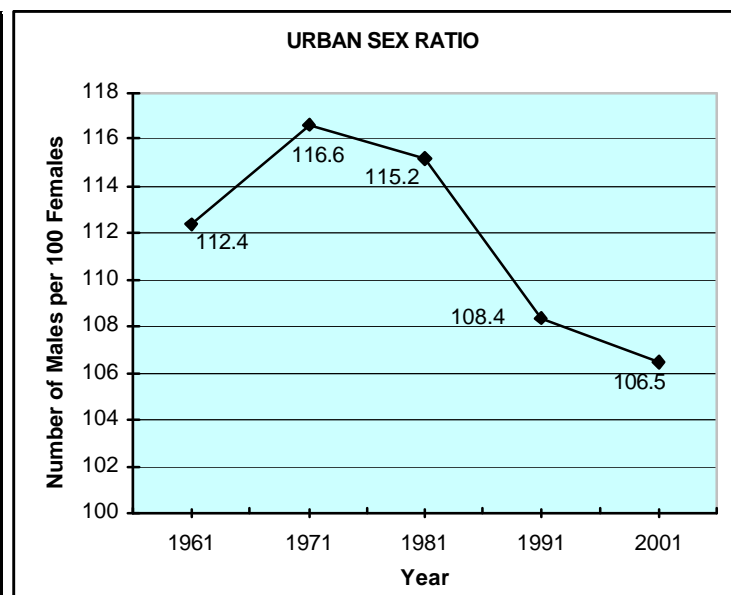


Sex Ratio (Number of Males per 100 Females) in Urban Areas, 1971- 2001

District	1971	1981	1991	2001	District	1971	1981	1991	2001
Achham	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Lamjung	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Arghakhanchi	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Mahottari	n.a	n.a	114.26	110.70
Baglung	n.a	n.a	n.a	92.84	Makawanpur	111.74	107.70	106.81	106.51
Baitadi	n.a	n.a	n.a	90.14	Manang	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bajhang	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Morang	136.44	119.19	114.30	110.95
Bajura	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Mugu	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Banke	120.44	112.49	110.49	110.80	Mustang	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bara	n.a	n.a	109.16	111.75	Myagdi	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bardiya	n.a	n.a	n.a	106.80	Nawalparasi	n.a	n.a	n.a	104.61
Bhaktapur	108.07	104.39	102.62	104.35	Nuwakot	n.a	n.a	98.49	95.26
Bhojpur	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Okhaldhunga	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Chitawan	n.a	109.19	107.96	103.95	Palpa	111.58	112.24	105.92	99.79
Dadeldhura	n.a	n.a	n.a	94.66	Panchthar	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dailekh	n.a	n.a	n.a	93.05	Parbat	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dang	n.a	100.86	105.13	99.65	Parsa	133.92	111.36	113.65	118.30
Darchula	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Pyuthan	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dhading	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Ramechhap	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dhankuta	n.a	105.25	104.84	99.85	Rasuwa	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dhanusa	120.59	118.39	113.86	117.67	Rautahat	n.a	n.a	n.a	111.26
Dolakha	n.a	n.a	n.a	95.77	Rolpa	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dolpa	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Rukum	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Doti	n.a	n.a	108.57	102.93	Rupandehi	116.87	110.42	108.29	105.36
Gorkha	n.a	n.a	n.a	91.24	Salyan	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Gulmi	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Sankhuwasabha	n.a	n.a	n.a	95.43
Humla	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Saptari	135.20	125.29	114.25	114.45
Ilam	105.84	110.17	108.42	105.38	Sarlahi	n.a	n.a	113.56	108.91
Jajarkot	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Sindhuli	n.a	n.a	n.a	99.62
Jhapa	144.27	118.09	103.56	101.56	Sindhupalchok	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Jumla	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Siraha	n.a	112.84	107.28	107.26
Kailali	n.a	121.97	110.75	106.18	Solukhumbu	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kalikot	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Sunsari	115.64	109.40	102.02	99.23
Kanchanpur	n.a	117.83	99.16	104.10	Surkhet	n.a	98.01	104.57	102.58
Kapilbastu	n.a	n.a	115.80	108.09	Syangja	n.a	n.a	n.a	84.93
Kaski	94.11	108.39	101.92	100.40	Tanahun	n.a	n.a	n.a	90.90
Kathmandu	118.23	122.62	112.20	115.38	Taplejung	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kavre	n.a	n.a	96.73	96.57	Terhathum	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Khotang	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Udaypur	n.a	n.a	n.a	100.20
Lalitpur	105.93	119.39	105.93	107.66	All Nepal	116.6	115.23	108.4	106.5

n.a = not applicable

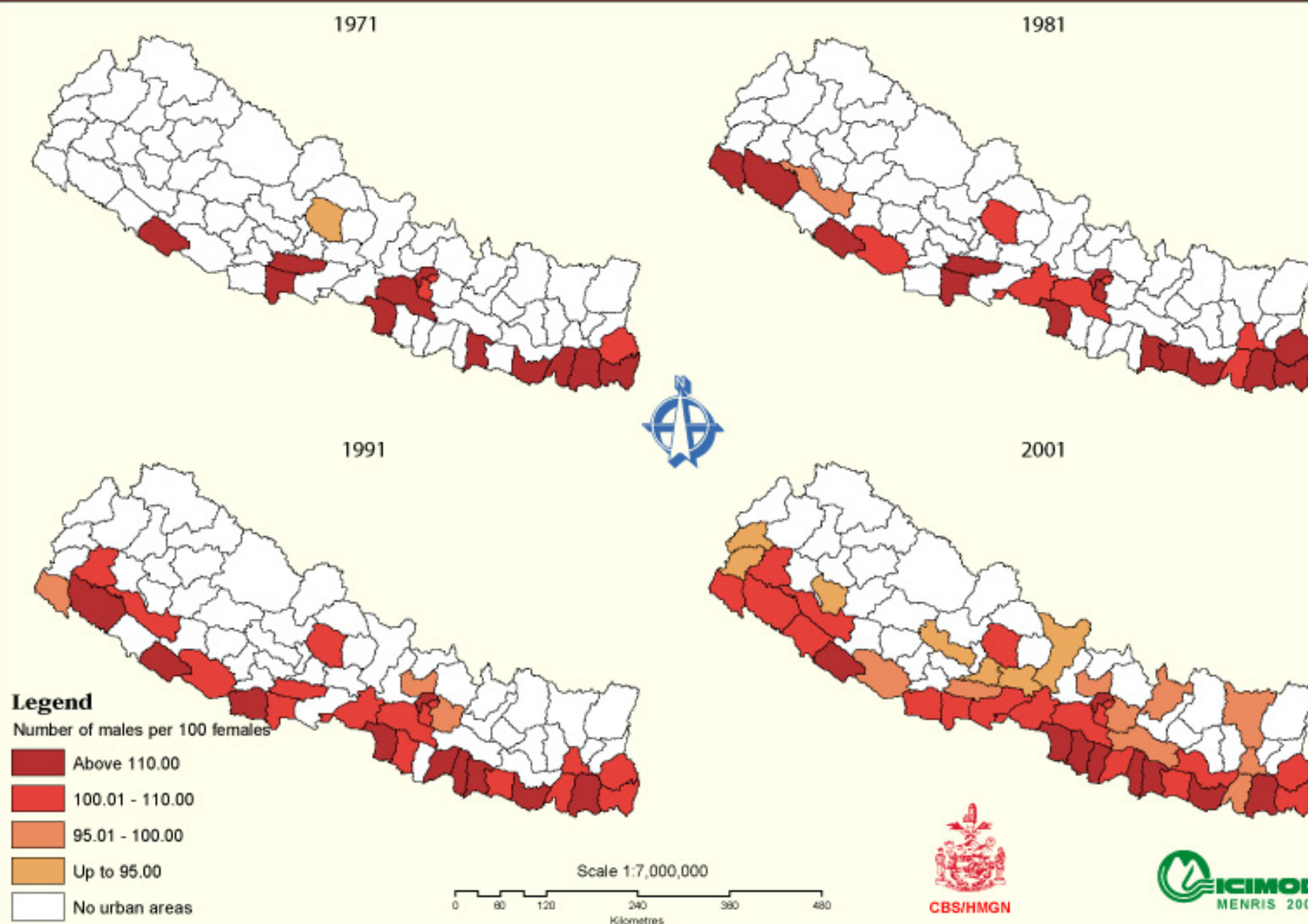
Source: CBS



Districts with Highest and Lowest Urban Sex Ratios (of those districts with urban areas)

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
All Nepal	112.4	116.6	115.2	108.4	106.5
Highest	N/A	Jhapa (144.27)	Saptari (125.29)	Kapilbastu (115.80)	Parsa (118.30)
Lowest	N/A	Kaski (94.11)	Surkhet (98.01)	Kavre (96.73)	Syangja (84.93)

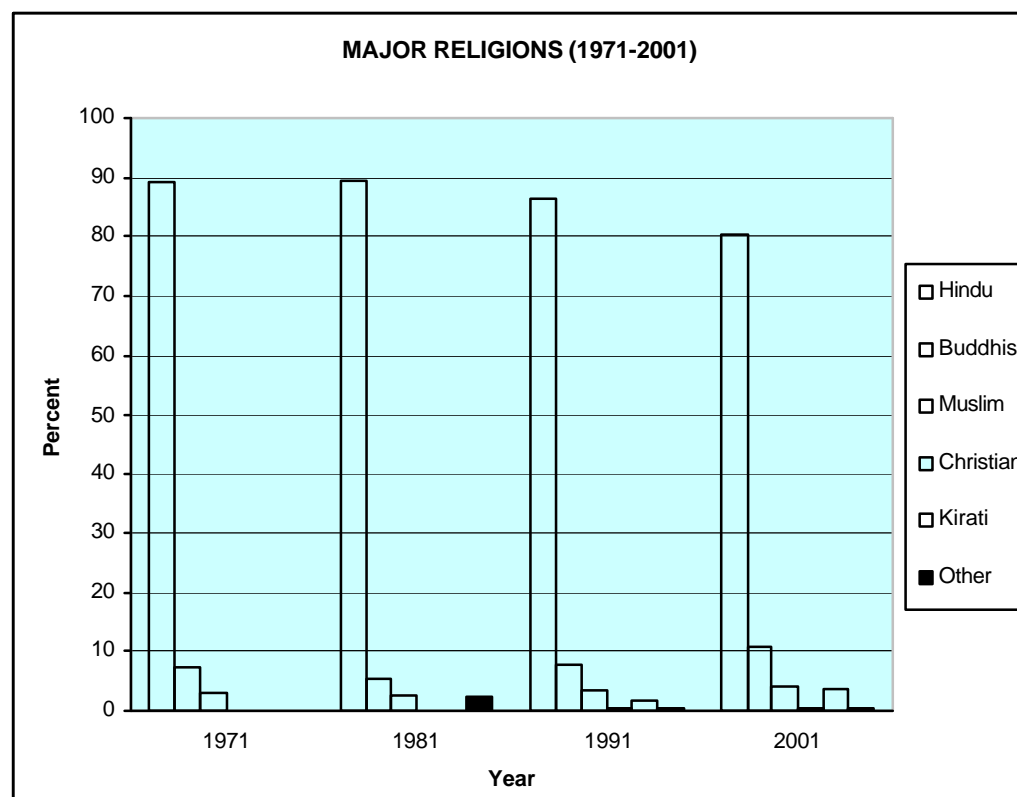
Urban Sex Ratio



PROPORTION OF POPULATION BY RELIGION, 1971- 2001

Religion	Year			
	1971	1981	1991	2001
Hindu	10,330,009 (89.39)	13,445,787 (89.50)	15,996,953 (86.51)	18,330,121 (80.62)
Buddhist	866,411 (7.5)	799,081 (5.32)	1,439,142 (7.78)	2,442,520 (10.74)
Muslim	351,186 (3.04)	399,197 (2.66)	653,218 (3.53)	954,023 (4.20)
Christian	2,541 (0.02)	3,891 (0.03)	31,280 (0.17)	101,976 (0.45)
Kirati	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	318,389 (1.72)	818,106 (3.60)
Other	5,836 (0.05)	374,883 (2.49)	52,115 (0.29)	90,188 (0.40)
Total	11,555,983	15,022,839	18,491,097	22,736,934

Note: Percentages given in parentheses



Major Religions in 1971 (% of district population)

District	Hindu	Buddhist	Muslim	Christian	Kirat	Other	District	Hindu	Buddhist	Muslim	Christian	Kirat	Other
Achham	99.93	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	Lamjung	72.24	27.68	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01
Arghakhanchi	98.82	0.01	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.01	Mahottari	87.98	1.02	10.99	0.00	0.00	0.02
Baglung	99.49	0.39	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.01	Makawanpur	49.27	50.45	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.21
Baitadi	99.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Manang	6.76	93.21	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bajhang	99.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	Morang	95.24	0.66	4.02	0.00	0.00	0.08
Bajura	99.86	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	Mugu	86.77	13.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Banke	80.40	0.09	19.28	0.00	0.00	0.23	Mustang	64.31	35.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
Bara	88.26	0.08	11.55	0.00	0.00	0.10	Myagdi	96.49	3.49	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bardiya	96.98	0.03	2.98	0.00	0.00	0.01	Nawalparasi	94.28	0.33	5.32	0.00	0.00	0.07
Bhaktapur	93.66	6.29	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	Nuwakot	63.05	36.83	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.01
Bhojpur	95.06	4.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	Okhaldhunga	89.54	10.39	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.05
Chitawan	90.78	8.91	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.03	Palpa	99.19	0.55	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dadeldhura	99.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	Panchthar	94.44	4.25	0.02	0.00	0.00	1.30
Dailekh	99.85	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.01	Parbat	95.56	4.39	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01
Dang	98.82	0.03	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.01	Parsa	86.21	0.50	13.28	0.00	0.00	0.02
Darchula	99.84	0.15	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	Pyuthan	99.82	0.10	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dhading	80.15	19.84	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	Ramechhap	77.46	22.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Dhankuta	95.92	3.67	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.40	Rasuwa	9.74	90.15	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.01
Dhanusa	92.01	1.45	6.45	0.00	0.00	0.09	Rautahat	85.35	0.48	14.16	0.00	0.00	0.01
Dolakha	74.30	25.65	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	Rolpa	99.98	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dolpa	60.32	39.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	Rukum	99.98	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Doti	99.88	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	Rupandehi	90.49	0.24	9.08	0.00	0.00	0.19
Gorkha	92.39	6.67	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.01	Salyan	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gulmi	99.92	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	Sankhuwasabha	80.87	19.08	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04
Humla	86.12	13.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Saptari	93.16	0.02	6.62	0.00	0.00	0.21
Ilam	90.96	8.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	Sarlahi	85.71	6.63	7.65	0.00	0.00	0.01
Jajarkot	99.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Sindhuli	75.78	24.16	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05
Jhapa	96.16	0.59	3.13	0.00	0.00	0.12	Sindhupalchok	69.12	30.87	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jumla*							Siraha	93.67	0.85	5.46	0.00	0.00	0.01
Kailali	99.69	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	Solukhumbu	75.19	24.79	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kalikot*							Sunsari	89.74	1.45	8.67	0.00	0.00	0.14
Kanchanpur	99.72	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.02	Surkhet	99.89	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01
Kapilbastu	82.90	0.06	16.90	0.00	0.00	0.14	Syangja	94.81	4.68	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.01
Kaski	95.27	4.28	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.02	Tanahun	97.66	1.52	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kathmandu	76.40	23.04	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.20	Taplejung	91.79	8.14	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03
Kavre	66.42	33.47	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.10	Terhathum	91.44	8.54	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Khotang	97.98	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Udaypur	89.67	10.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.02
Lalitpur	79.55	20.05	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.33	All Nepal	89.39	7.5	3.04	0.02	0	0.05

* Data not presented for 1971 due to major changes in areas and boundaries of Jumla and Kalikot

Source: CBS

Major Religions in 1981 (% of district population)

District	Hindu	Buddhist	Muslim	Christian	Kirat	Other	District	Hindu	Buddhist	Muslim	Christian	Kirat	Other
Achham	92.21	0.96	0.02	0.01	0.00	6.80	Lamjung	74.80	21.77	0.09	0.17	0.00	3.17
Arghakhanchi	95.97	1.17	0.59	0.01	0.00	2.26	Mahottari	84.53	1.49	10.00	0.02	0.00	3.96
Baglung	97.14	0.93	0.12	0.01	0.00	1.80	Makawanpur	74.97	20.98	0.34	0.02	0.00	3.69
Baitadi	89.31	0.78	0.02	0.01	0.00	9.88	Manang	42.32	57.33	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.21
Bajhang	93.63	0.77	0.02	0.01	0.00	5.58	Morang	94.01	1.72	3.21	0.06	0.00	1.00
Bajura	95.27	1.43	0.05	0.01	0.00	3.24	Mugu	93.81	5.34	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.83
Banke	86.60	0.66	10.84	0.01	0.00	1.88	Mustang	34.94	61.96	0.00	0.15	0.00	2.95
Bara	85.98	2.00	11.55	0.07	0.00	0.40	Myagdi	95.45	1.92	0.02	0.02	0.00	2.58
Bardiya	86.24	1.55	1.55	0.02	0.00	10.65	Nawalparasi	94.47	1.64	2.07	0.02	0.00	1.80
Bhaktapur	92.51	5.93	0.32	0.01	0.00	1.23	Nuwakot	74.22	24.69	0.12	0.04	0.00	0.93
Bhojpur	95.53	3.35	0.02	0.01	0.00	1.09	Okhaldhunga	92.46	6.48	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.99
Chitawan	90.90	8.17	0.38	0.01	0.00	0.54	Palpa	94.32	1.36	0.18	0.03	0.00	4.11
Dadeldhura	98.17	0.52	0.02	0.01	0.00	1.29	Panchthar	95.42	3.51	0.03	0.01	0.00	1.03
Dailekh	97.04	0.83	0.11	0.01	0.00	2.00	Parbat	93.38	5.98	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.50
Dang	98.19	0.36	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.57	Parsa	79.26	2.47	8.87	0.02	0.00	9.38
Darchula	92.11	1.14	0.04	0.01	0.00	6.71	Pyuthan	92.29	1.06	0.14	0.03	0.00	6.49
Dhading	83.39	15.56	0.03	0.01	0.00	1.02	Ramechhap	83.32	15.08	0.05	0.03	0.00	1.52
Dhankuta	95.84	3.43	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.68	Rasuwa	55.59	43.65	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.69
Dhanusa	90.62	1.39	6.95	0.01	0.00	1.03	Rautahat	80.26	1.94	11.82	0.02	0.00	5.96
Dolakha	82.75	16.87	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.34	Rolpa	97.75	0.68	0.01	0.01	0.00	1.55
Dolpa	82.72	13.25	0.04	0.03	0.00	3.97	Rukum	98.79	0.51	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.66
Doti	95.14	0.85	0.01	0.01	0.00	3.98	Rupandehi	89.66	0.89	8.70	0.01	0.00	0.73
Gorkha	84.73	7.59	0.50	0.08	0.00	7.09	Salyan	90.66	0.89	0.06	0.01	0.00	8.38
Gulmi	96.90	1.10	0.05	0.01	0.00	1.94	Sankhuwasabha	87.59	11.83	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.53
Humla	82.53	16.95	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.49	Saptari	92.22	0.97	6.09	0.01	0.00	0.72
Ilam	94.46	5.24	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.26	Sarlahi	87.45	5.37	6.64	0.05	0.00	0.49
Jajarkot	94.77	1.33	0.02	0.01	0.00	3.86	Sindhuli	82.28	16.92	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.73
Jhapa	94.26	1.33	2.74	0.02	0.00	1.65	Sindhupalchok	76.63	22.12	0.07	0.01	0.00	1.17
Jumla	97.56	0.98	0.01	0.01	0.00	1.45	Siraha	92.20	2.86	4.43	0.01	0.00	0.51
Kailali	97.29	1.13	0.41	0.02	0.00	1.15	Solukhumbu	78.59	21.02	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.33
Kalikot	89.28	1.54	0.04	0.01	0.00	9.11	Sunsari	89.09	1.81	8.28	0.04	0.00	0.78
Kanchanpur	96.53	1.22	0.11	0.02	0.00	2.13	Surkhet	97.20	0.96	0.10	0.02	0.00	1.72
Kapilbastu	82.84	1.45	8.69	0.02	0.00	6.99	Syangja	92.31	3.07	0.30	0.04	0.00	4.28
Kaski	89.21	8.18	0.33	0.10	0.00	2.18	Tanahun	91.74	2.28	0.70	0.05	0.00	5.22
Kathmandu	85.72	10.87	0.70	0.02	0.00	2.69	Taplejung	91.62	7.81	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.52
Kavre	75.62	22.95	0.07	0.01	0.00	1.35	Terhathum	96.23	3.32	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.43
Khotang	97.56	1.91	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.50	Udaypur	93.97	5.17	0.30	0.01	0.00	0.55
Lalitpur	86.66	11.69	0.31	0.12	0.00	1.21	All Nepal	89.5	5.32	2.66	0.03	0	2.49

Source: CBS

Major Religions in 1991 (% of district population)

District	Hindu	Buddhist	Muslim	Christian	Kirat	Other	District	Hindu	Buddhist	Muslim	Christian	Kirat	Other
Achham	99.84	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.05	Lamjung	77.04	22.39	0.28	0.25	0.00	0.05
Arghakhanchi	98.82	0.04	1.08	0.03	0.00	0.03	Mahottari	85.95	1.75	12.24	0.02	0.00	0.04
Baglung	98.53	1.05	0.15	0.03	0.00	0.24	Makawanpur	54.69	44.10	0.29	0.60	0.00	0.31
Baitadi	99.78	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.08	Manang	53.33	46.47	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.11
Bajhang	99.75	0.19	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.03	Morang	88.30	2.96	4.00	0.38	3.13	1.24
Bajura	98.78	1.06	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.03	Mugu	89.59	10.34	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.03
Banke	83.29	0.37	16.03	0.12	0.01	0.18	Mustang	22.24	77.58	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.06
Bara	84.51	3.72	11.70	0.03	0.00	0.04	Myagdi	99.66	0.19	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.03
Bardiya	96.80	0.40	2.50	0.15	0.00	0.14	Nawalparasi	94.70	1.60	3.35	0.25	0.00	0.10
Bhaktapur	92.11	7.60	0.06	0.08	0.00	0.15	Nuwakot	63.74	35.85	0.14	0.13	0.00	0.14
Bhojpur	71.83	9.02	0.01	0.06	18.18	0.91	Okhaldhunga	85.61	12.94	0.01	0.07	1.25	0.12
Chitawan	87.69	11.23	0.73	0.10	0.02	0.24	Palpa	98.99	0.56	0.28	0.11	0.00	0.06
Dadeldhura	99.74	0.13	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.04	Panchthar	57.07	8.20	0.00	0.09	33.08	1.55
Dailekh	99.76	0.09	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.04	Parbat	94.35	5.41	0.17	0.04	0.00	0.01
Dang	98.69	0.07	1.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	Parsa	85.83	1.76	12.26	0.05	0.00	0.10
Darchula	99.68	0.22	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.06	Pyuthan	99.59	0.11	0.20	0.03	0.00	0.07
Dhading	76.68	21.11	0.09	1.98	0.00	0.14	Ramechhap	75.93	23.59	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.45
Dhankuta	71.67	6.03	0.03	0.20	20.64	1.43	Rasuwa	32.36	67.03	0.01	0.38	0.00	0.22
Dhanusa	90.63	1.68	7.58	0.05	0.00	0.05	Rautahat	81.33	1.25	17.24	0.14	0.00	0.03
Dolakha	76.76	23.13	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.08	Rolpa	99.88	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.03
Dolpa	64.60	35.33	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.04	Rukum	99.70	0.21	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.03
Doti	99.67	0.24	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.05	Rupandehi	90.09	1.54	8.21	0.07	0.00	0.09
Gorkha	89.87	8.87	0.80	0.41	0.00	0.05	Salyan	99.71	0.05	0.08	0.12	0.00	0.03
Gulmi	99.58	0.26	0.10	0.04	0.00	0.03	Sankhuwasabha	79.13	17.91	0.00	0.07	2.44	0.45
Humla	83.49	16.41	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.03	Saptari	90.89	1.41	7.52	0.02	0.00	0.15
Ilam	63.53	15.50	0.03	0.18	19.42	1.33	Sarlahi	87.79	5.49	6.64	0.03	0.00	0.05
Jajarkot	99.85	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.04	Sindhuli	75.96	23.89	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.11
Jhapa	85.70	3.83	2.62	0.29	6.54	1.01	Sindhupalchok	63.71	36.09	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.13
Jumla	99.46	0.48	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	Siraha	91.65	1.31	6.97	0.03	0.00	0.04
Kailali	98.60	0.39	0.67	0.09	0.00	0.25	Solukhumbu	57.54	28.99	0.00	0.30	10.89	2.28
Kalikot	99.89	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	Sunsari	83.45	2.75	9.87	0.31	3.14	0.48
Kanchanpur	97.92	1.32	0.16	0.52	0.00	0.09	Surkhet	99.22	0.36	0.33	0.07	0.00	0.04
Kapilbastu	82.92	0.12	16.81	0.04	0.01	0.10	Syangja	94.39	4.91	0.50	0.10	0.00	0.09
Kaski	85.09	13.85	0.50	0.40	0.00	0.16	Tanahun	93.85	5.04	0.82	0.18	0.00	0.09
Kathmandu	78.45	20.02	0.80	0.23	0.11	0.39	Taplejung	64.61	15.67	0.01	0.05	18.21	1.45
Kavre	66.75	33.02	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.17	Terhathum	68.90	7.67	0.02	0.07	22.95	0.38
Khotang	90.01	4.28	0.01	0.25	4.86	0.59	Udaypur	91.36	6.44	0.36	0.22	0.85	0.78
Lalitpur	72.50	26.19	0.23	0.60	0.17	0.31	All Nepal	86.51	7.78	3.53	0.17	1.72	0.29

Source: CBS

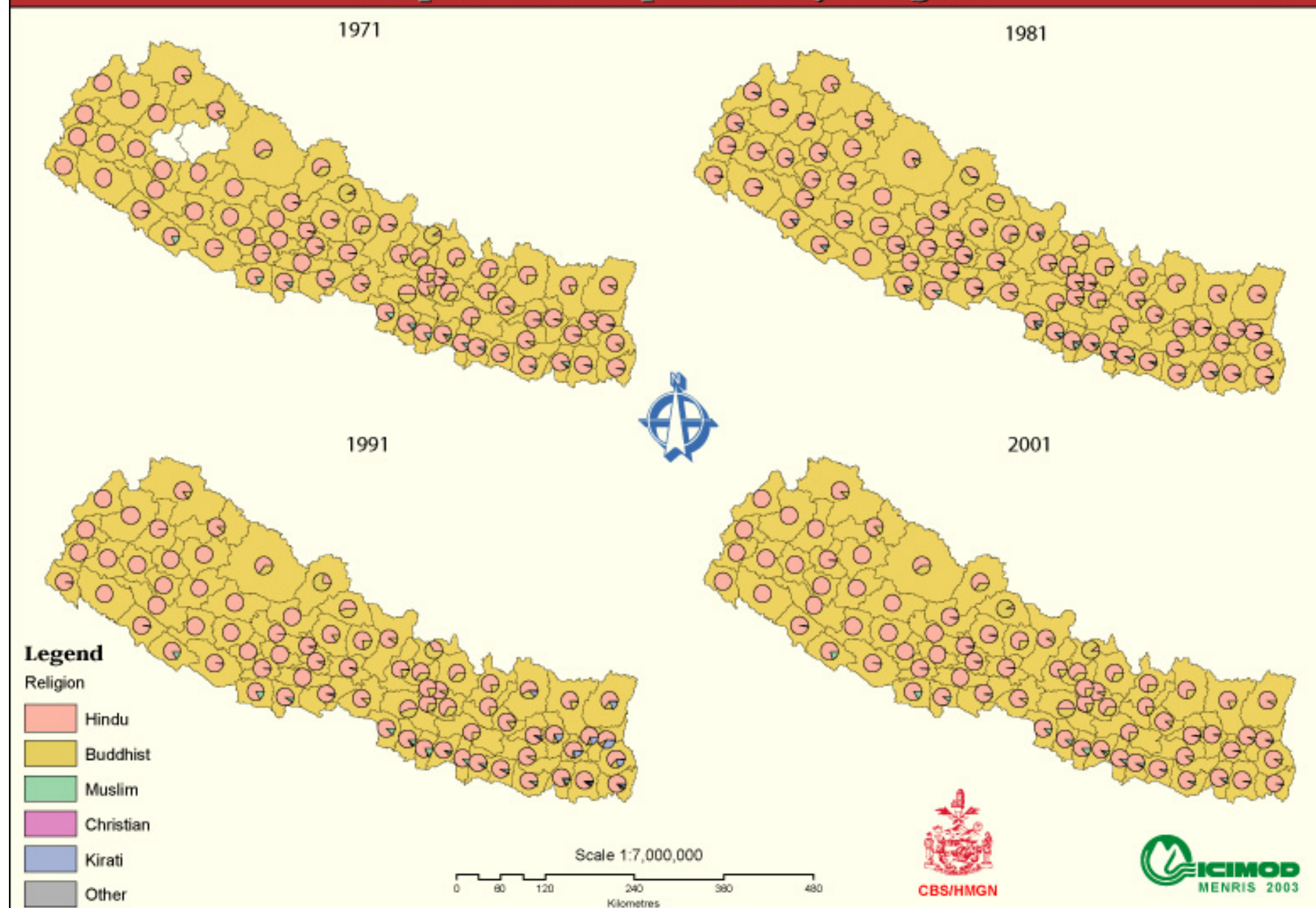
Major Religions in 2001 (% of district population)

District	Hindu	Buddhist	Muslim	Christian	Kirat	Other	District	Hindu	Buddhist	Muslim	Christian	Kirat	Other
Achham	99.83	0.04	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.05	Lamjung	58.47	40.36	0.40	0.36	0.00	0.42
Arghakhanchi	96.95	2.11	0.92	0.02	0.00	0.02	Mahottari	84.39	1.94	13.51	0.04	0.02	0.13
Baglung	83.29	15.53	0.18	0.10	0.01	0.90	Makawanpur	49.36	47.63	0.32	2.07	0.02	0.60
Baitadi	99.78	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.18	Manang	25.35	74.18	0.02	0.29	0.01	0.15
Bajhang	99.77	0.20	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	Morang	80.12	4.39	4.40	0.86	7.37	2.89
Bajura*	98.72	1.05	0.13	0.06	0.00	0.06	Mugu*	86.44	13.53	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Banke	78.49	2.02	18.99	0.36	0.01	0.15	Mustang	25.28	74.25	0.05	0.33	0.02	0.08
Bara	81.94	4.48	13.42	0.09	0.02	0.07	Myagdi	74.87	24.57	0.14	0.31	0.01	0.09
Bardiya	95.17	1.57	2.79	0.40	0.00	0.09	Nawalparasi	87.23	8.18	3.86	0.64	0.00	0.10
Bhaktapur	89.87	9.40	0.15	0.35	0.18	0.07	Nuwakot	61.31	37.93	0.13	0.51	0.04	0.09
Bhojpur	53.77	14.15	0.03	0.22	31.68	0.18	Okhaldhunga	73.86	14.97	0.02	0.38	10.42	0.42
Chitawan	82.75	15.48	0.77	0.77	0.04	0.21	Palpa	88.01	11.42	0.33	0.15	0.00	0.13
Dadeldhura	99.15	0.68	0.02	0.14	0.00	0.02	Panchthar	34.20	11.33	0.03	0.43	53.50	0.54
Dailekh	98.32	1.46	0.17	0.03	0.00	0.01	Parbat	87.77	11.82	0.25	0.07	0.01	0.09
Dang	96.48	2.32	1.00	0.14	0.01	0.06	Parsa	82.37	1.98	15.40	0.06	0.01	0.22
Darchula	99.85	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04	Pyuthan	96.71	2.96	0.30	0.01	0.00	0.01
Dhading	73.89	22.48	0.18	3.38	0.01	0.06	Ramechhap	68.06	28.29	0.02	0.43	1.95	1.26
Dhankuta	49.52	13.74	0.05	0.74	35.73	0.24	Rasuwa	33.10	65.56	0.01	1.21	0.00	0.14
Dhanusa	90.08	1.44	8.36	0.03	0.00	0.09	Rautahat	78.96	1.43	19.47	0.04	0.00	0.11
Dolakha*	72.43	23.92	0.00	0.30	1.32	2.05	Rolpa	75.49	24.25	0.06	0.14	0.00	0.06
Dolpa*	60.35	39.59	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.05	Rukum	98.29	0.93	0.07	0.22	0.00	0.50
Doti	98.78	1.10	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.04	Rupandehi	85.34	5.64	8.69	0.21	0.01	0.13
Gorkha	72.79	25.20	0.91	0.79	0.02	0.29	Salyan*	94.43	4.84	0.37	0.33	0.00	0.04
Gulmi	96.10	3.69	0.14	0.04	0.00	0.04	Sankhuwasabha	46.95	24.78	0.01	0.63	27.55	0.09
Humla	84.40	15.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	Saptari	88.44	2.97	8.35	0.02	0.10	0.16
Ilam	47.28	15.68	0.04	0.57	36.17	0.26	Sarlahi	86.74	5.43	7.45	0.08	0.03	0.29
Jajarkot	99.85	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.02	Sindhuli*	68.56	28.09	0.05	0.20	2.14	0.97
Jhapa*	79.37	5.00	3.06	0.76	9.15	2.71	Sindhupalchok*	62.53	37.03	0.02	0.31	0.01	0.11
Jumla*	97.90	1.88	0.04	0.16	0.00	0.02	Siraha*	90.88	1.74	7.18	0.01	0.14	0.07
Kailali	97.49	1.45	0.55	0.34	0.02	0.17	Solukhumbu	42.91	29.00	0.05	0.82	26.81	0.44
Kalikot*	99.78	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.23	Sunsari	77.09	4.06	11.06	0.76	6.73	0.33
Kanchanpur	97.56	1.30	0.10	0.95	0.00	0.12	Surkhet*	91.20	7.53	0.43	0.75	0.00	0.11
Kapilbastu	81.06	0.68	18.17	0.02	0.00	0.07	Syangja	86.07	12.47	0.58	0.07	0.00	0.85
Kaski	81.71	15.88	0.69	0.79	0.04	0.88	Tanahun	83.16	15.01	1.02	0.30	0.01	0.50
Kathmandu	75.49	21.66	1.11	0.79	0.70	0.25	Taplejung	36.52	18.68	0.02	0.54	43.47	0.78
Kavre	64.77	34.69	0.05	0.29	0.01	0.20	Terhathum	51.27	11.35	0.06	0.46	36.57	0.36
Khotang	60.54	5.70	0.03	0.90	32.61	0.28	Udaypur	75.43	12.23	0.60	0.80	10.50	0.49
Lalitpur	70.43	26.25	0.31	1.67	1.07	0.28	All Nepal	80.62	10.74	4.2	0.45	3.6	0.4

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

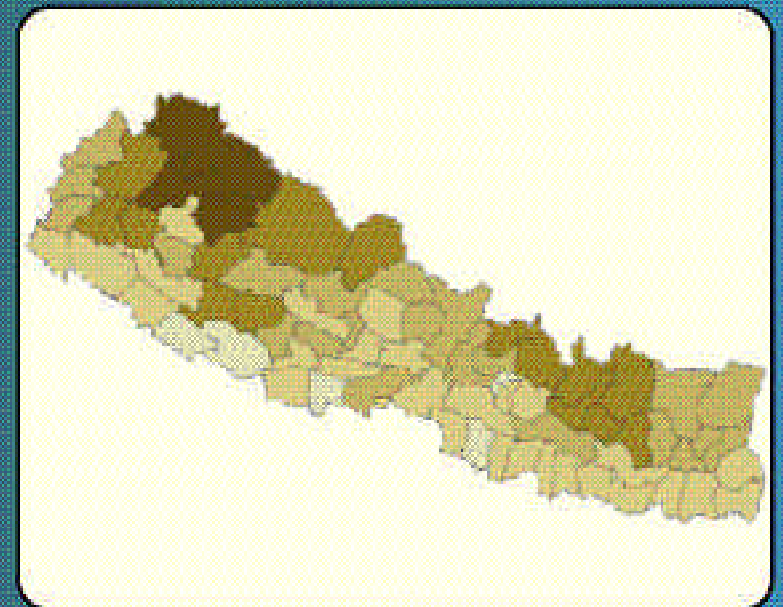
Source: CBS

Proportion of Population by Religion



ECONOMIC ACTIVITY TRENDS

1. Total Economic Activity Rate
2. Male Economic Activity Rate
3. Female Economic Activity Rate



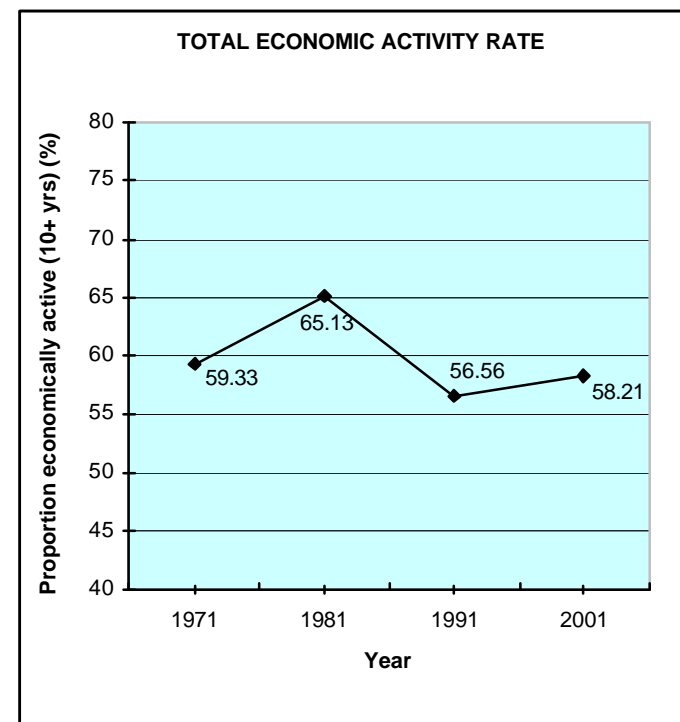
Total Economic Activity Rate⁺ (%), 1971- 2001

District	1971	1981	1991	2001	District	1971	1981	1991	2001
Achham	63.20	78.76	81.83	77.61	Lamjung	58.98	56.18	66.37	64.74
Arghakhanchi	77.57	65.63	63.36	58.88	Mahottari	45.65	58.31	42.11	53.80
Baglung	69.44	66.41	57.95	57.03	Makawanpur	67.45	69.59	63.01	51.54
Baitadi	67.58	72.81	69.71	66.43	Manang	60.77	82.50	75.65	64.50
Bajhang	76.25	63.93	75.67	74.64	Morang	49.30	59.51	48.56	57.29
Bajura	75.88	76.71	80.85	80.69	Mugu	85.84	86.21	85.39	81.15
Banke	50.48	62.97	47.36	49.78	Mustang	64.68	79.36	70.98	75.87
Bara	47.94	53.43	46.73	47.42	Myagdi	75.16	70.58	73.84	64.54
Bardiya	53.73	79.22	51.05	55.85	Nawalparasi	54.97	64.83	57.95	62.92
Bhaktapur	53.44	60.55	54.88	55.39	Nuwakot	65.87	71.40	65.80	63.59
Bhojpur	53.49	71.23	68.13	63.82	Okhaldhunga	70.71	78.01	69.72	70.11
Chitawan	52.25	50.87	55.39	52.28	Palpa	68.75	68.44	65.46	55.87
Dadeldhura	58.10	69.72	74.03	64.43	Panchthar	68.51	80.29	66.36	61.25
Dailekh	48.03	78.17	71.66	68.12	Parbat	77.46	70.83	65.46	65.19
Dang	62.37	54.76	53.11	49.86	Parsa	47.15	64.89	46.83	54.79
Darchula	67.52	78.54	65.94	66.24	Pyuthan	53.86	78.86	69.03	63.75
Dhading	75.17	73.63	69.64	69.11	Ramechhap	72.45	42.97	71.45	70.44
Dhankuta	63.27	67.41	71.01	61.93	Rasuwa	83.62	72.79	73.80	76.64
Dhanusa	46.02	51.05	42.78	52.51	Rautahat	49.12	74.73	44.44	59.74
Dolakha	73.03	64.39	71.51	70.12	Rolpa	70.34	71.31	74.26	74.56
Dolpa	54.08	95.86	78.20	77.31	Rukum	60.65	68.21	71.61	63.43
Doti	57.30	74.29	76.94	73.23	Rupandehi	50.14	49.55	46.80	47.86
Gorkha	61.21	80.69	62.16	64.57	Salyan	63.85	71.00	58.63	75.55
Gulmi	72.14	62.92	54.61	61.42	Sankhuwasabha	62.33	65.75	69.52	60.73
Humla	70.63	83.09	82.69	80.80	Saptari	47.26	54.75	48.94	53.65
Ilam	60.69	65.46	59.54	57.14	Sarlahi	52.17	51.62	45.33	57.20
Jajarkot	63.79	78.00	76.54	70.08	Sindhuli	64.64	64.01	61.44	62.35
Jhapa	50.73	58.28	45.51	53.01	Sindhupalchok	70.67	77.17	79.03	72.14
Jumla*		86.27	78.42	80.88	Siraha	60.16	57.11	47.51	53.45
Kailali	58.73	61.40	49.87	59.44	Solukhumbu	66.15	81.70	73.42	72.35
Kalikot*		89.97	82.24	58.49	Sunsari	51.29	51.53	48.85	51.39
Kanchanpur	53.36	65.96	52.08	59.82	Surkhet	46.53	64.49	55.62	54.38
Kapilbastu	60.03	73.85	53.45	58.88	Syangja	68.22	65.15	57.56	57.93
Kaski	59.56	68.94	52.44	51.38	Tanahun	69.26	76.60	60.74	59.97
Kathmandu	43.78	59.54	45.33	49.18	Taplejung	70.69	77.86	62.73	66.80
Kavre	75.55	71.85	65.49	56.66	Terhathum	47.94	73.36	63.28	61.42
Khotang	46.57	66.95	73.70	70.54	Udaypur	64.34	68.15	58.35	59.88
Lalitpur	52.88	58.37	49.44	52.39	All Nepal	59.33	65.13	56.56	58.21

* Data not presented for 1971 due to major changes in areas and boundaries of Jumla and Kalikot

Source: CBS

+ The ratio of the economically active population (aged 10 years and above) to the total population in the same age group;
for definition of economic activity see Introduction

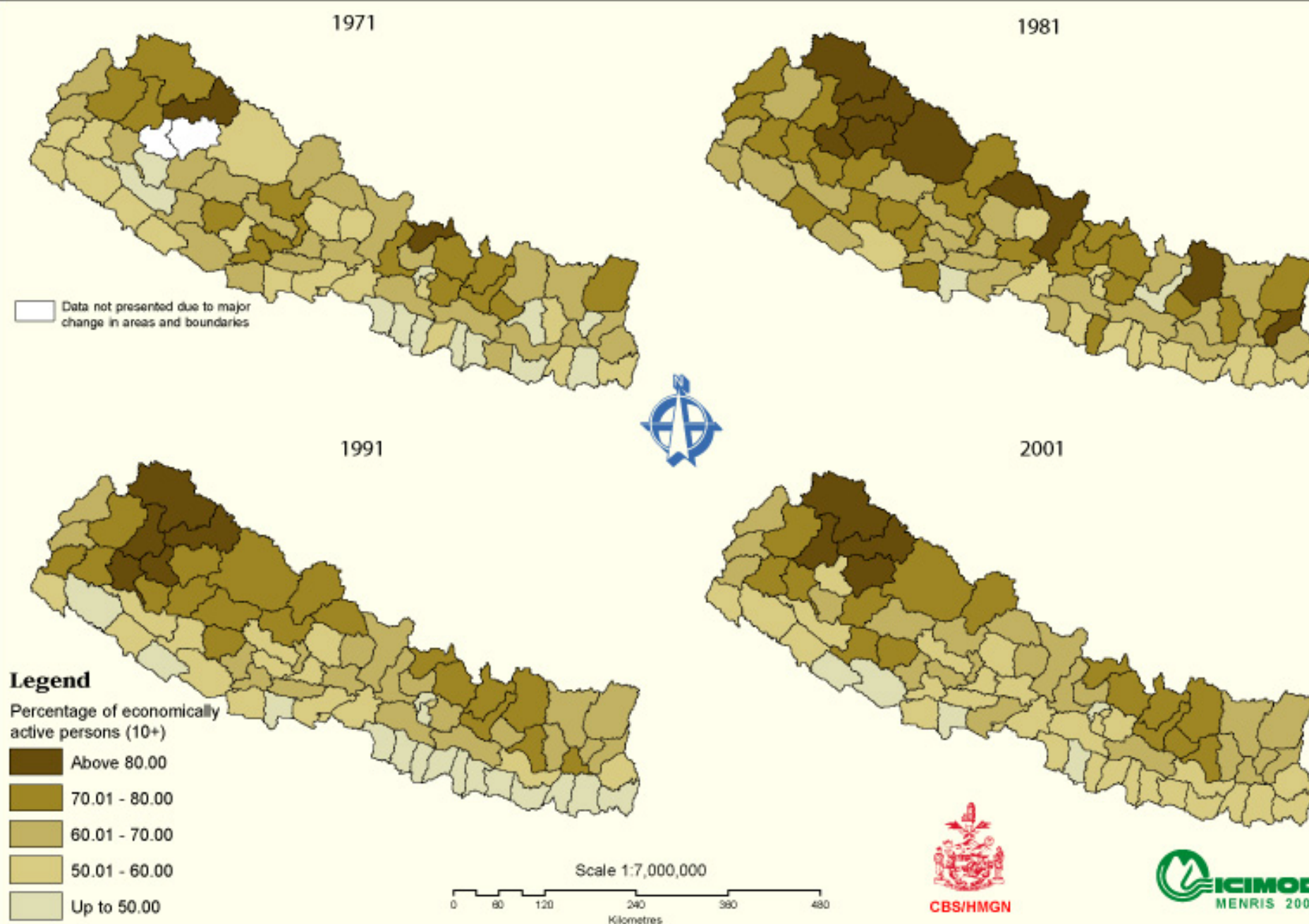


Districts with Highest and Lowest Economic Activity Rates

Year	1971	1981	1991	2001
All Nepal	59.33	65.13	56.56	58.21
Highest	Mugu (85.84)	Dolpa (95.86)	Mugu (85.39)	Mugu (81.15)
Lowest	Kathmandu (43.78)	Ramechhap (42.97)	Mahottari (42.11)	Bara (47.42)

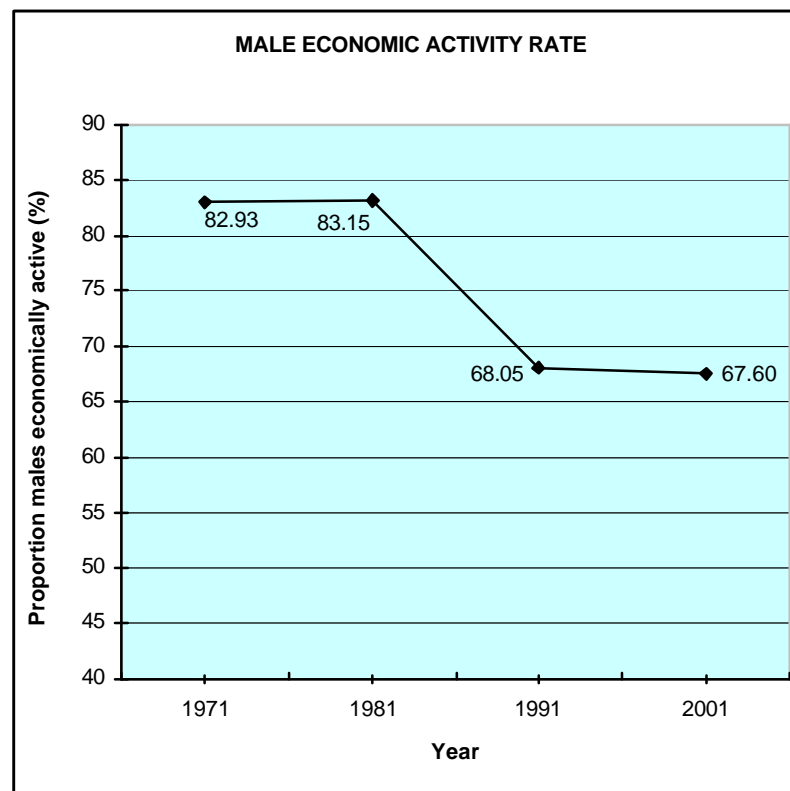
Total Economic Activity Rate

I



Male Economic Activity Rate⁺ (%), 1971- 2001

District	1971	1981	1991	2001	District	1971	1981	1991	2001
Achham	84.63	92.27	77.83	72.80	Lamjung	75.90	77.26	64.19	65.00
Arghakhanchi	80.61	83.05	63.55	61.39	Mahottari	86.66	88.45	72.23	73.83
Baglung	79.93	79.20	60.11	59.50	Makawanpur	86.66	86.51	72.28	64.62
Baitadi	81.53	86.57	66.11	63.41	Manang	74.07	86.40	78.10	68.75
Bajhang	84.81	82.63	73.23	72.37	Morang	83.55	79.21	65.68	68.67
Bajura	90.57	89.38	78.37	76.54	Mugu	90.36	91.29	81.41	77.80
Banke	87.16	89.20	71.68	68.23	Mustang	77.74	84.47	78.40	80.18
Bara	85.11	85.65	71.02	69.95	Myagdi	81.70	82.44	71.37	65.77
Bardiya	83.63	91.03	68.68	68.64	Nawalparasi	83.53	84.10	68.12	69.99
Bhaktapur	76.52	75.42	63.85	67.76	Nuwakot	88.41	85.09	74.70	69.65
Bhojpur	79.62	82.78	69.36	65.38	Okhaldhunga	83.86	87.27	69.48	68.59
Chitawan	79.84	70.05	63.55	63.54	Palpa	77.76	79.96	64.84	59.30
Dadeldhura	76.17	86.99	67.89	62.24	Panchthar	84.73	83.92	69.56	64.14
Dailekh	83.60	87.72	74.75	69.25	Parbat	79.18	74.14	63.62	63.98
Dang	86.65	80.06	67.32	63.09	Parsa	84.81	87.40	71.43	72.80
Darchula	77.20	85.19	64.93	65.22	Pyuthan	78.65	87.02	73.18	64.69
Dhading	90.18	85.73	73.85	71.37	Ramechhap	84.52	59.34	73.52	71.12
Dhankuta	81.11	80.66	72.82	65.53	Rasuwa	89.34	89.89	79.20	78.38
Dhanusa	86.41	84.41	69.45	69.02	Rautahat	86.64	91.35	72.38	76.11
Dolakha	87.58	80.16	72.59	70.17	Rolpa	88.12	89.05	74.72	75.80
Dolpa	78.80	95.54	80.71	77.69	Rukum	84.91	86.83	74.51	69.27
Doti	82.05	91.01	76.24	75.18	Rupandehi	82.53	79.56	66.23	62.50
Gorkha	82.56	85.72	64.02	65.49	Salyan	86.97	86.16	71.33	78.98
Gulmi	79.30	78.67	58.97	61.14	Sankhuwasabha	81.59	79.18	70.41	65.21
Humla	89.03	88.57	80.88	77.63	Saptari	83.65	81.27	67.59	69.22
Ilam	80.43	78.56	67.75	64.41	Sarlahi	87.65	88.24	73.64	75.07
Jajarkot	85.14	93.22	79.22	73.73	Sindhuli	87.15	83.82	72.77	70.53
Jhapa	82.26	77.86	63.68	65.96	Sindhupalchok	90.46	89.29	80.34	73.97
Jumla*		90.95	77.73	77.65	Siraha	86.64	85.26	70.61	71.09
Kailali	88.52	87.41	69.60	67.04	Solukhumbu	79.22	85.80	72.91	71.77
Kalikot*		93.31	80.76	63.35	Sunsari	79.16	79.34	67.19	66.37
Kanchanpur	88.17	86.02	67.37	65.57	Surkhet	80.42	82.61	67.30	63.92
Kapilbastu	86.95	90.97	72.89	73.06	Syangja	77.10	76.77	55.26	57.47
Kaski	70.55	76.52	56.86	57.93	Tanahun	80.67	83.45	61.90	62.23
Kathmandu	66.94	76.12	60.22	62.41	Taplejung	84.51	82.24	67.16	69.46
Kavre	87.29	82.01	70.20	63.72	Terhathum	81.64	80.28	65.06	65.23
Khotang	79.48	81.65	76.16	69.60	Udaypur	89.01	83.69	70.80	68.47
Lalitpur	74.01	78.22	62.01	65.36	All Nepal	82.93	83.15	68.05	67.60



Districts with Highest and Lowest Male Economic Activity Rates

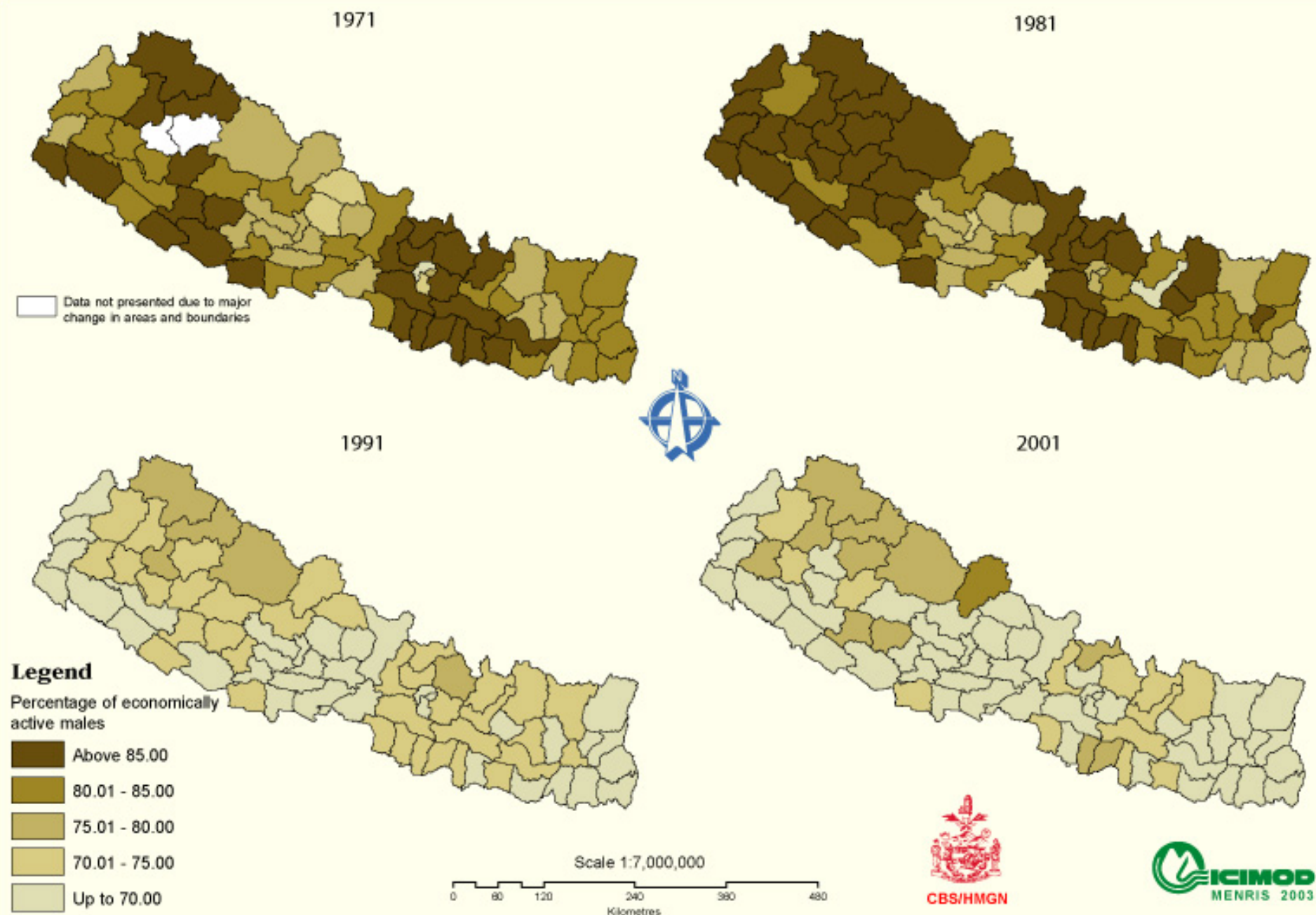
Year	1971	1981	1991	2001
All Nepal	82.93	83.15	68.05	67.60
Highest	Bajura (90.57)	Dolpa (95.54)	Mugu (81.41)	Mustang (80.18)
Lowest	Kathmandu (66.94)	Ramechhap (59.34)	Syangja (55.26)	Syangja (57.47)

* Data not presented for 1971 due to major changes in areas and boundaries of Jumla and Kalikot

Source: CBS

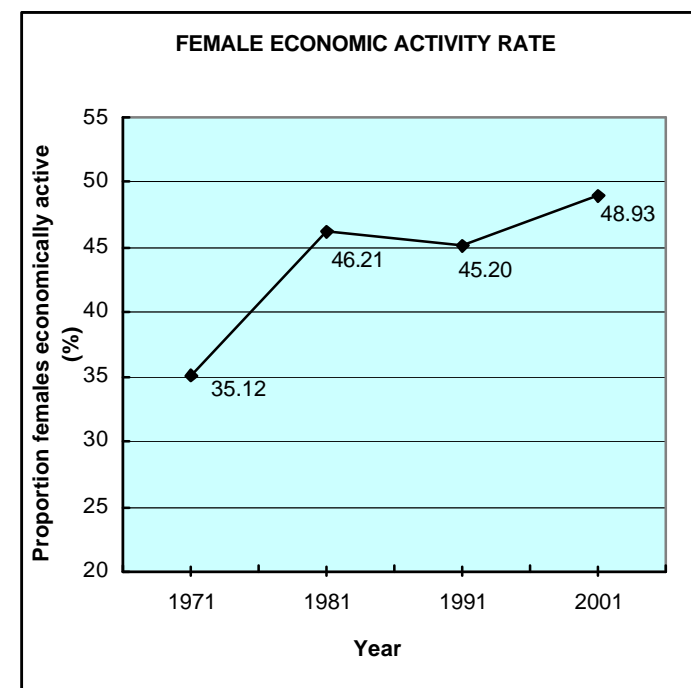
+ The ratio of the economically active male population (aged 10 years and above) to the total male population in the same age group; for definition of economic activity see Introduction

Male Economic Activity Rate



Female Economic Activity Rate⁺ (%), 1971-2001

District	1971	1981	1991	2001	District	1971	1981	1991	2001
Achham	43.52	67.01	85.16	81.68	Lamjung	42.79	37.51	68.21	64.52
Arghakhanchi	74.70	43.76	63.20	56.87	Mahottari	3.25	26.25	10.07	31.73
Baglung	59.72	53.93	56.20	55.07	Makawanpur	47.22	52.54	53.45	38.04
Baitadi	52.61	59.68	72.93	69.17	Manang	45.31	78.40	72.96	59.74
Bajhang	67.27	44.08	77.83	76.66	Morang	9.53	37.47	30.87	45.94
Bajura	61.38	64.96	83.18	84.71	Mugu	80.94	80.65	89.57	84.78
Banke	7.59	34.55	20.95	30.14	Mustang	51.55	73.35	62.63	70.51
Bara	7.25	18.35	20.88	22.96	Myagdi	69.01	57.27	75.98	63.52
Bardiya	19.81	65.60	32.92	42.92	Nawalparasi	23.82	44.76	47.98	56.14
Bhaktapur	28.85	44.89	45.98	42.67	Nuwakot	42.04	56.53	57.02	57.68
Bhojpur	28.83	59.48	67.01	62.41	Okhaldhunga	58.34	69.49	69.93	71.47
Chitawan	21.93	30.09	47.53	41.28	Palpa	60.04	56.62	65.97	53.07
Dadeldhura	41.30	51.14	79.50	66.40	Panchthar	52.66	76.68	63.30	58.54
Dailekh	11.89	68.13	68.59	67.07	Parbat	75.95	67.76	66.94	66.16
Dang	36.82	27.27	39.36	37.09	Parsa	5.26	41.58	20.28	34.65
Darchula	57.08	72.07	66.91	67.20	Pyuthan	30.42	71.10	65.67	62.99
Dhading	59.49	60.63	65.57	67.00	Ramechhap	61.50	28.12	69.59	69.86
Dhankuta	45.94	53.45	69.30	58.48	Rasuwa	77.76	53.79	67.93	74.67
Dhanusa	3.67	14.63	14.21	34.39	Rautahat	8.95	56.34	14.46	41.93
Dolakha	59.40	48.53	70.50	70.07	Rolpa	53.50	55.79	73.85	73.44
Dolpa	28.70	96.09	75.57	76.90	Rukum	36.35	48.97	68.82	57.34
Doti	33.41	58.16	77.57	71.30	Rupandehi	14.30	16.50	26.89	32.76
Gorkha	39.97	75.84	60.54	63.81	Salyan	42.10	55.46	46.24	71.93
Gulmi	65.61	48.59	51.29	61.64	Sankhuwasabha	43.78	52.09	68.69	56.53
Humla	49.84	77.05	84.64	84.19	Saptari	9.09	26.58	29.83	37.43
Ilam	40.51	51.26	51.23	49.77	Sarlahi	14.83	12.12	14.91	37.81
Jajarkot	41.04	61.39	73.80	66.18	Sindhuli	41.91	42.80	50.28	54.29
Jhapa	11.42	35.75	27.03	40.34	Sindhupalchok	49.91	63.30	77.71	70.34
Jumla*		81.33	79.14	84.41	Siraha	32.61	26.72	23.45	34.73
Kailali	23.46	31.83	30.02	51.70	Solukhumbu	53.05	77.51	73.91	72.90
Kalikot*		86.41	83.75	52.23	Sunsari	20.67	20.93	30.23	36.23
Kanchanpur	11.79	41.26	36.54	53.93	Surkhet	10.70	47.74	44.30	45.15
Kapilbastu	31.10	53.98	32.72	43.78	Syangja	60.19	55.55	59.39	58.29
Kaski	49.34	61.19	48.50	45.33	Tanahun	58.60	69.54	59.74	58.09
Kathmandu	18.04	39.83	29.09	33.92	Taplejung	56.78	73.46	58.55	64.27
Kavre	63.81	61.25	61.04	50.00	Terhathum	15.19	66.55	61.63	57.92
Khotang	15.12	52.00	71.46	71.42	Udaypur	39.67	52.06	46.22	51.39
Lalitpur	30.90	36.05	36.57	38.84	All Nepal	35.12	46.21	45.20	48.93



Districts with Highest and Lowest Female Economic Activity Rates

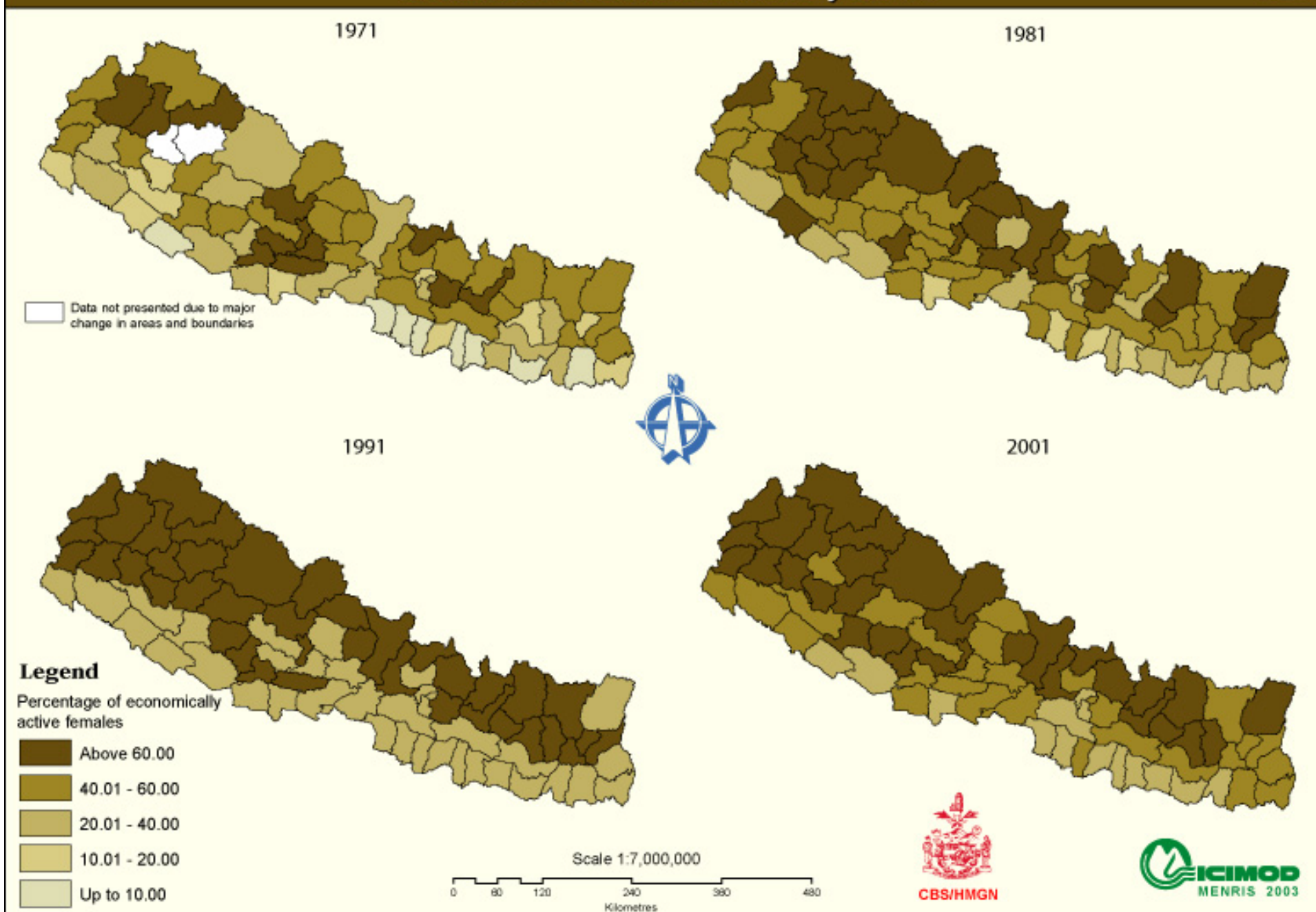
Year	1971	1981	1991	2001
All Nepal	35.12	46.21	45.20	48.93
Highest	Mugu (80.94)	Dolpa (96.09)	Mugu (89.57)	Mugu (84.78)
Lowest	Mahottari (3.25)	Sarlahi (12.12)	Mahottari (10.07)	Bara (22.96)

* Data not presented for 1971 due to major changes in areas and boundaries of Jumla and Kalikot

Source: CBS

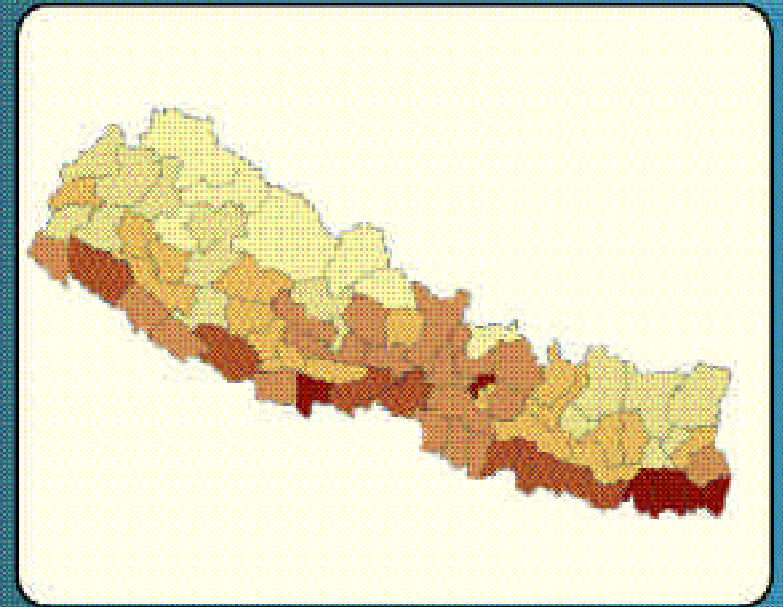
+ The ratio of the economically active female population (of age 10 years and above) to the total female population in the same age group; for definition of economic activity see Introduction

Female Economic Activity Rate



INFRASTRUCTURE TRENDS

1. Households Living in Different Types of House
2. Households Living in Residential Units with Different Types of Tenure

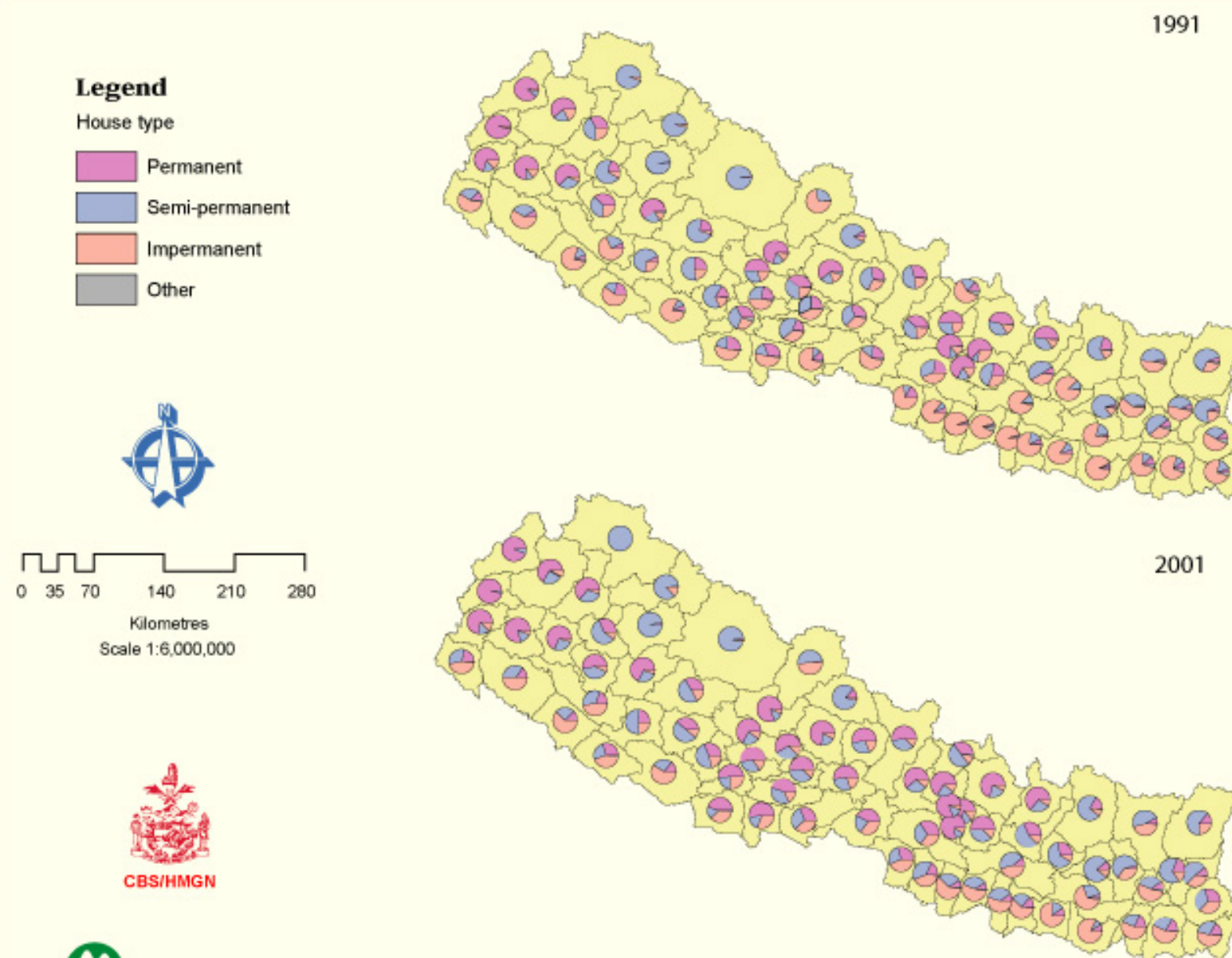


Households Living in Different Types of House, 1991/2001 (% of total households in district)

District	Permanent		Semi-Permanent		Impermanent		Other and Not Stated		District	Permanent		Semi-Permanent		Impermanent		Other and Not Stated	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
Achham	62.14	68.73	31.25	26.81	6.10	4.24	0.51	0.21	Lamjung	27.39	51.41	39.35	29.97	30.67	17.90	2.59	0.71
Arghakhanchi	34.42	50.29	33.37	24.04	26.77	25.13	5.44	0.54	Mahottari	2.53	9.01	1.66	36.34	94.86	54.10	0.95	0.55
Baglung	49.12	66.30	30.08	22.85	19.94	10.47	0.86	0.38	Makawanpur	22.55	34.13	32.65	30.26	43.87	35.27	0.94	0.34
Baitadi	96.84	96.72	1.72	2.69	1.16	0.43	0.28	0.16	Manang	7.86	13.68	84.51	83.11	7.08	3.04	0.55	0.17
Bajhang	59.83	66.77	22.57	25.04	17.39	8.01	0.22	0.17	Morang	9.02	16.45	10.89	26.43	75.04	56.04	5.06	1.08
Bajura	33.26	63.23	41.32	31.25	24.96	5.19	0.46	0.33	Mugu	1.93	1.42	94.84	84.98	3.17	13.50	0.06	0.10
Banke	22.05	29.79	17.45	25.50	59.74	42.90	0.75	1.81	Mustang	1.90	2.90	26.64	48.20	70.71	48.54	0.75	0.37
Bara	6.10	18.09	7.91	38.17	85.18	42.52	0.82	1.22	Myagdi	70.15	80.61	17.51	13.19	11.30	5.82	1.04	0.38
Bardiya	5.74	12.69	12.57	25.22	78.95	61.42	2.73	0.66	Nawalparasi	12.45	31.25	10.32	29.95	73.39	38.52	3.85	0.28
Bhaktapur	61.27	69.56	9.92	16.73	28.07	13.45	0.74	0.26	Nuwakot	49.28	66.58	28.22	22.69	21.71	10.45	0.80	0.28
Bhojpur	2.17	3.77	37.72	60.26	57.75	35.04	2.36	0.93	Okhaldhunga	0.66	28.38	11.04	61.99	86.87	8.88	1.43	0.75
Chitawan	23.83	42.74	15.24	21.29	58.57	35.36	2.36	0.61	Palpa	18.66	45.41	42.65	36.12	37.43	18.19	1.26	0.28
Dadeldhura	69.54	72.94	16.76	14.81	13.07	11.98	0.63	0.26	Panchthar	4.30	10.86	72.63	51.52	21.74	35.99	1.32	1.63
Dailekh	38.21	52.50	33.85	40.73	27.11	6.55	0.84	0.22	Parbat	40.13	57.60	35.46	29.65	23.16	12.30	1.25	0.45
Dang	6.47	13.99	10.60	27.28	80.56	58.25	2.37	0.49	Parsa	17.65	29.08	9.97	26.40	71.55	44.00	0.82	0.52
Darchula	89.35	92.78	7.80	6.22	2.67	0.81	0.18	0.19	Pyuthan	16.03	31.20	65.73	47.51	16.89	21.03	1.35	0.27
Dhading	38.83	60.14	36.83	28.66	23.01	10.99	1.32	0.21	Ramechhap	8.52	32.37	49.37	54.97	40.94	12.14	1.17	0.52
Dhankuta	10.49	10.61	49.62	32.33	35.95	54.62	3.95	2.44	Rasuwa	13.63	34.56	20.07	50.83	60.26	12.93	6.03	1.69
Dhanusa	7.62	14.02	16.28	24.20	75.08	60.71	1.02	1.07	Rautahat	2.68	8.73	2.39	28.05	94.07	61.23	0.86	1.99
Dolakha	48.15	64.31	36.70	26.72	14.14	8.26	1.02	0.71	Rolpa	24.95	38.18	51.98	51.31	22.39	10.17	0.68	0.33
Dolpa	1.63	1.88	97.04	95.11	0.87	2.97	0.46	0.05	Rukum	21.80	33.41	73.70	49.66	4.03	16.61	0.47	0.32
Doti	73.69	79.02	11.53	15.29	13.94	5.38	0.84	0.31	Rupandehi	30.85	52.18	15.84	16.43	51.47	30.49	1.83	0.90
Gorkha	30.72	52.01	46.04	34.83	22.01	12.34	1.22	0.82	Salyan	6.61	23.68	65.40	51.89	27.18	23.98	0.81	0.46
Gulmi	21.55	52.07	28.37	31.98	48.03	15.55	2.05	0.40	Sankhuwasabha	2.61	6.94	46.75	47.41	47.57	44.49	3.07	1.17
Humla	0.62	0.93	94.25	98.43	5.02	0.49	0.11	0.14	Saptari	4.11	8.57	2.58	8.63	92.09	82.31	1.22	0.48
Ilam	10.02	28.76	31.80	33.68	52.06	36.85	6.12	0.71	Sarlahi	2.61	9.03	2.15	34.48	88.27	54.82	6.97	1.67
Jajarkot	60.26	68.36	25.99	26.13	11.77	5.27	1.98	0.24	Sindhuli	1.09	10.54	10.58	43.72	85.63	45.03	2.70	0.71
Jhapa	4.57	17.04	16.96	29.09	73.39	52.38	5.07	1.49	Sindhupalchok	46.85	69.51	37.47	21.91	14.51	8.10	1.17	0.48
Jumla	1.59	3.14	97.50	95.89	0.72	0.86	0.18	0.10	Siraha	4.24	9.80	10.08	15.29	85.16	74.42	0.52	0.49
Kailali	8.17	15.24	33.13	34.20	57.86	49.67	0.84	0.89	Solukhumbu	20.46	16.68	62.19	71.33	15.04	10.58	2.31	1.41
Kalikot	20.54	32.08	70.38	57.26	8.25	10.66	0.83	0.00	Sunsari	11.31	18.73	13.23	23.56	71.21	56.83	4.25	0.89
Kanchanpur	12.08	21.73	29.14	30.56	56.66	46.50	2.12	1.21	Surkhet	6.40	19.74	25.28	32.36	67.38	47.39	0.94	0.50
Kapilbastu	25.88	45.92	20.25	15.88	52.58	35.88	1.29	2.32	Syangja	24.79	50.47	32.28	37.49	41.78	11.86	1.16	0.18
Kaski	60.42	73.88	17.30	17.56	18.63	8.28	3.66	0.28	Tanahun	31.04	51.23	31.15	28.88	36.11	19.46	1.69	0.43
Kathmandu	74.11	80.98	12.69	12.96	11.99	5.70	1.21	0.37	Taplejung	5.44	12.81	62.12	62.21	29.41	24.40	3.03	0.58
Kavre	23.62	50.33	43.11	36.47	32.75	12.86	0.52	0.34	Terhathum	5.34	18.58	40.61	65.16	51.41	15.57	2.64	0.69
Khotang	4.35	10.79	81.35	77.51	12.58	11.22	1.72	0.48	Udaypur	1.88	4.53	17.99	26.79	78.50	66.66	1.62	2.02
Lalitpur	66.31	77.90	19.09	12.89	14.20	8.86	0.40	0.34	All Nepal	23.51	36.61	24.81	29.18	49.70	33.46	1.98	0.75

Source: CBS

Households Living in Different Types of House

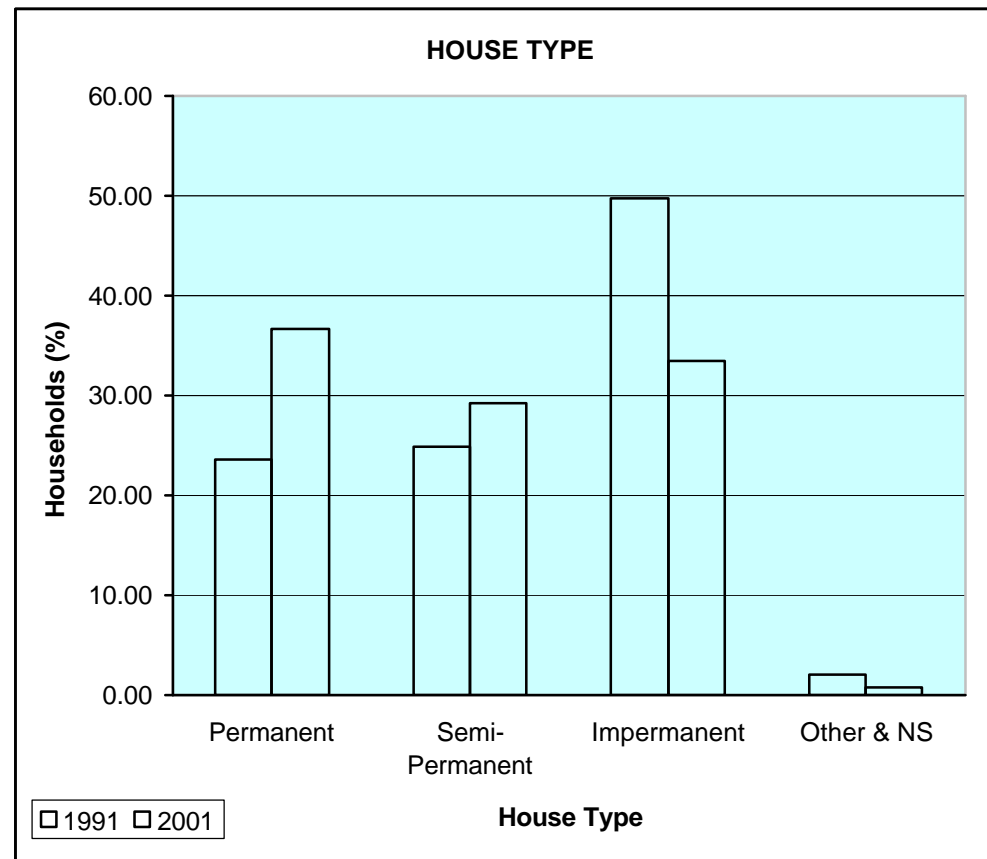


Households Living in Different Types of House

Households by Type of House in Nepal as a Whole
(1991/2001)

House Type	1991	2001
Permanent	782,619 (23.51)	1,528,037 (36.61)
Semi-Permanent	825,859 (24.81)	1,218,238 (29.18)
Impermanent	1,654,459 (49.70)	1,396,807 (33.46)
Other & Not Stated	65,784 (1.98)	31,292 (0.75)
TOTAL	3,328,721	4,174,374

Note: Percentages in parentheses



Households Living in Residential Units with Different Types of Tenure*, 1991/2001

District	Own		Rented		Rent-free		Institutional		Other and Not Stated		District	Own		Rented		Rent-free		Institutional		Other and Not Stated	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
Achham	97.31	96.89	0.70	1.76	0.64	0.04	0.13	1.27	1.22	0.04	Lamjung	94.65	89.69	2.93	6.87	1.75	0.14	0.25	3.15	0.41	0.15
Arghakhanchi	97.37	95.90	1.36	2.28	0.49	0.09	0.22	1.69	0.56	0.04	Mahottari	98.53	96.34	0.54	2.10	0.45	0.06	0.07	1.47	0.41	0.02
Baglung	96.77	93.03	1.72	4.86	0.78	0.21	0.33	1.87	0.40	0.04	Makawanpur	88.55	87.89	7.54	8.82	1.62	0.20	1.63	2.92	0.66	0.17
Baitadi	97.20	97.43	1.23	1.05	0.80	0.25	0.16	1.24	0.61	0.03	Manang	69.18	72.07	16.43	13.46	13.92	8.73	0.00	4.79	0.47	0.96
Bajhang	98.70	97.21	0.44	1.09	0.61	0.10	0.19	1.57	0.06	0.03	Morang	87.70	84.60	8.12	11.51	2.53	0.44	1.02	3.28	0.63	0.17
Bajura	96.49	95.54	1.28	2.41	1.94	0.08	0.13	1.56	0.16	0.41	Mugu	97.94	91.39	0.67	4.04	0.86	0.31	0.48	3.95	0.04	0.31
Banke	96.36	88.46	1.85	8.10	1.40	0.13	0.11	3.25	0.29	0.06	Mustang	77.63	69.66	11.12	16.87	5.86	2.31	4.86	10.11	0.53	1.05
Bara	97.00	93.23	1.45	3.17	0.76	0.09	0.17	3.43	0.63	0.08	Myagdi	91.96	88.96	2.66	6.51	4.62	0.82	0.18	3.38	0.57	0.32
Bardiya	88.05	92.11	1.93	2.65	9.10	0.74	0.22	3.45	0.69	1.05	Nawalparasi	94.75	92.54	2.71	5.30	1.92	0.13	0.23	1.95	0.38	0.09
Bhaktapur	94.70	80.06	4.25	18.33	0.33	0.16	0.17	1.36	0.54	0.09	Nuwakot	95.66	94.98	1.81	2.03	1.58	0.28	0.45	2.63	0.50	0.08
Bhojpur	95.29	93.07	1.83	4.04	1.93	0.22	0.18	2.39	0.76	0.28	Okhaldhunga	97.44	95.44	1.13	2.41	0.71	0.07	0.23	2.05	0.49	0.03
Chitawan	86.88	84.60	8.86	11.96	3.21	0.42	0.71	2.66	0.35	0.37	Palpa	94.91	91.09	3.38	6.44	0.98	0.13	0.50	2.22	0.23	0.12
Dadeldhura	97.18	94.71	0.59	2.39	0.83	0.27	0.47	2.59	0.93	0.04	Panchthar	93.70	90.28	3.24	6.42	2.46	0.28	0.36	2.75	0.24	0.26
Dailekh	95.91	95.69	1.19	2.38	0.50	0.07	0.09	1.81	2.31	0.05	Parbat	94.18	89.48	2.81	6.67	2.23	0.05	0.08	3.79	0.69	0.01
Dang	93.35	90.56	4.55	7.06	1.22	0.20	0.53	2.02	0.35	0.17	Parsa	91.64	86.90	5.74	10.42	0.65	0.15	0.86	2.29	1.11	0.24
Darchula	95.58	95.49	1.90	2.33	2.13	0.23	0.11	1.89	0.28	0.06	Pyuthan	97.66	96.11	1.65	2.30	0.48	0.06	0.13	1.47	0.08	0.06
Dhading	97.51	94.84	1.31	3.66	0.65	0.10	0.16	1.33	0.37	0.07	Ramechhap	97.36	95.87	0.79	2.33	0.89	0.23	0.16	1.37	0.80	0.20
Dhankuta	91.38	87.62	5.46	8.66	1.75	0.11	0.69	3.52	0.73	0.09	Rasuwa	91.54	88.94	2.77	6.72	1.93	0.63	1.28	3.65	2.49	0.07
Dhanusa	95.55	93.52	2.86	4.67	0.54	0.05	0.16	1.67	0.89	0.08	Rautahat	98.01	96.36	0.96	1.89	0.41	0.10	0.18	1.51	0.45	0.14
Dolakha	96.34	93.19	1.94	3.60	0.47	0.07	0.45	2.32	0.81	0.82	Rolpa	96.79	95.22	1.31	2.89	1.09	0.10	0.31	1.73	0.50	0.06
Dolpa	92.95	90.51	2.78	4.78	2.88	0.11	1.19	4.44	0.20	0.16	Rukum	96.45	96.93	0.97	1.44	2.26	0.10	0.13	1.50	0.19	0.04
Doti	95.90	94.53	1.88	1.91	0.86	0.69	0.47	2.68	0.89	0.18	Rupandehi	90.04	86.74	7.12	10.81	1.97	0.08	0.44	2.24	0.43	0.13
Gorkha	95.91	93.61	2.38	3.86	1.22	0.07	0.06	2.40	0.42	0.06	Salyan	97.48	93.47	1.45	4.09	0.61	0.10	0.20	2.34	0.26	0.00
Gulmi	96.07	92.67	2.19	5.05	1.27	0.38	0.10	1.84	0.37	0.05	Sankhuwasabha	93.71	90.43	3.00	4.97	1.84	0.23	0.33	4.04	1.12	0.33
Humla	96.09	96.98	1.12	1.27	1.56	0.22	1.14	1.48	0.10	0.06	Saptari	96.73	93.75	1.48	3.74	0.65	0.11	0.47	2.21	0.67	0.19
Ilam	89.74	89.98	5.55	7.34	2.17	0.23	2.03	2.36	0.50	0.10	Sarlahi	96.61	95.06	1.42	3.16	1.17	0.10	0.25	1.59	0.55	0.09
Jajarkot	97.02	98.21	1.35	0.75	0.89	0.06	0.22	0.96	0.52	0.02	Sindhuli	97.09	95.36	1.33	2.80	1.03	0.11	0.05	1.66	0.50	0.08
Jhapa	85.94	84.62	8.23	10.44	3.90	0.43	1.51	4.29	0.42	0.22	Sindhupalchok	97.02	94.83	1.51	3.18	0.74	0.27	0.33	1.69	0.40	0.03
Jumla	96.66	94.60	1.25	3.39	0.78	0.05	0.80	1.92	0.52	0.04	Siraha	96.03	93.92	1.49	3.24	0.51	0.17	0.33	2.46	1.65	0.22
Kailali	88.81	91.60	4.64	5.00	6.05	0.15	0.13	3.16	0.37	0.08	Solukhumbu	93.19	90.77	3.47	6.12	2.59	0.18	0.33	2.69	0.41	0.24
Kalikot	96.98	81.15	1.08	15.70	1.21	0.00	0.29	3.16	0.45	0.00	Sunsari	88.20	82.66	8.48	13.27	1.75	0.25	1.09	3.50	0.48	0.33
Kanchanpur	93.59	93.53	2.48	3.38	2.60	0.17	0.52	2.89	0.81	0.03	Surkhet	93.70	91.29	3.77	5.50	1.59	0.19	0.46	2.88	0.48	0.14
Kapilbastu	96.59	95.14	1.70	2.61	1.09	0.10	0.38	2.04	0.23	0.10	Syangja	94.79	90.41	3.22	7.42	1.49	0.03	0.16	2.00	0.34	0.14
Kaski	81.36	69.84	13.98	25.23	3.06	0.77	1.10	3.71	0.50	0.46	Tanahun	92.05	89.69	4.78	7.45	2.15	0.14	0.03	2.58	0.99	0.14
Kathmandu	66.82	48.40	29.92	48.44	1.35	0.35	0.82	2.64	1.09	0.17	Taplejung	89.09	87.37	5.33	6.17	4.87	1.48	0.22	4.01	0.49	0.97
Kavre	97.00	93.74	1.68	4.37	0.64	0.24	0.25	1.55	0.43	0.10	Terhathum	91.93	89.48	4.70	6.93	2.14	0.13	0.57	3.14	0.66	0.32
Khotang	97.55	95.53	1.00	2.01	1.22	0.23	0.02	1.85	0.21	0.38	Udaypur	94.38	93.50	3.33	3.74	1.26	0.51	0.71	2.04	0.32	0.21
Lalitpur	82.50	69.13	15.43	28.78	1.37	0.27	0.42	1.70	0.28	0.13	All Nepal	92.64	88.26	4.66	8.91	1.64	0.23	0.47	2.43	0.59	0.17

* For definition of categories see p.100

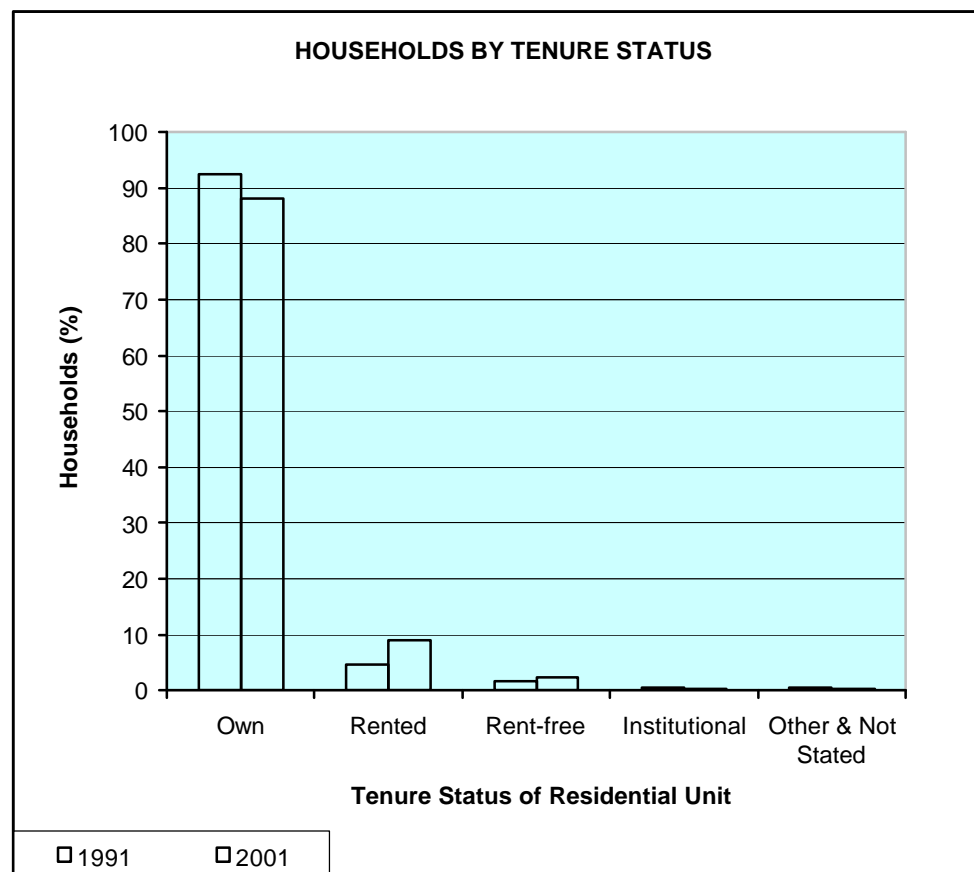
Source: CBS

Households Living in Residential Units with Different Types of Tenure

Households by Tenure Status of Residential Unit (1991/2001)

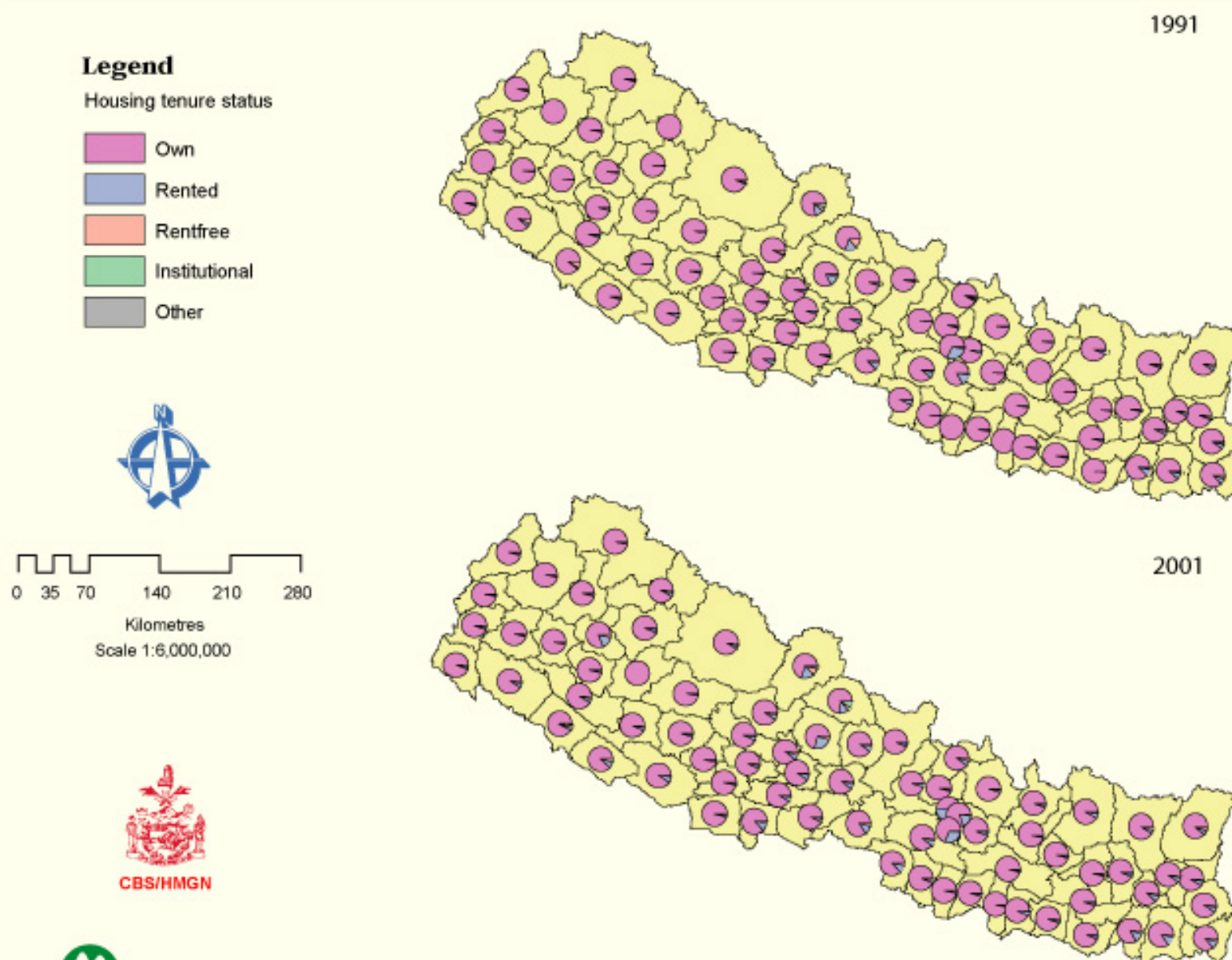
House Type	1991	2001
Own	3,083,651 (92.64)	3,684,227 (88.26)
Rented	155,205 (4.66)	371,886 (8.91)
Rent Free	54,684 (1.64)	9,770 (0.23)
Institutional	15,573 (0.47)	101,385 (2.43)
Other & Not Stated	19,608 (0.59)	7,106 (0.17)
TOTAL	3,328,721	4,174,374

Note: Percentage shown in parentheses



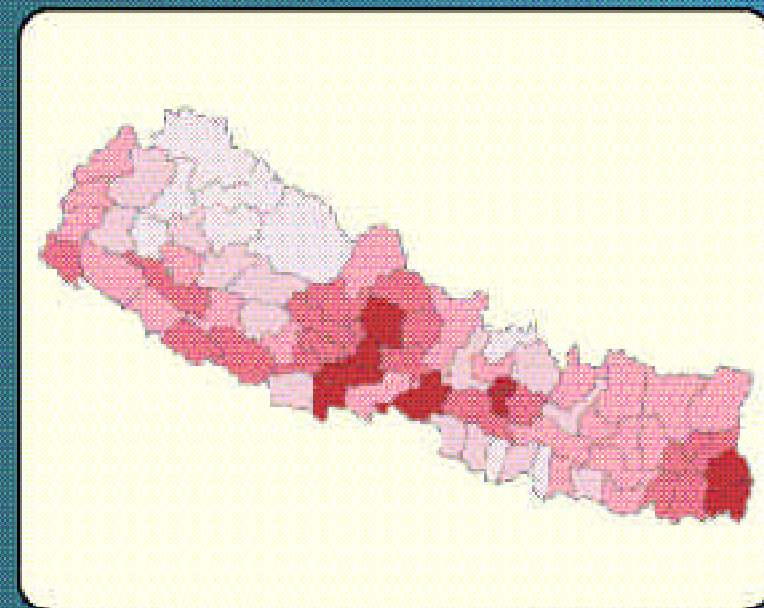
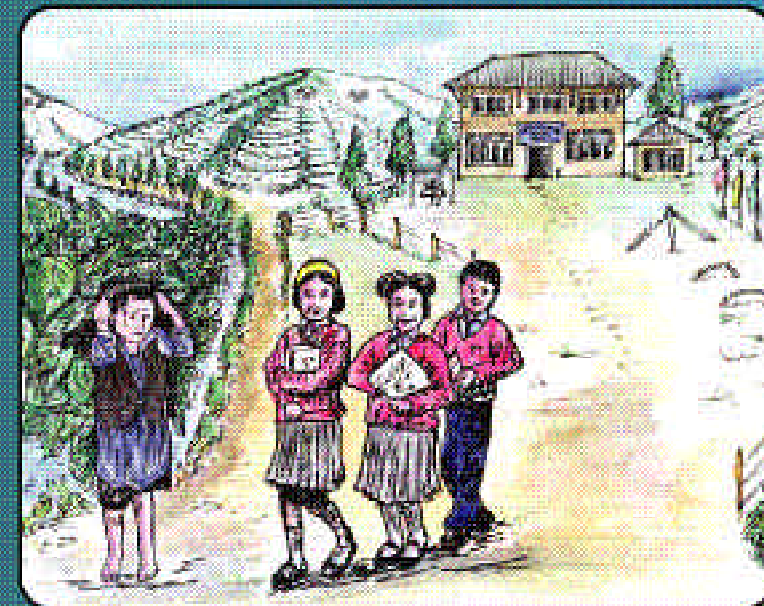
Households Living in Residential Units with Different Types of Tenure

2



EDUCATION TRENDS

1. Total Literacy Rate
2. Male Literacy Rate
3. Female Literacy Rate
4. Total Number of Schools
5. Total School Enrollment
6. Total Number of Teachers
7. Teacher-School Ratio
8. Student-Teacher Ratio



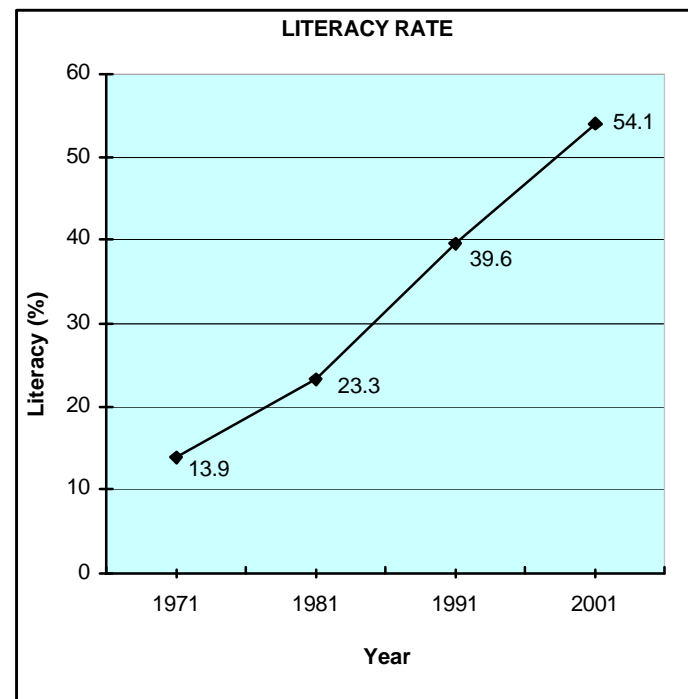
Total Literacy Rate⁺ (%), 1971- 2001

District	1971	1981	1991	2001	District	1971	1981	1991	2001
Achham	6.10	14.98	23.90	33.79	Lamjung	17.70	32.74	47.10	56.89
Arghakhanchi	15.00	25.26	43.30	56.11	Mahottari	11.20	16.31	26.00	34.68
Baglung	14.00	23.23	41.10	61.67	Makawanpur	11.90	24.11	38.60	63.36
Baitadi	14.10	20.20	35.70	51.91	Manang	4.70	20.55	43.10	60.45
Bajhang	9.60	12.93	27.60	35.54	Morang	20.00	30.50	48.90	57.00
Bajura	4.10	11.58	25.20	34.14	Mugu	5.20	9.47	22.00	28.00
Banke	12.30	18.16	34.60	57.84	Mustang	19.50	23.28	48.50	52.08
Bara	11.50	17.88	28.20	42.66	Myagdi	12.50	22.10	39.60	56.03
Bardiya	5.40	13.89	29.40	45.73	Nawalparasi	15.60	22.94	39.20	53.25
Bhaktapur	24.20	32.35	58.80	70.57	Nuwakot	7.80	18.34	31.60	51.41
Bhojpur	12.10	23.69	41.90	54.82	Okhaldhunga	11.00	17.83	39.10	49.34
Chitawan	21.20	33.69	53.10	71.08	Palpa	21.50	28.66	48.20	66.22
Dadeldhura	14.10	21.90	36.60	51.91	Panchthar	13.40	24.04	43.90	55.42
Dailekh	8.40	18.63	29.80	48.04	Parbat	17.50	31.79	51.90	57.03
Dang	10.70	21.50	39.90	57.99	Parsa	14.70	21.27	32.50	42.59
Darchula	15.00	22.55	41.40	49.50	Pyuthan	13.00	16.51	32.70	46.91
Dhading	5.20	15.01	32.20	43.71	Ramechhap	10.50	17.84	30.40	39.38
Dhankuta	16.10	31.23	49.60	64.33	Rasuwa	6.40	9.19	23.00	34.25
Dhanusa	11.90	18.37	30.10	48.73	Rautahat	8.20	12.61	23.70	32.74
Dolakha	10.10	17.52	34.90	51.12	Rolpa	6.50	14.91	27.70	37.52
Dolpa	5.30	12.59	23.30	34.98	Rukum	6.90	13.79	28.80	40.27
Doti	7.10	12.74	28.60	43.68	Rupandehi	16.30	27.53	40.00	66.24
Gorkha	11.60	18.27	43.80	54.34	Salyan	9.50	13.51	29.80	48.48
Gulmi	16.60	31.78	46.80	57.80	Sankhuwasabha	13.30	27.49	48.60	54.17
Humla	6.10	13.12	19.60	27.09	Saptari	15.10	25.17	34.80	49.64
Ilam	16.60	33.03	52.50	66.53	Sarlahi	8.20	15.59	26.20	36.53
Jajarkot	5.10	11.46	23.60	39.52	Sindhuli	10.10	19.36	33.10	50.49
Jhapa	20.80	36.98	56.30	67.14	Sindhupalchok	7.90	15.11	29.70	40.62
Jumla*		18.22	25.40	32.52	Siraha	12.00	17.55	28.80	40.75
Kailali	7.10	16.04	30.30	52.60	Solukhumbu	12.30	21.84	38.90	45.92
Kalikot*		8.54	19.60	38.47	Sunsari	19.50	30.77	44.70	60.65
Kanchanpur	11.60	23.76	41.00	60.12	Surkhet	10.70	21.52	42.60	62.69
Kapilbastu	11.70	13.25	28.80	41.78	Syangja	18.30	28.10	51.30	66.71
Kaski	24.70	34.98	57.20	72.13	Tanahun	17.80	25.31	50.40	62.05
Kathmandu	38.30	49.95	70.10	77.21	Taplejung	14.60	28.83	46.10	52.61
Kavre	11.20	24.30	39.60	63.98	Terhathum	17.00	33.79	55.70	59.33
Khotang	11.70	22.94	40.30	50.16	Udaypur	10.40	19.34	38.20	53.63
Lalitpur	25.00	37.07	62.40	70.92	All Nepal	13.9	23.3	39.6	54.1

* Data not presented for 1971 due to major changes in areas and boundaries of Jumla and Kalikot

Source: CBS

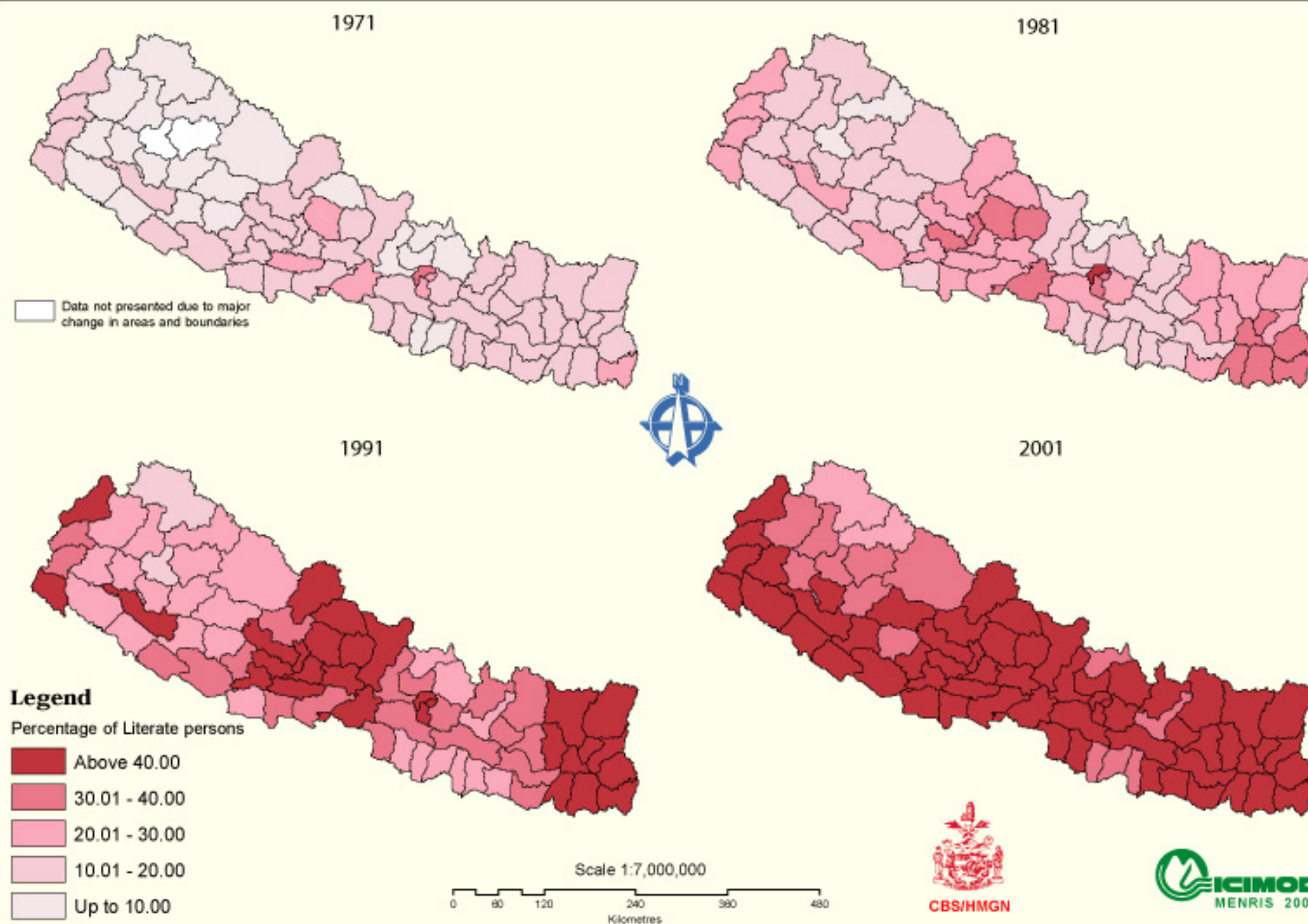
+ The ratio of the literate population (aged 6 years and above) to the total population (aged 6 years and above)



Districts with Highest and Lowest Literacy Rates (%)

Year	1971	1981	1991	2001
All Nepal	13.9	23.3	39.6	54.1
Highest	Kathmandu (38.3)	Kathmandu (49.9)	Kathmandu (70.1)	Kathmandu (77.2)
Lowest	Bajura (4.10)	Kalikot (8.5)	Humla (19.6)	Humla (27.1)

Literacy Rate



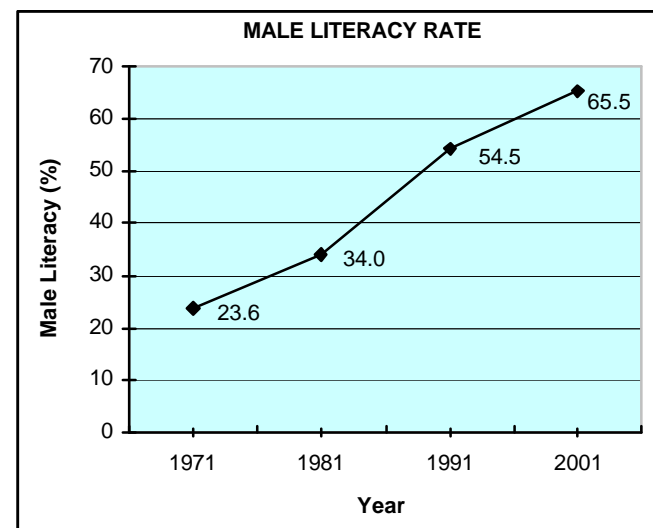
Male Literacy Rate⁺ (%), 1971 - 2001

District	1971	1981	1991	2001	District	1971	1981	1991	2001
Achham	11.90	23.86	45.30	54.11	Lamjung	32.10	48.76	62.00	69.03
Arghakhanchi	28.20	35.84	59.50	67.18	Mahottari	19.10	23.63	37.30	45.89
Baglung	25.90	36.82	57.30	73.06	Makawanpur	20.20	34.47	52.10	72.58
Baitadi	25.40	32.86	60.00	71.50	Manang	7.40	30.59	54.90	67.29
Bajhang	17.60	20.71	50.10	57.57	Morang	30.30	40.35	62.20	67.12
Bajura	7.80	18.86	43.40	51.18	Mugu	9.30	16.23	37.90	45.38
Banke	18.50	26.17	46.40	66.01	Mustang	30.50	31.73	60.80	61.15
Bara	19.30	28.02	41.70	55.22	Myagdi	22.60	31.90	55.00	67.94
Bardiya	8.40	19.17	41.60	55.47	Nawalparasi	26.40	34.11	53.30	66.01
Bhaktapur	40.20	46.12	74.80	81.14	Nuwakot	13.60	27.91	45.40	62.39
Bhojpur	21.80	35.86	58.90	66.13	Okhaldhunga	19.70	29.81	56.20	63.62
Chitawan	33.90	46.21	65.70	79.27	Palpa	36.90	40.61	63.90	76.15
Dadeldhura	27.60	32.50	62.30	72.18	Panchthar	24.40	39.16	61.70	65.71
Dailekh	16.10	29.77	48.30	64.73	Parbat	33.30	50.92	68.50	68.24
Dang	17.80	32.08	55.80	69.33	Parsa	23.50	29.86	46.20	55.50
Darchula	26.70	35.95	65.40	67.44	Pyuthan	24.09	27.31	51.40	62.45
Dhading	9.40	22.67	46.20	53.90	Ramechhap	20.00	30.06	49.30	53.76
Dhankuta	27.70	47.40	66.30	74.51	Rasuwa	11.40	14.61	33.80	42.82
Dhanusa	20.50	28.47	43.10	60.05	Rautahat	13.80	17.69	34.70	42.91
Dolakha	18.30	27.58	53.10	63.95	Rolpa	12.50	23.06	46.60	53.10
Dolpa	8.90	19.35	37.50	49.55	Rukum	12.90	23.22	46.80	51.05
Doti	13.30	19.88	48.70	61.21	Rupandehi	26.20	39.93	53.40	76.21
Gorkha	20.80	27.61	57.40	64.43	Salyan	18.20	21.88	47.50	60.20
Gulmi	31.40	49.24	64.60	70.08	Sankhuwasabha	23.50	41.66	65.40	63.73
Humla	10.90	22.09	33.70	41.28	Saptari	26.10	38.49	51.40	63.16
Ilam	26.90	46.07	65.90	74.36	Sarlahi	13.70	24.02	38.00	46.86
Jajarkot	9.00	17.86	38.00	49.36	Sindhuli	18.10	28.67	48.60	62.63
Jhapa	30.10	47.48	67.80	75.62	Sindhupalchok	14.30	22.23	44.10	51.82
Jumla*		27.19	41.50	47.02	Siraha	21.00	26.76	43.50	53.62
Kailali	11.90	24.40	45.30	63.97	Solukhumbu	21.50	34.52	56.80	56.73
Kalikot*		13.83	33.60	54.19	Sunsari	29.00	42.95	59.10	70.90
Kanchanpur	18.60	33.28	58.50	72.81	Surkhet	19.00	34.22	60.20	73.94
Kapilbastu	19.60	19.25	41.10	53.28	Syangja	34.60	46.30	66.90	77.91
Kaski	43.50	48.66	71.00	83.23	Tanahun	32.70	37.23	66.50	72.65
Kathmandu	53.80	59.92	82.20	86.48	Taplejung	25.80	44.00	62.40	62.86
Kavre	19.70	35.82	56.20	75.72	Terhathum	30.00	52.73	74.90	71.29
Khotang	22.30	35.42	58.40	62.30	Udaypur	19.40	29.67	55.20	64.84
Lalitpur	39.10	48.15	76.50	80.96	All Nepal	23.6	34.0	54.5	65.5

* Data not presented for 1971 due to major changes in areas and boundaries of Jumla and Kalikot

+ Ratio of the total literate male population (aged 6 years and above) to the total population (aged 6 years and above)

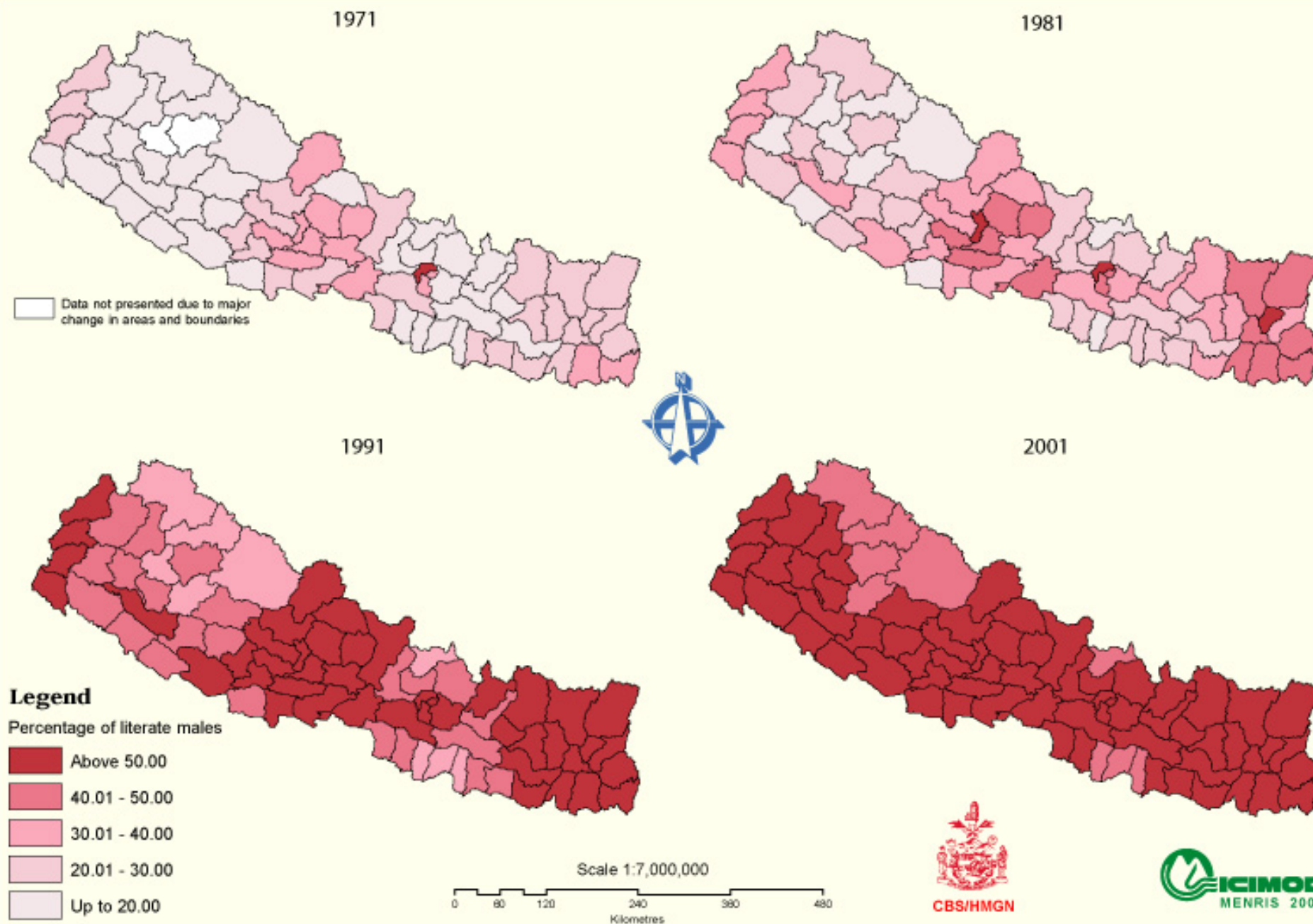
Source: CBS



Districts with Highest and Lowest Male Literacy Rates (%)

Year	1971	1981	1991	2001
All Nepal	23.6	34.0	54.5	65.5
Highest	Kathmandu (53.8)	Kathmandu (59.9)	Kathmandu (82.2)	Kathmandu (86.5)
Lowest	Manang (7.4)	Kalikot (13.8)	Kalikot (33.6)	Humla (41.3)

Male Literacy Rate



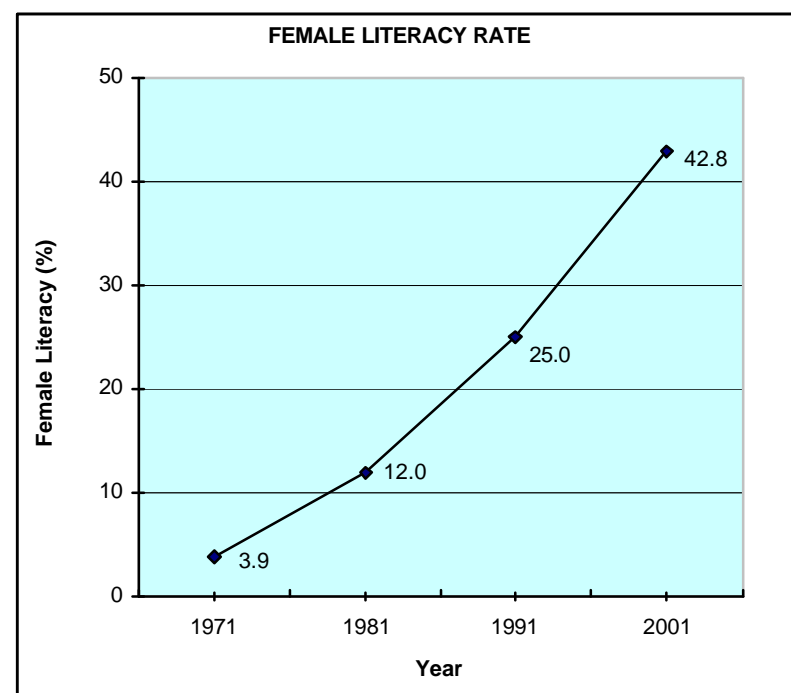
Female Literacy Rate⁺ (%), 1971 - 2001

District	1971	1981	1991	2001	District	1971	1981	1991	2001
Achham	0.60	7.26	5.50	16.04	Lamjung	3.80	18.74	34.00	46.33
Arghakhanchi	2.40	12.14	29.70	46.94	Mahottari	3.00	8.44	13.90	22.44
Baglung	2.70	9.86	27.50	52.30	Makawanpur	3.20	13.64	24.70	53.87
Baitadi	2.00	8.15	13.50	33.77	Manang	1.60	10.19	30.10	52.73
Bajhang	1.30	4.67	7.00	15.25	Morang	8.40	19.58	35.20	46.85
Bajura	0.50	4.73	7.70	17.32	Mugu	0.80	2.13	5.20	9.27
Banke	5.10	9.58	21.80	49.24	Mustang	8.30	13.63	34.80	41.07
Bara	2.80	6.84	13.70	29.13	Myagdi	2.70	10.98	26.10	45.93
Bardiya	2.00	7.86	16.80	35.87	Nawalparasi	4.00	11.30	25.20	40.91
Bhaktapur	7.10	17.83	42.70	59.64	Nuwakot	1.60	8.02	18.00	40.66
Bhojpur	2.90	11.30	26.30	44.44	Okhaldhunga	2.70	6.81	23.10	36.33
Chitawan	7.40	20.28	40.90	63.04	Palpa	6.50	16.41	34.90	57.83
Dadeldhura	1.30	10.58	13.00	33.30	Panchthar	2.50	8.98	26.90	45.63
Dailekh	0.70	7.06	11.30	32.25	Parbat	3.20	13.90	38.10	47.74
Dang	3.30	10.17	24.40	46.94	Parsa	4.90	12.36	17.90	28.20
Darchula	2.40	9.63	18.00	32.50	Pyuthan	1.80	6.30	17.00	34.03
Dhading	0.90	6.83	18.50	34.03	Ramechhap	1.70	6.82	12.90	26.62
Dhankuta	4.70	14.26	33.50	54.48	Rasuwa	1.40	3.21	11.30	24.76
Dhanusa	2.80	7.29	16.10	36.34	Rautahat	2.20	6.98	11.90	21.74
Dolakha	2.30	7.42	17.70	38.80	Rolpa	0.80	7.71	10.20	23.09
Dolpa	1.60	5.13	8.40	19.83	Rukum	1.00	4.02	11.30	29.02
Doti	1.20	5.87	9.90	26.02	Rupandehi	5.50	13.94	26.20	55.92
Gorkha	2.40	9.28	31.00	45.66	Salyan	1.20	5.02	12.50	36.23
Gulmi	2.90	16.00	32.70	48.10	Sankhuwasabha	3.40	13.02	32.60	45.08
Humla	0.70	3.36	4.60	11.76	Saptari	3.60	10.97	17.80	35.48
Ilam	6.00	18.98	39.00	58.56	Sarlahi	2.40	6.46	13.50	25.36
Jajarkot	1.00	4.57	9.00	29.06	Sindhuli	2.00	9.49	17.70	38.46
Jhapa	9.60	25.11	44.50	58.80	Sindhupalchok	1.30	7.04	15.00	29.50
Jumla*		8.74	8.50	16.77	Siraha	2.60	7.54	13.30	27.09
Kailali	1.60	6.59	15.10	41.05	Solukhumbu	3.00	8.86	21.50	35.52
Kalikot*		2.86	5.10	17.81	Sunsari	9.10	17.45	60.20	50.26
Kanchanpur	3.20	12.07	23.10	47.16	Surkhet	1.90	9.69	25.50	51.69
Kapilbastu	3.20	6.30	15.50	29.52	Syangja	3.30	12.88	38.40	57.75
Kaski	7.00	20.99	44.50	61.76	Tanahun	3.80	13.01	36.20	53.03
Kathmandu	21.20	38.20	57.00	66.59	Taplejung	3.30	13.52	30.60	42.76
Kavre	2.70	12.29	23.70	52.77	Terhathum	4.30	15.21	37.60	48.17
Khotang	1.50	10.25	23.60	38.76	Udaypur	1.40	8.73	21.50	42.46
Lalitpur	10.40	24.60	48.00	60.42	All Nepal	3.9	12.0	25.0	42.8

* Data not presented for 1971 due to major changes in areas and boundaries of Jumla and Kalikot

Source: CBS

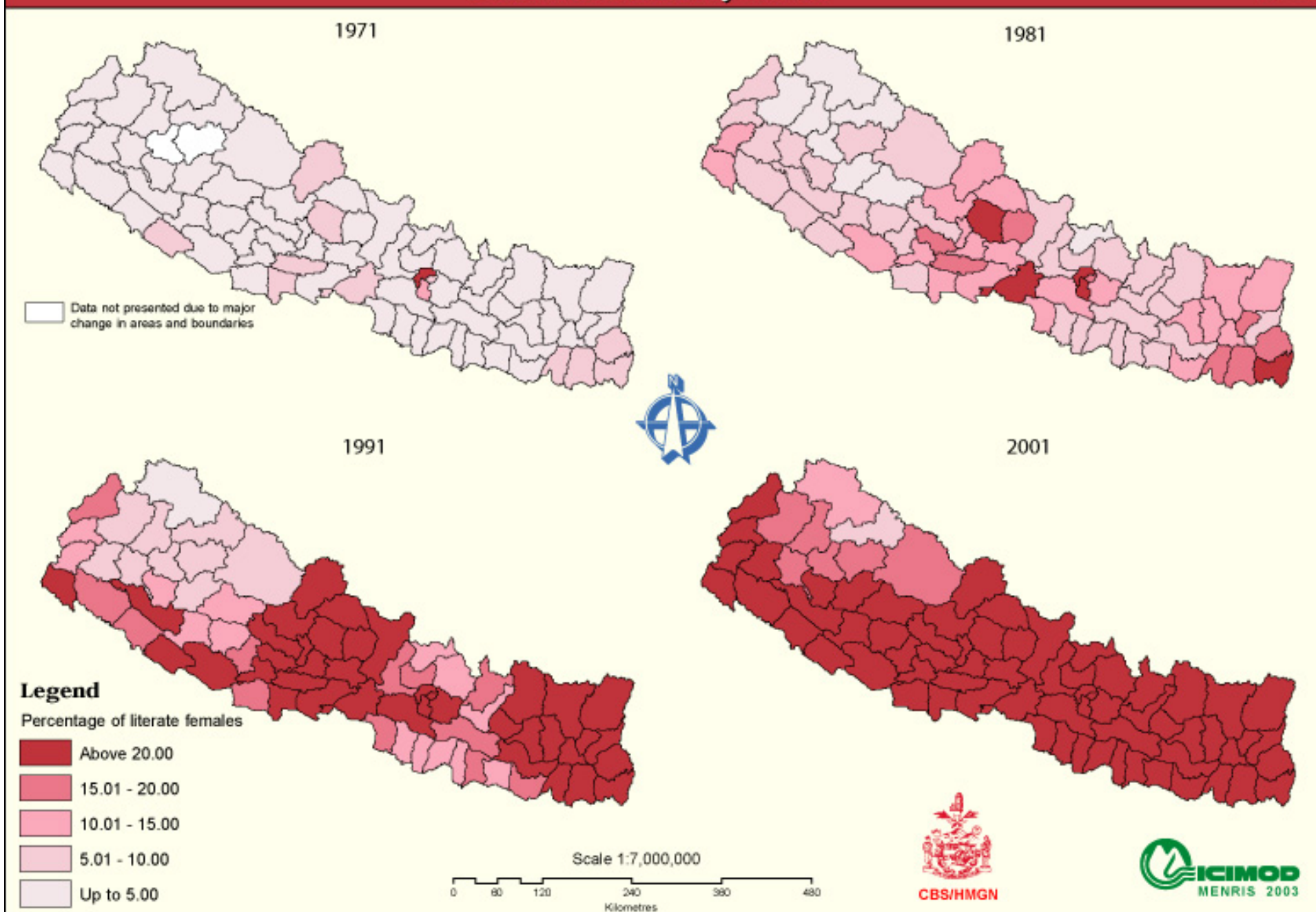
+ The ratio of the total literate female population (aged 6 years and above) to the total female population (aged 6 years and above)



Districts with Highest and Lowest Female Literacy Rates (%)

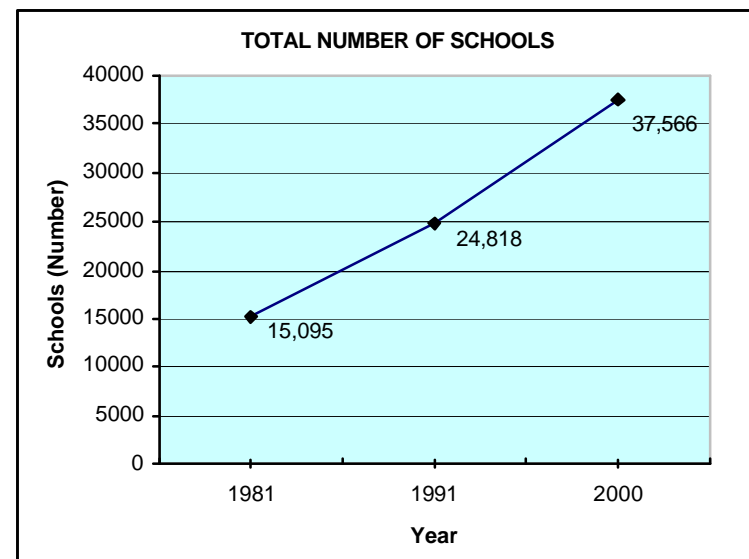
Year	1971	1981	1991	2001
All Nepal	3.9	12.0	25.0	42.8
Highest	Kathmandu (21.2)	Kathmandu (38.2)	Sunsari (60.2)	Kathmandu (66.6)
Lowest	Bajura (0.50)	Mugu (2.13)	Humla (4.6)	Mugu (9.3)

Female Literacy Rate



Total Number of Schools*, 1981- 2000

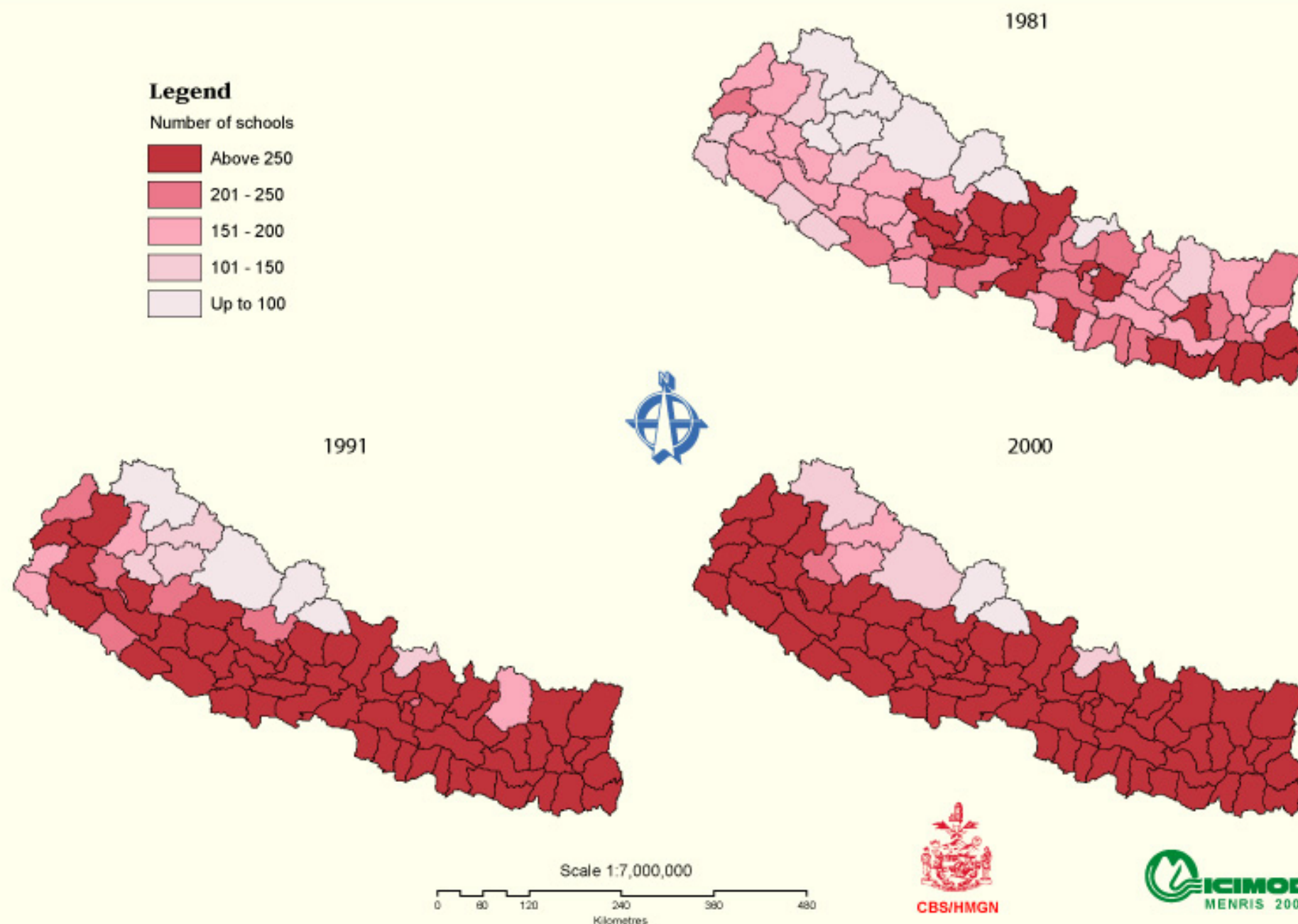
District	1981	1991	2000	District	1981	1991



Districts with Highest and Lowest Number of Schools

Year	1981	1991	2000
All Nepal	15,095	24,818	37,566
Highest	Kathmandu (371)	Kathmandu (1010)	Kathmandu (2014)
Lowest	Manang (23)	Manang (38)	Manang (45)

Distribution of Schools



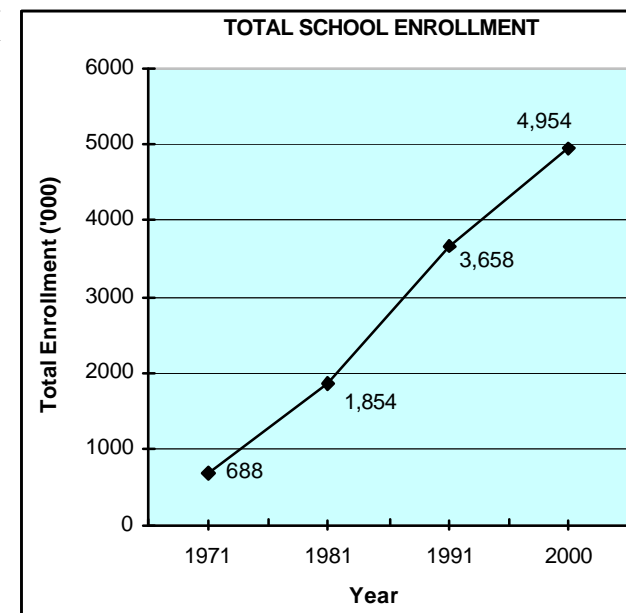
Total School Enrollment⁺, 1971-2000

District	1971	1981	1991	2000	District	1971	1981	1991	2000
Achham	2,766	12,101	28,354	45,089	Lamjung	8,376	27,774	48,095	60,867
Arghakhanchi	7,547	22,973	52,946	70,613	Mahottari	12,105	26,674	53,551	74,453
Baglung	8,745	33,057	61,767	88,297	Makawanpur	5,328	22,196	55,529	81,777
Baitadi	6,155	21,321	34,967	50,633	Manang	122	652	1,200	1,223
Bajhang	4,124	11,082	21,107	31,872	Morang	20,354	68,752	133,896	176,482
Bajura	1,098	6,756	13,123	22,522	Mugu	568	3,008	5,421	7,072
Banke	5,372	17,002	41,991	54,190	Mustang	2,510	1,857	3,629	2,588
Bara	9,691	27,879	55,867	82,684	Myagdi	3,217	12,346	26,498	30,378
Bardiya	2,330	18,710	46,792	83,330	Nawalparasi	8,556	38,309	83,703	129,285
Bhaktapur	8,983	28,477	40,892	52,094	Nuwakot	3,450	24,867	44,947	74,818
Bhojpur	9,641	24,882	44,055	61,980	Okhaldhunga	5,437	16,160	33,228	42,230
Chitawan	13,007	48,501	92,046	126,454	Palpa	18,218	39,466	68,142	89,761
Dadeldhura	5,339	10,621	19,548	31,523	Panchthar	6,211	19,204	42,936	65,444
Dailekh	4,426	17,157	34,859	51,778	Parbat	8,330	26,920	49,974	55,890
Dang	6,234	31,192	68,477	96,611	Parsa	9,551	26,246	49,061	66,829
Darchula	4,206	10,300	22,832	32,209	Pyuthan	6,476	16,371	35,145	48,512
Dhading	3,819	25,047	53,740	82,746	Ramechhap	4,153	16,709	29,489	54,457
Dhankuta	7,386	19,181	36,285	47,051	Rasuwa	392	2,701	7,512	11,486
Dhanusa	13,404	36,740	68,724	54,687	Rautahat	7,934	22,609	43,229	68,788
Dolakha	4,101	14,347	38,963	57,876	Rolpa	3,608	10,977	27,598	42,709
Dolpa	639	3,157	6,191	7,010	Rukum	3,007	12,251	25,688	36,556
Doti	4,701	11,471	25,644	40,301	Rupandehi	15,878	41,462	78,718	114,643
Gorkha	8,470	34,304	69,870	88,454	Salyan	4,211	11,639	31,561	57,172
Gulmi	14,219	35,984	74,248	92,286	Sankhuwasabha	4,566	19,109	36,980	43,324
Humla	750	2,711	4,594	6,629	Saptari	16,054	41,927	68,186	82,894
Ilam	8,127	29,297	60,962	64,184	Sarlahi	5,516	25,221	61,666	74,829
Jajarkot	1,227	6,766	17,838	29,588	Sindhuli	4,731	18,500	42,705	64,656
Jhapa	20,387	85,503	142,361	167,179	Sindhupalchok	2,927	20,923	46,236	67,924
Jumla*		5,770	10,070	15,327	Siraha	13,984	35,121	72,399	86,264
Kailali	3,040	21,642	55,036	103,326	Solukhumbu	5,038	8,866	20,797	30,221
Kalikot*		5,194	10,959	19,340	Sunsari	18,427	44,762	76,219	116,590
Kanchanpur	2,263	18,170	47,168	83,372	Surkhet	5,534	24,068	60,536	79,287
Kapilbastu	8,386	25,356	48,670	75,734	Syangja	20,047	47,765	93,446	102,753
Kaski	16,636	50,338	87,759	113,045	Tanahun	9,746	39,935	87,953	93,819
Kathmandu	158,560	97,833	169,821	204,308	Taplejung	4,022	19,201	31,208	45,815
Kavre	8,285	38,443	75,971	97,135	Terhathum	6,879	14,497	31,285	38,782
Khotang	7,640	33,024	48,834	72,522	Udaypur	3,247	15,963	41,438	58,022
Lalitpur	14,731	46,551	74,948	70,931	All Nepal	688,003	1,853,848	3,658,083	4,953,510

* Data not presented for 1971 due to major changes in areas and boundaries of Jumla and Kalikot

+ All schools, government and private, up to class 12

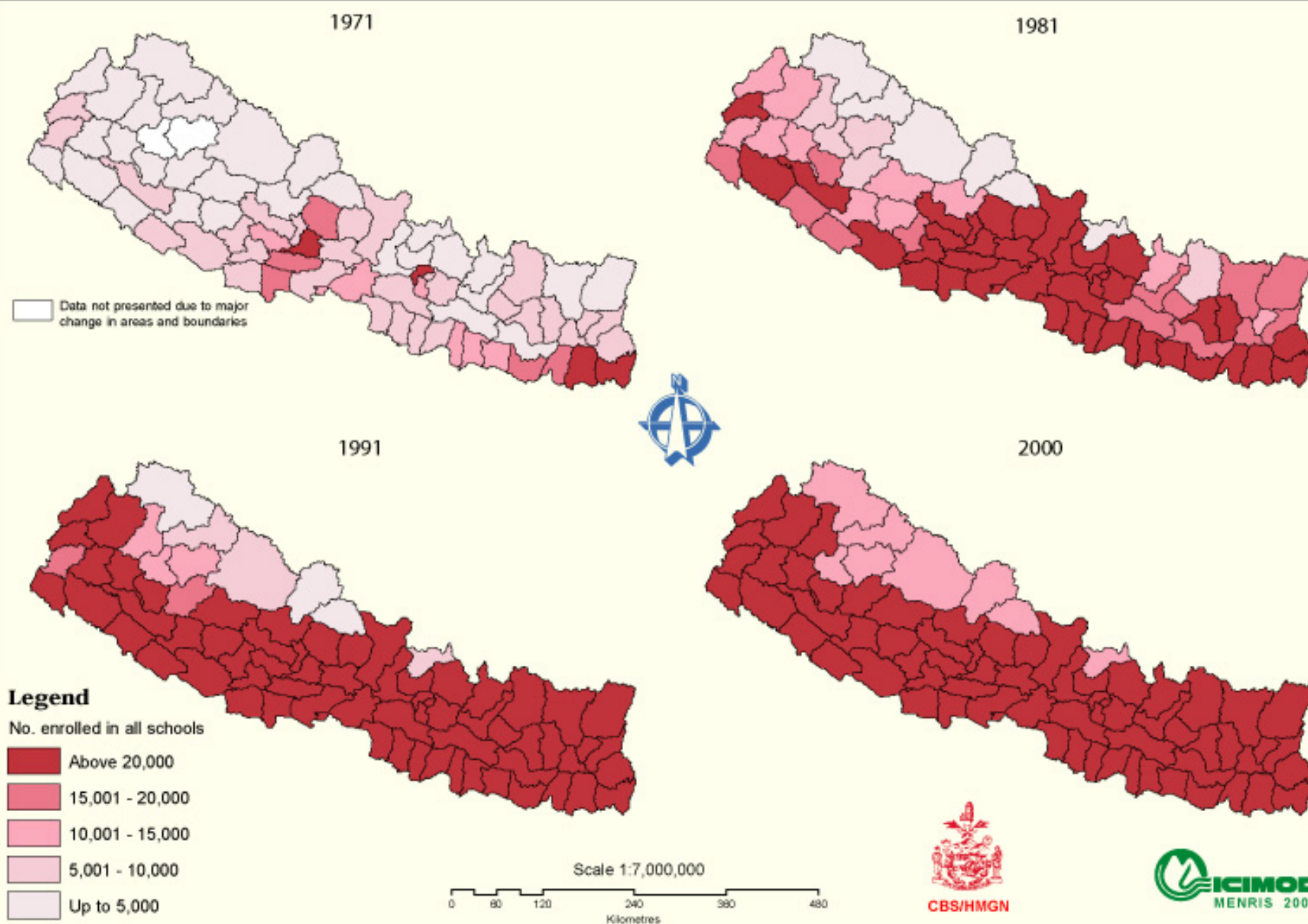
Source: Vidyalyastariya Nepal ko Shaikshhik Tathyanak 2057 (2000) (Department of Education, Bhaktapur) & CBS



Districts with Highest and Lowest School Enrollments

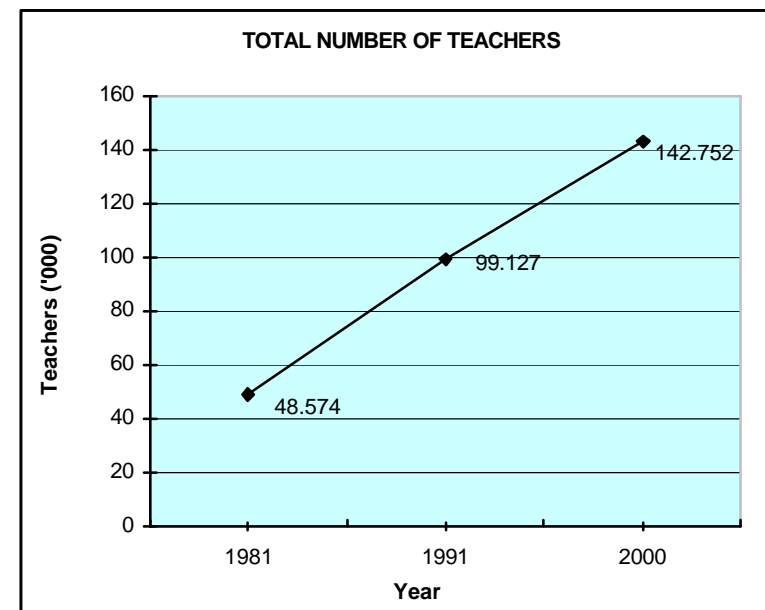
Year	1971	1981	1991	2000
All Nepal	688,003	1,853,848	3,658,083	4,953,510
Highest	Kathmandu (158,560)	Kathmandu (97,833)	Kathmandu (169,821)	Kathmandu (204,308)
Lowest	Manang (122)	Manang (652)	Manang (1,200)	Manang (1,223)

Total Enrollment in Schools of All Levels



Total Number of Teachers, 1981-2000

District	1981	1991	2000	District	1981	1991	2000
Achham	410	821	1292	Lamjung	746	1586	2523
Arghakhanchi	616	1400	1955	Mahottari	648	1215	1530
Baglung	833	1838	2704	Makawanpur	613	1548	1904
Baitadi	610	1084	1588	Manang	85	118	187
Bajhang	427	897	1176	Morang	1344	2693	4489
Bajura	304	618	833	Mugu	161	336	464
Banke	466	980	1080	Mustang	182	283	379
Bara	717	1370	1617	Myagdi	501	836	1111
Bardiya	421	904	1535	Nawalparasi	798	1816	3237
Bhaktapur	610	1347	2205	Nuwakot	673	1216	1851
Bhojpur	701	1312	1591	Okhaldhunga	422	924	1200
Chitawan	971	2211	3757	Palpa	1206	1939	2750
Dadeldhura	358	587	1038	Panchthar	587	1226	1493
Dailekh	529	900	1387	Parbat	840	1184	2058
Dang	728	1275	2532	Parsa	703	1182	1602
Darchula	383	826	1247	Pyuthan	485	922	1409
Dhading	612	1438	2067	Ramechhap	517	958	1412
Dhankuta	576	1033	1566	Rasuwa	150	346	476
Dhanusa	898	1714	1312	Rautahat	672	1121	1506
Dolakha	470	1080	1465	Rolpa	416	892	1186
Dolpa	172	363	430	Rukum	357	799	945
Doti	342	791	1298	Rupandehi	931	1689	3173
Gorkha	912	1797	2428	Salyan	371	856	1284
Gulmi	939	1907	2880	Sankhuwasabha	580	1186	1387
Humla	177	314	423	Saptari	957	1531	1785
Ilam	782	1599	1877	Sarlahi	664	1346	1506
Jajarkot	301	584	844	Sindhuli	454	1016	1510
Jhapa	1463	2791	4981	Sindhupalchok	519	1320	1746
Jumla	198	473	576	Siraha	795	1529	1890
Kailali	481	1286	2462	Solukhumbu	393	814	1069
Kalikot	276	469	685	Sunsari	1080	1896	2908
Kanchanpur	408	1061	1992	Surkhet	568	1315	2091
Kapilbastu	620	1115	1843	Syangja	1197	2558	3412
Kaski	1411	2696	4737	Tanahun	1109	2259	3296
Kathmandu	2455	6596	8794	Taplejung	650	1065	1375
Kavre	851	1868	2647	Terhathum	547	907	1180
Khotang	589	1325	1961	Udaypur	463	1051	1440
Lalitpur	1173	2979	3183	All Nepal	48,574	99,127	142,752

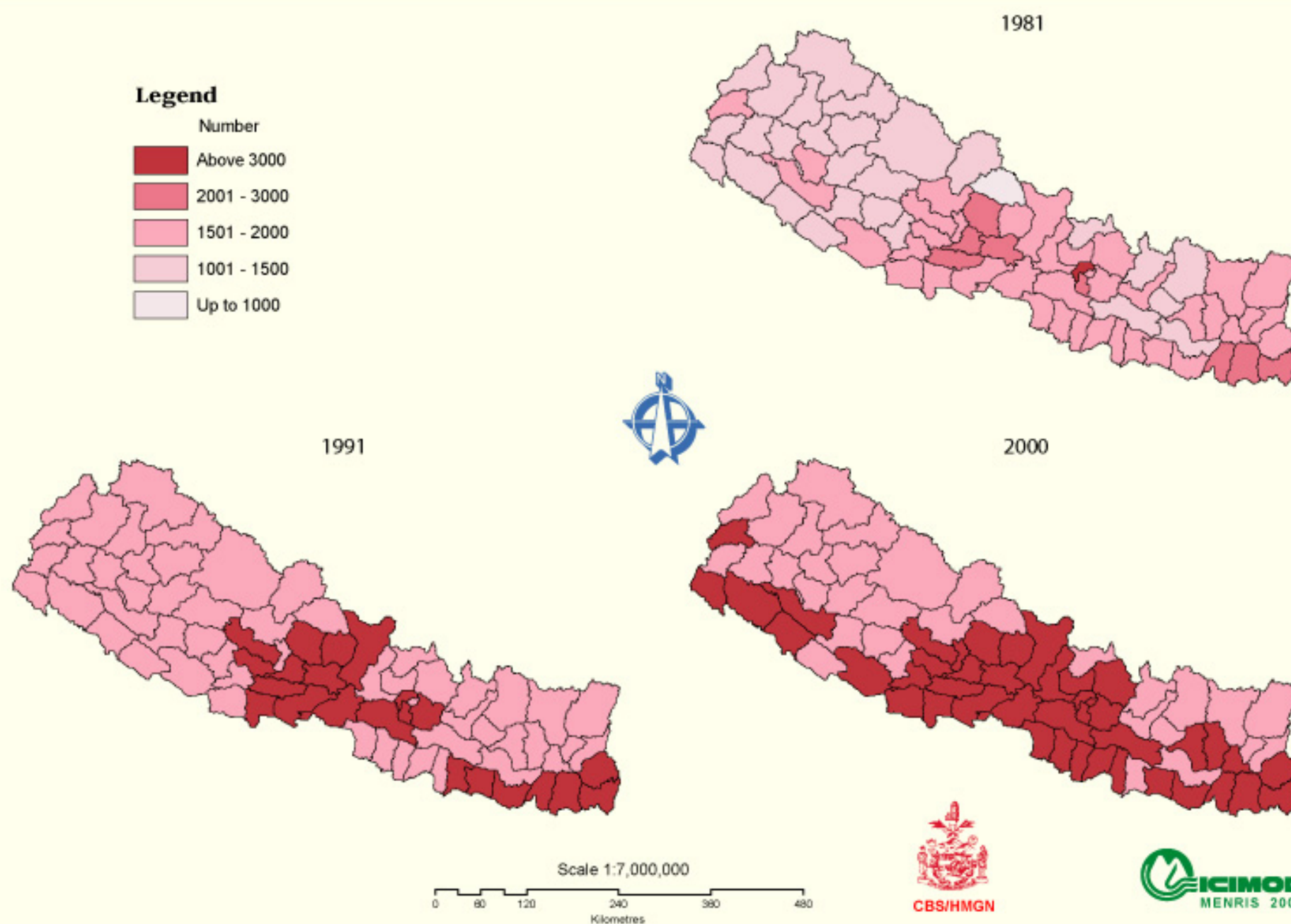


District with Highest and Lowest Number of Teachers

Year	1981	1991	2000
All Nepal	48,574	99,127	142,752
Highest	Kathmandu (2,455)	Kathmandu (6,596)	Kathmandu (8,794)
Lowest	Manang (85)	Manang (118)	Manang (187)

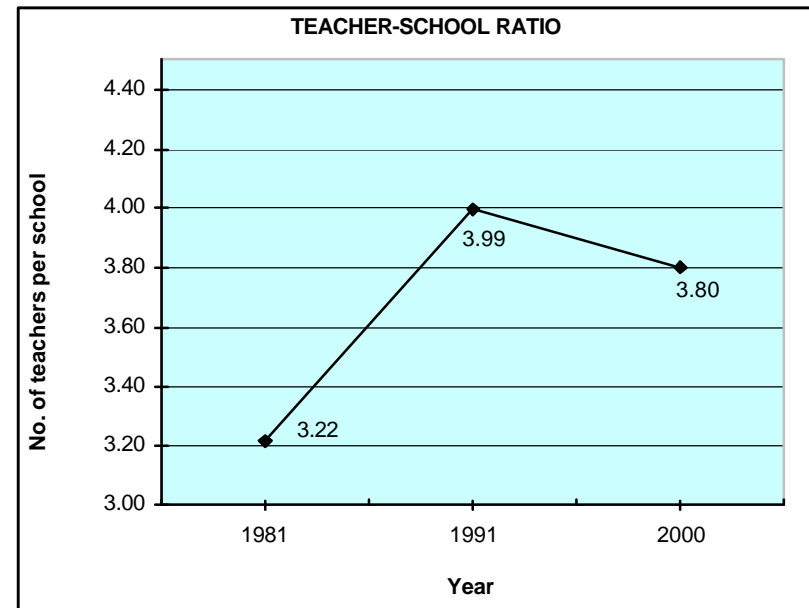
Source: Vidyalayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshhik Tathyank 2057 (2000) (Department of Education, Bhaktapur) & CBS

Total Number of Teachers



Teacher-School Ratio, 1981-2000

District	1981	1991	2000	District	1981	1991	2000
Achham	2.58	3.48	3.17	Lamjung	2.68	4.01	4.11
Arghakhanchi	3.05	3.73	3.69	Mahottari	3.19	4.32	4.21
Baglung	3.19	3.89	3.82	Makawanpur	2.70	3.63	3.59
Baitadi	2.72	3.61	3.20	Manang	3.70	3.11	4.16
Bajhang	2.79	3.30	3.20	Morang	3.95	5.22	4.62
Bajura	2.74	3.14	3.10	Mugu	2.21	3.23	2.90
Banke	3.45	3.83	3.20	Mustang	3.25	3.37	4.21
Bara	2.52	3.73	3.92	Myagdi	2.86	3.56	3.55
Bardiya	3.26	3.80	4.34	Nawalparasi	3.52	4.86	4.72
Bhaktapur	4.42	5.81	5.15	Nuwakot	2.69	2.98	2.91
Bhojpur	2.83	3.96	3.38	Okhaldhunga	2.76	3.54	3.05
Chitawan	3.64	5.39	5.37	Palpa	3.57	4.18	4.17
Dadeldhura	2.75	3.21	3.39	Panchthar	2.96	3.98	3.14
Dailekh	3.09	3.17	1.97	Parbat	3.70	3.19	4.15
Dang	3.52	3.07	4.52	Parsa	3.55	3.75	4.05
Darchula	2.34	3.37	3.22	Pyuthan	2.68	3.28	3.53
Dhading	2.74	3.02	3.24	Ramechhap	2.72	2.95	2.76
Dhankuta	2.76	3.28	3.58	Rasuwa	2.83	3.17	3.63
Dhanusa	4.05	4.90	2.62	Rautahat	3.46	4.33	4.32
Dolakha	2.94	3.28	3.20	Rolpa	2.25	3.01	3.16
Dolpa	2.26	3.82	3.47	Rukum	2.23	3.08	3.00
Doti	2.18	3.04	3.18	Rupandehi	4.12	4.81	4.62
Gorkha	3.33	3.57	3.61	Salyan	2.12	2.90	3.06
Gulmi	3.10	3.84	3.66	Sankhuwasabha	3.02	3.69	3.09
Humla	2.33	3.27	3.28	Saptari	3.53	4.39	4.12
Ilam	3.02	4.43	3.64	Sarlahi	2.95	3.83	3.00
Jajarkot	2.28	2.39	2.64	Sindhuli	2.30	2.60	2.15
Jhapa	4.50	5.50	5.93	Sindhupalchok	2.20	3.10	2.80
Jumla	1.98	3.40	3.53	Siraha	3.17	4.41	3.82
Kailali	2.63	3.82	4.53	Solukhumbu	3.25	4.20	3.27
Kalikot	3.03	3.61	3.14	Sunsari	4.25	5.10	4.82
Kanchanpur	3.89	5.50	4.68	Surkhet	2.90	3.27	3.39
Kapilbastu	3.30	3.40	4.09	Syangja	3.40	4.19	4.22
Kaski	3.89	4.73	5.49	Tanahun	3.64	4.19	4.29
Kathmandu	6.62	6.53	4.37	Taplejung	3.01	3.72	3.65
Kavre	2.65	3.81	3.13	Terhathum	3.18	3.53	3.55
Khotang	2.33	3.49	3.11	Udaypur	2.86	3.25	3.32
Lalitpur	4.89	6.37	4.84	All Nepal	3.22	3.99	3.80

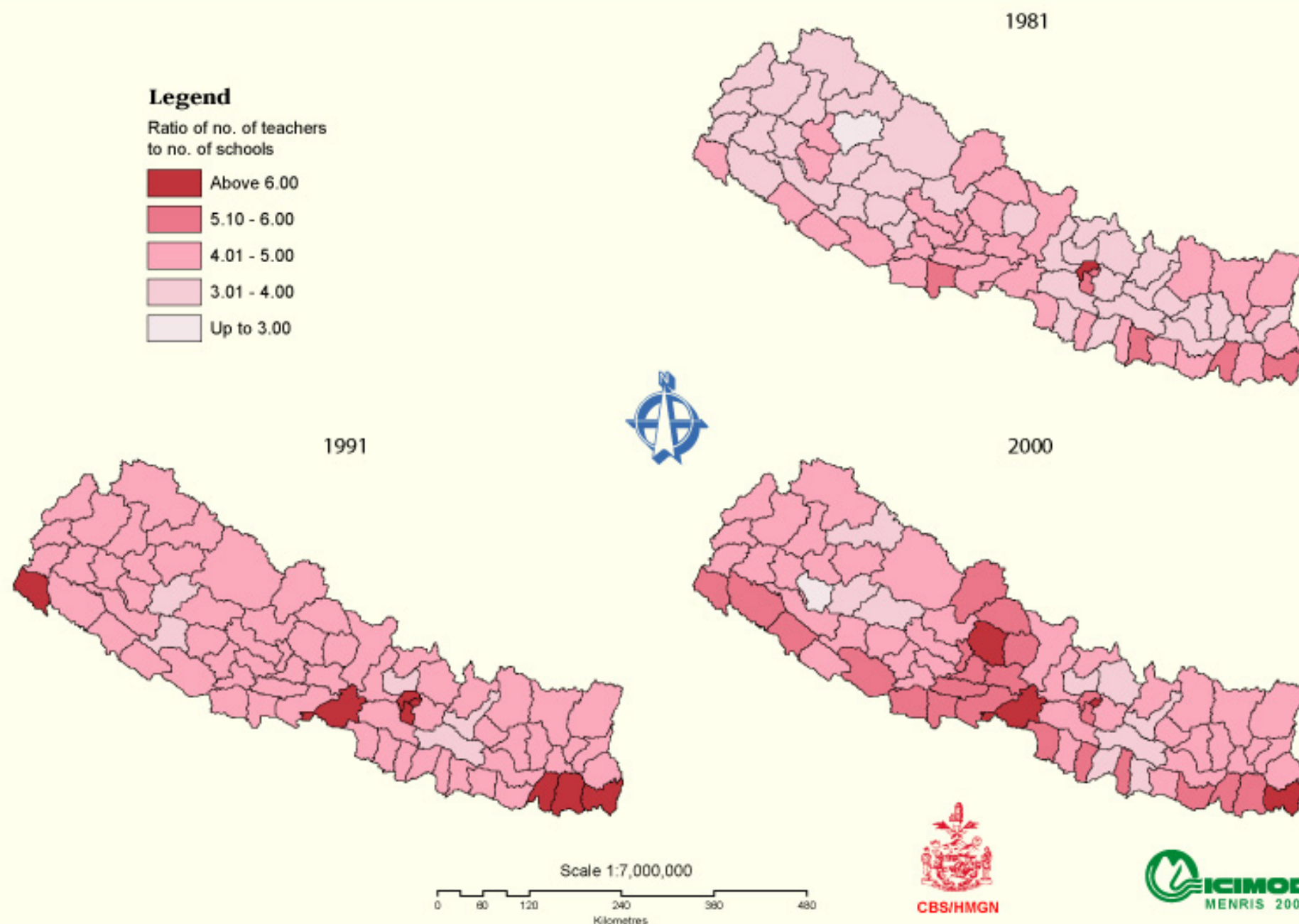


Districts With the Highest and the Lowest Teacher-School Ratios

Year	1981	1991	2000
All Nepal	3.22	3.99	3.80
Highest	Kathmandu (6.62)	Kathmandu (6.53)	Jhapa (5.93)
Lowest	Jumla (1.98)	Jajarkot (2.39)	Dailekh (1.97)

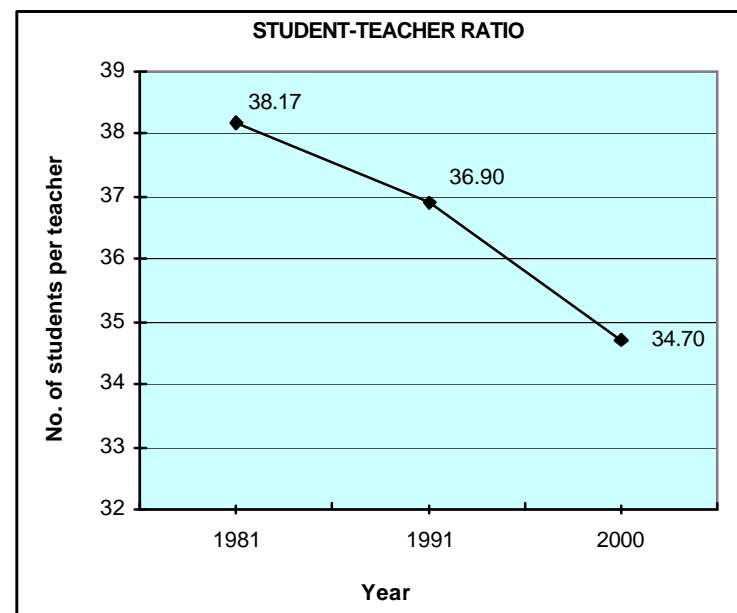
Source: Vidyalayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshchik Tathyank 2057 (2000) (Department of Education, Bhaktapur) & CBS

Teacher-School Ratio



Student-Teacher Ratio, 1981 - 2001

District	1981	1991	2000	District	1981	1991	2000
Achham	29.51	34.54	34.90	Lamjung	37.23	30.32	24.12
Arghakhanchi	37.29	37.82	36.12	Mahottari	41.16	44.07	48.66
Baglung	39.68	33.61	32.65	Makawanpur	36.21	35.87	42.95
Baitadi	34.95	32.26	31.88	Manang	7.67	10.17	6.54
Bajhang	25.95	23.53	27.10	Morang	51.15	49.72	39.31
Bajura	22.22	21.23	27.04	Mugu	18.68	16.13	15.24
Banke	36.48	42.85	50.18	Mustang	10.20	12.82	6.83
Bara	38.88	40.78	51.13	Myagdi	24.64	31.70	27.34
Bardiya	44.44	51.76	54.29	Nawalparasi	48.01	46.09	39.94
Bhaktapur	46.68	30.36	23.63	Nuwakot	36.95	36.96	40.42
Bhojpur	35.50	33.58	38.96	Okhaldhunga	38.29	35.96	35.19
Chitawan	49.95	41.63	33.66	Palpa	32.72	35.14	32.64
Dadeldhura	29.67	33.30	30.37	Panchthar	32.72	35.02	43.83
Dailekh	32.43	38.73	37.33	Parbat	32.05	42.21	27.16
Dang	42.85	53.71	38.16	Parsa	37.33	41.51	41.72
Darchula	26.89	27.64	25.83	Pyuthan	33.75	38.12	34.43
Dhading	40.93	37.37	40.03	Ramechhap	32.32	30.78	38.57
Dhankuta	33.30	35.13	30.05	Rasuwa	18.01	21.71	24.13
Dhanusa	40.91	40.10	41.68	Rautahat	33.64	38.56	45.68
Dolakha	30.53	36.08	39.51	Rolpa	26.39	30.94	36.01
Dolpa	18.35	17.06	16.30	Rukum	34.32	32.15	38.68
Doti	33.54	32.42	31.05	Rupandehi	44.53	46.61	36.13
Gorkha	37.61	38.88	36.43	Salyan	31.37	36.87	44.53
Gulmi	38.32	38.93	32.04	Sankhuwasabha	32.95	31.18	31.24
Humla	15.32	14.63	15.67	Saptari	43.81	44.54	46.44
Ilam	37.46	38.13	34.19	Sarlahi	37.98	45.81	49.69
Jajarkot	22.48	30.54	35.06	Sindhuli	40.75	42.03	42.82
Jhapa	58.44	51.01	33.56	Sindhupalchok	40.31	35.03	38.90
Jumla	29.14	21.29	26.61	Siraha	44.18	47.35	45.64
Kailali	44.99	42.80	41.97	Solukhumbu	22.56	25.55	28.27
Kalikot	18.82	23.37	28.23	Sunsari	41.45	40.20	40.09
Kanchanpur	44.53	44.46	41.85	Surkhet	42.37	46.03	37.92
Kapilbastu	40.90	43.65	41.09	Syangja	39.90	36.53	30.12
Kaski	35.68	32.55	23.86	Tanahun	36.01	38.93	28.46
Kathmandu	39.85	25.75	23.23	Taplejung	29.54	29.30	33.32
Kavre	45.17	40.67	36.70	Terhathum	26.50	34.49	32.87
Khotang	56.07	36.86	36.98	Udaypur	34.48	39.43	40.29
Lalitpur	39.69	25.16	22.28	All Nepal	38.17	36.90	34.70

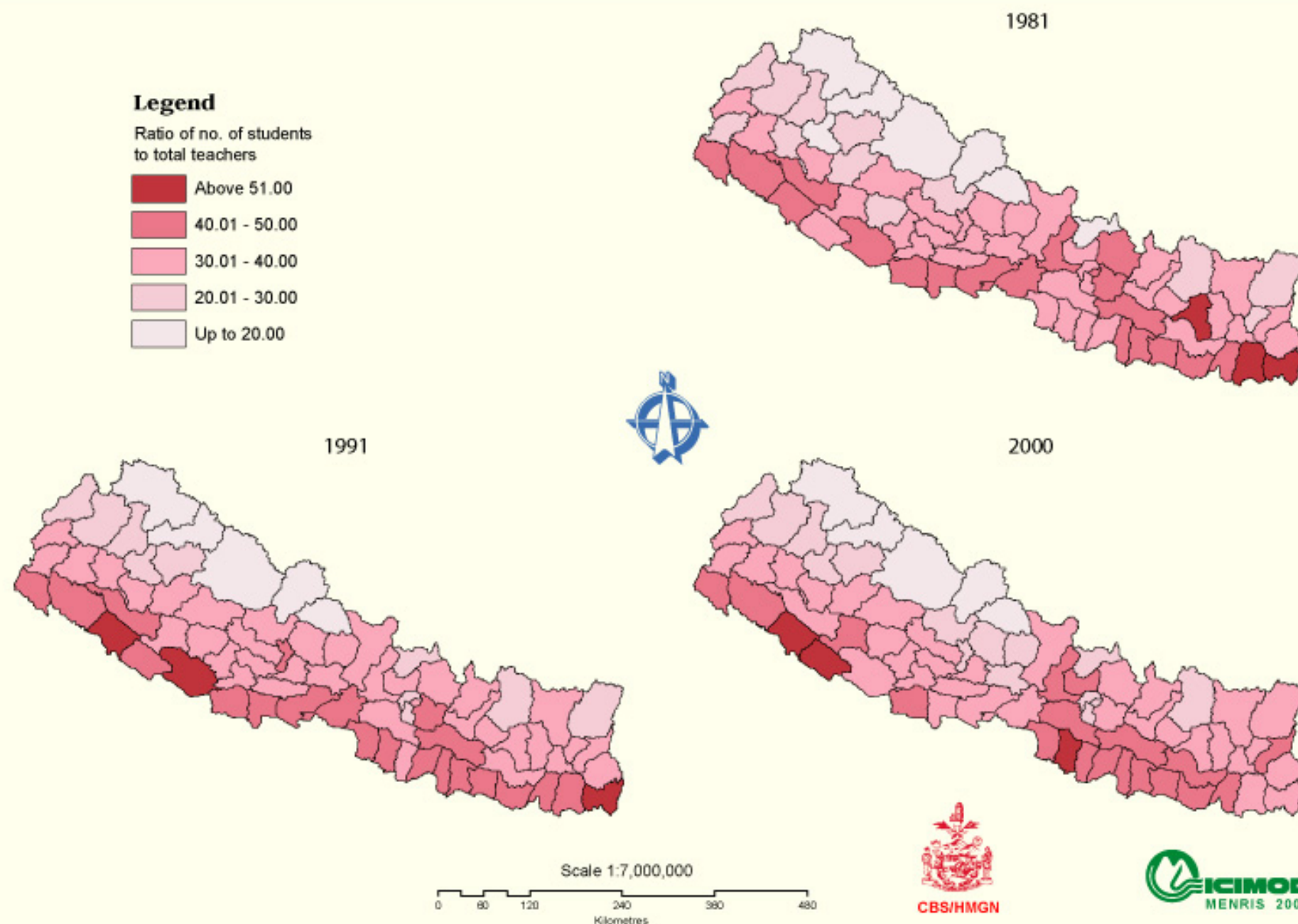


Districts with Highest and Lowest Student-Teacher Ratios

Year	1981	1991	2000
All Nepal	38.17	36.90	34.70
Highest	Jhapa (58.44)	Dang (53.71)	Bardiya (54.29)
Lowest	Manang (7.67)	Manang (10.17)	Manang (6.54)

Source: Vidyalayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshchik Tathyanak 2057 (2000) (Department of Education, Bhaktapur) & CBS

Student-Teacher Ratio (All Schools)



Annex 1: NEPAL – An Overview

The Kingdom of Nepal is a small landlocked country bounded by the two most populous countries in the world, India to the east, south, and west, and China to the north, between 26° 22' and 30° 27' N and 80° 4' to 88° 12' E, in the lap of the Himalayas. The country is about 885 km long from east to west with an average width of 193 km from north to south and covers an area of 147,181 sq.km. Nepal encompasses a huge range of elevation from 90 masl in the south to 8,848m in the north, with a wide diversity of climates and terrain, and contains some of the most rugged and difficult mountain terrain in the world.

The country can be divided into five major physiographic regions: the Terai, Churia hills or Siwaliks, middle hills or mid-mountains, high mountains, and high Himalayas, stretching in parallel belts in succession from south to north.

- The **Terai** is a low, flat strip of land some 10 to 50 km wide extending east to west along the Indian border; it forms the northern extension of the Indo-Gangetic Plain. An approximately 15 km wide belt of rich agricultural land stretches along the southern edge, whereas the northern section adjoining the foothills is more marshy. The Terai contains dense forest areas and a number of national parks, wildlife reserves, and conservation areas.
- The forested **Churia** foothills (or Siwalik range) rise from the Terai plain to the rugged Mahabharat Range. The Churia Range is sparsely populated and rises in almost perpendicular escarpments to altitudes of more than 1,200m. The fragile soils and steep slopes make the land unsuitable for cultivation. In some places the hills bifurcate into two parallel ranges, separated by broad basins that are often referred to as the Inner Terai or Dun Valleys. Unlike the Churia hills themselves, the population of these valleys has increased markedly in the last few decades.
- The **middle hills** or **mid-mountain** region is an area of more gentle slopes at elevations of 1,000 to 2,000 masl lying between the Siwaliks and the high mountains and dominated by the Mahabharat range which borders the Siwaliks. A significant portion of this area is cultivated under intricate and extensive terrace systems and the forests are heavily exploited. Some of the main urban centres are located here, including Kathmandu and Pokhara, which are both located in flat basin-shaped valleys.
- The **high mountains** extend from the middle mountains to the high Himalayas, at altitudes of mostly 2,000 to 4,000m, although lower at the base of some of the deep V-shaped valleys that characterise the region. The region is typified by long steep slopes with heavy forest cover.
- The **High Himalaya** region ranges in elevation from around 4,000 to more than 8,000m and is a spectacular area of rocky ice-covered massifs, rolling snow fields, and glaciers lying between the tree-line and the tops of the Himalayan massifs. It contains many of the world's highest peaks including Everest, Kanchenjunga, Lhotse, Makalu, Cho Oyu, Dhaulagiri, Manaslu, and Annapurna. Apart from the trans-Himalayan valleys to the north, which support human settlements up to elevations of 4,000m and more, this area is uninhabited.

Nepal is rich in water resources and has numerous streams and rivers that flow from the mountains to the plains. Major rivers include the Koshi, Gandaki, Karnali, Mechi, Mahakali, Bagmati, and Rapti. Most of the rivers converge to form four main river systems: the Karnali, Narayani, Gandaki, and Kosi, which traverse the Mahabharat range through deep gorges before passing through the Terai. These rivers have great potential for hydropower development.

The climate is strongly influenced by the elevation and the location in a subtropical latitude. The climate ranges from subtropical in the Terai, through warm temperate in the mid-mountain region, to cool temperate in higher mountain areas between 2,000 and 3,500m, and alpine at altitudes between 3,500 and 5,000m along the lower slopes of the Himalaya mountains. Above 5,000m there is permanent snow and ice. Precipitation varies both seasonally and geographically, with a large part falling during the monsoon season from June to September, and a gradient in rainfall from east to west.

Administratively, Nepal is divided into 75 districts within 14 zones that are grouped together into 5 development regions. The districts are further divided into village development committees (VDC) and municipalities. Currently, there are 3,915 VDCs and 58 municipalities in the country. Each VDC is composed of 9 wards; municipalities may have 9 or more wards, the maximum at present being 35. For socioeconomic purposes, the 75 districts are also identified as 'mountain', 'hill' or 'Terai' districts, according to their approximate location within the high mountains and high Himalayas, the middle mountains, and the

Churia hills and Terai, respectively. These regions contain around 7, 44, and 48% of the population, and 35, 42 and 23% of the total land area of the country, respectively

The capital city of Nepal is Kathmandu, which lies in Kathmandu district in the Bagmati Zone of the Central Development Region. The population (as of 2001) is 23.2 million within 101 recognised caste/ethnic groups. The current estimated rate of population growth is 2.2 percent per annum.

One of Nepal's principal natural resources is its forests, which cover about one-third of the country and provide valuable timber, firewood, medicinal herbs, and other non-timber forest products. The large diversity of climates and terrain supports a vast diversity of plant and wildlife within the country. The economy is still predominantly rural, with subsistence farming playing a major role. Rice is the staple food in most parts of the country, with barley, millet, and potatoes playing an important role at higher elevations.

Nepal is still one of the least developed countries of the world according to the UN classification. Rising population pressure on the land and deterioration of the environment have been recognised as major challenges for sustainable development. Little significant economic growth has been achieved since 1956 despite the implementation of a series of development plans. Factors contributing to this include the landlocked geography, rugged terrain, lack of natural resources, and poor infrastructure. The major environmental problems are land degradation, deforestation, and pollution. Poverty is the root cause of environmental degradation. Land and forest resources are over-exploited because of heavy dependence on the natural resource base, while water and mineral resources are under-utilised owing to lack of financial resources and infrastructure. Soil erosion, fertility decline, sedimentation, and floods have degraded and continue to degrade scarce land resources.

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